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ORDERS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR

1860.

Allahabad:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1862.

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ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1860.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 309.—*Judicial Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated the 6th February* 1860.

The following Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

"When a servant of Government is committed to prison, either for debt or on a criminal charge, he should be considered as under suspension from the date of his arrest, and not allowed to draw any pay until the termination of the proceeding against him, when an adjustment of his allowances will be made according to the circumstances of the case, the full amount being given only in the event of the Officer being acquitted of blame or (if the imprisonment was for debt) of its being proved that the Officer's liability arose from circumstances beyond his control."

Circular No. 1962 A.—*From* G. Couper, Esq., *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to the Commissioners of Divisions.—Judicial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 26th July* 1860.

I am directed to transmit the accompanying copies of General Orders issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated respectively the 21st March and 18th June last, enjoining Officers in command of Detachments of European Soldiers travelling by Bullock Train or otherwise, to exercise a strict control over the conduct of their men, and prohibiting the impressment of cattle for Bullock Train or any other purposes whatever; I am further to request that you will have the goodness to direct all Magistrates within your Division to bring immediately to your notice, for the information of Government, any infraction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's instructions.

2. The orders should be translated and copies, both in Vernacular and English, signed by the Magistrate, should be furnished to all Tehseeldars and Officers of Police, whose jurisdictions are traversed by the Grand Trunk Road, or other Military route, with directions, when necessary, to shew the said instructions to the Officers Commanding Detachments of Troops and Recruits, and to request the said Officers to enforce them.

3. The numerous complaints that have recently been made to Government, of the misconduct of Soldiers travelling by Bullock Train, have elicited these orders. But the Military Authorities find it impossible, owing to the lapse of time which has hitherto

been allowed to take place between the occurrence of an act of misconduct and the date of its report, to fix the blame on any particular person, the Detachments being for the most part composed of Recruits who are quickly sent away to their respective Regiments.

4. With a view to provide further against this evil, you are requested to instruct all District Officers in your Division to forward without delay, when possible by Telegraph, to the nearest Military Station in advance, any information of irregularities that they may receive from their native officials, in order to enable the Commanding Officer of the Station to institute strict enquiry upon the arrival of the Detachment.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, dated Head Quarters Camp, Juggutpoora, the 21st March 1860.

WITH a view to ensuring a more efficient control over parties of European Recruits proceeding up-country, whether Marching or by Bullock train, and to prevent the recurrence of those acts of misconduct which have, the Commander-in-Chief is pained to observe, been of late so frequently brought to notice, His Excellency, with the concurrence of Government, is pleased to direct that the maximum number of Recruits for British Regiments to be henceforward placed under the charge of one Officer, shall be fifty; and that, whenever practicable, three Officers, with some Non-Commissioned Officers, shall be attached to every 100 men.

2. Lord Clyde further directs that the Officer in charge of every Detachment shall be required to keep a Diary of the marches made, and of the conduct of the Soldiers, which he will submit to the Officers commanding the Stations through which he may pass, and finally deposit in Staff Office of the Station where the last draft is left.

3. It will be the duty of Officers commanding Stations to inspect carefully this report; bringing, if necessary, to the notice of superior authority any entries which may appear to require observation or inquiry.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 18th June 1860.

WITH reference to General Orders of the 21st March last, the Commander-in-Chief likewise prohibits the impressment of Cattle for Bullock Train, or any other purposes whatever; and His Excellency will hold Officers in command of Detachments strictly responsible whenever a violation of this rule by the Soldiers, or others under their command, is brought to notice.

RESOLUTION of the HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *in the North Western Provinces, in the Judicial Department.—No.* 2680 *A.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 13*th October* 1860.

READ Act XXXI of 1860.

Read Circular in the Judicial Department, No. 11, dated 1st March 1859.

Read the following letter No. 2158, dated 28th September 1860, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department:—

With reference to Act XXXI of 1860, which will come into operation from the 1st proximo, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable to communicate to the local Governments his views upon some points of the law, and to indicate some general instructions as to its application and enforcement, which should be given to all Magisterial and Police Officers.

2. It should be first carefully pointed out to Magistrates and Police Officers what the objects of the Act are. If the Act is carefully examined it will be found that the objects of it are these :—

Sections II to XXV.

I. To regulate the manufacture and possession of cannon, the manufacture of, and dealing in arms and ammunition: their importation, and transport for purposes of trade.

Sections XXVI to XXX.

II. To prevent the carrying of arms, except by persons requiring them for lawful purposes, and who may be allowed to carry them without danger to the public peace.

Section XXXI.

III. To prevent arms or ammunition being accumulated for unlawful purposes.

Sections XXXII to XXXIV.

IV. To enable the Government to proclaim any district, and to disarm all persons therein who are not specially licensed to possess arms and ammunitions.

3. Under the first head few instructions for carrying out the Act will be necessary, beyond a general caution against vexatious interference with ordinary retail dealers in such arms or ammunition as are commonly needed for lawful and necessary purposes.

4. There are whole classes of shop-keepers whose general dealings are confined to arms and ammunition used almost exclusively for sporting purposes. More interference than is necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act regarding licenses, would, in such cases, be alike unnecessary and vexatious; and even persons who deal in other descriptions of arms, or ammunition, should not be subject to more supervision than is necessary to enable the Magistrates and Officers of Police, to judge when such arms are introduced into the country in unusual quantities, and to prevent their being disposed of to dangerous or disaffected classes.

5. Under the second head, it should be carefully explained to all Magisterial and Police Officers, that there are circumstances under which it is unnecessary, and contrary to the spirit of the Act, to interfere with persons carrying arms. Persons holding a License under Sections XXVIII to XXX are, by law, exempt from all interference; and such licenses should be freely given to all who can show reasonable cause for requiring habitually to carry arms for their amusement, or self-defence, or for any other lawful purpose. There are many parts of the country where the cultivators cannot, without arms, protect themselves and their crops or cattle, from wild animals; and, in all localities, care should be taken that the poorer and less intelligent classes find no difficulty in getting licenses which may enable them to carry and use, without vexatious interference, such arms as may be necessary for such lawful purposes.

6. The attention of all Officers charged with the execution of this law should be further carefully drawn to the concluding words of Section XXVI, from which it will be seen that even persons unprovided with licenses are not to be disarmed, unless "in the judgment of such Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid, it is dangerous to the public peace to allow such person to go armed, or to carry arms." Care must be taken that this proviso is observed in good faith by all subordinate Officers, and that persons who cannot reasonably be considered as endangering the public peace, are not harassed when carrying arms, for any necessary or lawful purpose, even should they be unprovided with a license.

7. The ground for considering that it is dangerous to the public peace to allow the carrying of arms, may often be general—as for instance when the habit of going about armed leads a particular tribe or class to more frequent acts of violence than would occur in a population which went habitually unarmed. In such cases a very moderate but persistent use of the powers given by this Section, and those which follow it, will suffice to alter the habit of the population, and to make it the general custom for all to go unarmed about their ordinary avocations. This is a result which the Government of India earnestly desires to bring about.

8. General insecurity ought never to be allowed to continue as a valid excuse for a general fashion of going armed, whether such arms are specially needed or not. It is a reproach to a civilized Government to permit such a state of things to exist; and wherever such a cause can be alleged with any show of reason, the true remedy is to improve the Police and general administration, and to give efficient protection to all men in going about their ordinary avocations, without entailing on them the necessity for self-defence by force of arms.

9. There are no doubt certain localities, where our own territories are much intermixed with those of native states, in which the practice of carrying arms still prevails; and in such localities it may be difficult to enforce a change in the habits of our own subjects, unless accompanied by a similar change in the habits of their neighbours; but such cases are not very common, and might be made still more rare by a good understanding with our independent neighbours. Where real security exists, even a native Government has no objection to forbid the ordinary habit of carrying arms, except by servants of the State, and by men of rank and their immediate retainers.

10. Section XXVII exempts from the operation of the preceding Section, soldiers, sailors, volunteers, Police and Revenue Officers of Government, and "such other persons as the Local Government may think fit to exempt." This exemption may be made generally applicable to all classes and races which, from their exemplary and uniform loyalty, and general good conduct and obedience to the law, cannot be considered as endangering the public peace by going armed. There are, in nearly every District, classes which have always been exemplary for their general loyal conduct and obedience to the law, who do not habitually carry arms for any illegal purpose, and very rarely misuse them. Such are the European and Eurasian communities, the Armenian, the Parsee, and other communities of foreign Asiatic origin. There are, too, whole nations of Her Majesty's Indian subjects who have to a man behaved with conspicuous fidelity to the British Government. Regarding these, some special cause of suspicion must in the case of each individual exist, to overcome the presumption, due to their general character, that no person belonging to them will carry arms, except for a necessary and lawful purpose.

11. The Governor General in Council is glad to believe that there is no Local Government in India, under which such races and classes are not to be found, and that they often form a vast majority of the population; but it must be left to each administration to determine what particular classes are, so notoriously and habitually loyal and well behaved, that a general permission to them to carry arms without license may be given.

12. But even persons exempted under this clause, who are not distinguished by any uniform, or official badge, should be generally advised to provide themselves with licenses under Section XXVIII, with a view to secure themselves from being stopped and questioned where they are not known to the local Officers.

13. Special exemptions may also, under this same Clause, be made by name in favor of persons of rank, to whom it is considered desirable to extend the privilege of exemption.

14. It is to be observed that in consequence of the transposition of a section which originally stood between the present twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Sections, the exemptions in the latter Section are made to extend to Section XXV, to which when the Act was first drafted they were never meant to apply. This is of little or no moment as regards the soldiers, sailors, volunteers, and Government servants enumerated in the first three paragraphs of the specification of the exempted classes; but it was never intended, and it would be obviously inexpedient, indiscriminately to exempt from Section XXV, all persons or classes who may be exempted from Section XXVI, under the general power of exemptin vested in Government by the last Clause of Section XXVII. Every exemption therefore should be carefully and specifically limited to carrying arms without a license, and not extended so as to cover the suspicions or unlawful carrying or conveying of arms, or ammunition, under the circumstances contemplated in Section XXV.

15. Under the third head, it is only necessary to remark that Section XXXI will require little more than a general caution against the indiscriminate use of the large powers given, without good ground for suspecting that the arms or ammunition are accumulated for "an unlawful purpose," or to the "danger of the public peace," such as to justify the search authorized in this Section.

In regard to the fourth head, it is hardly requisite for the Governor General in Council to offer any specific caution on the subject of disarming a District under the powers given in Sections XXXII to XXXIV. The measure should be resorted to only in case of serious risk to the public tranquillity from the existence of large masses of disaffected population, who have hitherto managed to retain their arms; and no District should ever be proclaimed till the means of carrying out the disarming, promptly and effectually have been secured, and every care should be taken to avoid needless harassment of the peaceably disposed.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Act 31 of 1860 relating 1st to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition; 2nd for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and 3rd, to give power of disarming in certain cases, came into force on the 1st October, in supersession of Act 28 of 1857.

2. Circular No. 11, dated 1st March 1859, is hereby cancelled.

3. Under Section 27 of Act 31 of 1860, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to exempt all European and Anglo-Indian British subjects, as well as all Armenians from the operation of Sections 26 and 32 of the Act.

4. Natives of rank with their retainers, and natives of tried loyalty and respectability will be similarly exempted according to lists which Magistrates are hereby required, severally, to furnish without delay through the authorized channel.

The order for a general search for arms, ammunition, sulphur, &c., under Section 24, Act 28 of 1857, will continue in force, and therefore the provisions of Section 32 of the new Act will be operative in all those Districts to which the order in question has been declared applicable.

5. The Districts of the Jhansie and Jubbulpore Divisions, and the Districts of Ajmere, Neemuch, Nimar, Kumaon, and Gurhwal, to which the order for general search for arms under Section 24 of Act 28 of 1857 was not extended, will be exempt from the operation of Section 32 of the new Act.

6. It will be borne in mind that, under the general provisions of the Act even, no person, unless authorized by the Government itself, (Section 4) can lawfully manufacture or have in his possession any Cannon, Howitzer, or Mortar. The possession of such arms is wholly unnecessary for personal protection. There is, however, no objection to their being kept, in some instances, by natives of exalted rank for ceremonial purposes; but this privilege will only be granted on the recommendation of the Local Officers, who must remember that this distinction should not be solicited in behalf of any person, without due consideration, and without good reason assigned.

7. The next point is the prohibition in Section V of the new Act against manufacturing, or selling, or keeping or exposing for sale percussion caps, sulphur, gunpowder, or other ammunition without a license. It will be perceived that this is a mere re-enactment of the old Law, with this distinction that the Licenses to be granted for the manufacture or sale of arms, percussion caps, sulphur, gunpowder, or other ammunition, is specifically chargeable with duty. It is enacted by Sections 7 and 8 of the Act that Licenses to manufacture and deal in arms, percussion caps, &c., and in sulphur shall be granted on stamped paper of the value of Rs. 10. The Form A annexed is that, in which Licenses to manufacture or deal in arms, percussion caps, &c. is to be prepared. The Form B annexed is that, in which the separate License for the sale of sulphur, which is required by Section 8, is to be drawn up.

8. Attention is necessary to Sections 9, 10 and 11 under which every person, to whom such Licenses shall be granted, is required to affix a board in a conspicuous part of his place of business on which is to be painted in large letters, in the vernacular of the District, the words "Licensed to manufacture or deal in arms or percussion caps, sulphur gunpowder, and other ammunition," as the case may be. Failure to do so, renders the offender liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100; and a person setting up such a board to whom a License has not been granted, is subject to a similar penalty.

9. It will be noted that Licenses are in force for one year only, and at the close of each year are, of course, either revocable under Section 16, or renewable at the discretion of the Magistrates. As above observed, a separate License must be taken out for the sale of sulphur and no License granted for dealing in arms, percussion caps, gunpowder, or other ammunition, will convey sanction for dealing in sulphur also.

10. With regard to Sections 14 and 15 of the Act, the Lieutenant Governor invites the particular attention of Magistrates to the check which is thereby provided upon the operations of dealers in arms, percussion caps, sulphur, gunpowder, or other ammunition. Not only must a book, showing stock-in-trade, and the name and address of every purchaser of arms or ammunition sold by the Licensee, together with the nature, description, and quality of such arms or ammunition, be kept up by him, but it must be open, at all times, to the inspection of the Magistrate, who is empowered to inflict penalties for failure to keep up this book, or for making false entries therein, or for obstructing its inspection. Magistrates will understand that the inspection of these books is no unimportant part of their duty under the Act, but they will be careful not to exercise a vexatious interference with dealers—nor, indeed, to interfere more than may be necessary to ensure a compliance with the provisions of the Law regarding Licenses. The Magistrates will also bear in mind that they have a discretionary power as to granting Licenses. No person can *claim* a License under the Act. It will be the fault, therefore, of Magistrates if Licenses fall into the hands of people, who are not respectable or worthy to be entrusted with them; and *Magistrates* only are hereby authorized to grant these Licenses under Sections 7 and 8 of the Act.

11. The Magistrates in granting a License under Section 7 of the Act either to manufacture or deal in arms, percussion caps, gunpowder, or other ammunition will deliver to each Licensee two Books in the appended forms marked A. A. and B. B.; the one to be kept up under Section 14, showing his stock in trade and the other for the purpose of showing the sales of each day. The pages of these Books should be numbered from beginning to end, and the first and last page of each should be signed by the Magistrate, or some European subordinate, and sealed with his official seal. The Licensee will be required to pay the cost of these Books. The Magistrates in delivering these Books to the Licensee, will explain to him the necessity of keeping them up regularly, and the penalties attaching to failure to do so. Books in a corresponding form will be delivered to persons licensed to deal in sulphur.

12. Sections 17 to 19 are applicable rather to the Sea Board than to the interior, and are not likely to be much, if at all, used in these Provinces.

13. Sections 22 and 23 apply to these Provinces, because Section 32 has been made operative. These Sections place large power in the hands of the Magistrates to prevent the distribution of arms over various parts of the country; and being among the general provisions of the Act, may be enforced with some stringency. So likewise may Section 25 of the Act.

14. While Section 32 is maintained in force, Section 26 is of secondary importance. Magistrates are hereby authorized under Section 28 and under Clauses 3 and 4 Section 32 of the Act to grant Licenses to carry and to possess arms, according to their discretion, in the forms annexed thereto, prescribed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council. These Licenses are, under the Law, liable to no payment.

Form C. for carrying arms.
Form D. to possess arms and ammunition.
Form E. for carrying arms on a journey.

But, before granting such, Magistrates must satisfy themselves of the respectability of the parties on whom they propose to bestow them. There is no wish on the part of the Lieutenant Governor to prevent Licenses for the possession of arms being freely granted to persons of whose loyalty and respectability no doubt whatever is entertained, or to those, who can "show reasonable cause for requiring habitually to carry arms for their amusement, or self defence, or other lawful purpose." This power must be left largely to the discretion of the Magistrates.—Every Licensee will be bound to produce his License on the requisition of any Magisterial Officer, or any Police Officer, empowered by the Magistrate to make such requisition. Licenses of each class should be numbered in serial order.

15. Referring in order of Sections to Section 32, the Lieutenant Governor observes, that the active search for arms has been practically discontinued by demi-official instructions, issued to Commissioners of Divisions; and it is not the intention of the Lieutenant Governor that this measure should be revived. Search will only be made under the circumstances described in Section 31 of the Act, or under the general sanction given in Section 32: and Magistrates will specially note that every such search is to be conducted by, or in the presence of, a Joint or Deputy Magistrate, or European Assistant, or by, or in the presence of, some European Officer, Civil or Military, specially authorized by the Government to conduct such search.

16. The Sections relating to penalties, being in themselves quite clear, call for no exposition on the part of Government.

17. Section 48, which allows portions of fines and penalties to be given to informers, requires a great deal of caution and discretion in its execution. Information of this kind may be given to the Magistrate from motives of malice, or from cupidity; evidence of the possession of arms in both cases being fabricated. Magistrates of course will take care that they are not misled by such artifices. False information of this kind is punishable under the general regulations.

18. A register in the annexed Form No. I shall be kept by every Magistrate of Licenses granted under Sections 7 and 8 for the manufacture and sale of any arms mentioned in Section 6 of the Act, viz. fire-arms, bayonet, sword, dagger, spear, and spear-head; and for the sale of sulphur.

19. A Register will also be kept of Licenses granted for the carrying of arms under Section 28, and Clause 4, Section 32; and for the possession of arms under Clause 3 Section 32. But no extracts from this need be furnished to the Government. The form of the Register No. 2 is appended.

20. The Licenses to be granted in the forms prescribed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, will be written in English and Urdu. All Licenses under Sections 7 and 8 of the Act will be untransferable; but in the case of the death of the Licensee, will be heritable within the year of its currency without renewal. On the other hand, Licenses under Section 28, and Clauses 3 and 4, Section 32 will be personal, untransferable, and unheritable.

21. It must be noted, that though Section 32 of Act XXXI of 1860 will be operative only in those Districts of these Provinces to which the order issued under Section 24 Act XXVIII of 1857 for a general search for arms was extended, the general provisions of Act XXXI of 1860 will be applicable to all parts of these Provinces which may not be specially excepted under Section 50 of the Act.

22. The Districts of Ajmere, Neemuch, Nimar, and the District of the Kumaon Division, are exempted by the Lieutenant Governor from the operation of Section 26 of Act XXXI of 1860.

23. The Magistrates will make it their duty to give careful heed to the cautions and instructions which are contained in the letter No. 2158, dated the 28th September 1860, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.

FORM OF REGISTER No. 1 FOR LICENSES (FORMS A. AND B.) GRANTED UNDER SECTIONS 7 AND 8, ACT XXXI OF 1860.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.			8.
No. of License.	Date.	Class of License.	Name of Licensee.	Father's Name.	Caste.	Residence.			Remarks.
						Village.	Pergunnah.	District.	

FORM OF REGISTER No. II OF LICENSES (FORMS C., D. AND E.) GRANTED UNDER SECTION XXVIII AND UNDER CLAUSES 3 AND 4, OF SECTION 32 OF ACT XXXII OF 1860, IN THE DISTRICT OF

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.			8.
No. of License.	Class of License.	Date.	Name of Licensee.	Father's Name.	Caste.	Residence.			Remarks.
						Mouzah	Pergunnah.	District.	

A.

Stamp ten Rupees.

LICENSE

Is hereby granted under the authority of Act XXXI of 1860, Section 7 to of for the period of one year from the date hereof to manufacture and repair fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, and spear-heads, and to manufacture percussion caps, gunpowder, and other ammunition, at the premises No. and to deal in, sell or keep, or expose for sale, the arms and ammunition above-mentioned in the premises No. in subject to the conditions and restrictions prescribed in the said Act, and particularly in Sections 9, 10, 14, 15, and 16 thereof.

Dated this day of 186

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

B.

Stamp ten Rupees.

LICENSE

Is hereby granted under the authority of Act XXXI of 1860, Sections 7 and 8 to
of for the period of one year from the date hereof to deal in and sell Sulphur at the premises No.
in subject to the conditions and restrictions prescribed in the said Act, and particularly in Sections 9, 10, 14, 15 and 16 thereof.

Dated this day of 186

C.

LICENSE

Is hereby granted to
of under
authority of Act XXXI of 1860, Section 28, to carry arms and to go armed.

[*This License extends to the followers of to the number of and the number and description of arms to be carried by each follower may be*]

Insert these words where a license for followers is applied for and granted, but omit them in other cases.

Dated this day of 186

D.

LICENSE

Is hereby granted under the authority of Act XXXI of 1860, Clause 3 of Section 32 to
of
to have in his possession the arms and ammunition hereunder specified.

	Number or quantity of each.
Fire Arms,.....	
Bayonets,.....	
Swords,.....	
Daggers,.....	
Spears,.....	
Spear-heads,.....	
Percussion Caps,.....	
Gunpowder,.....	
Sulphur,.....	
Other Ammunition,.....	

Dated this day of 186

E.

LICENSE

Is hereby granted under the authority of Act XXXI of 1860, Section 32, Clause 4 to
of to carry the following arms;
that is to say
on a journey from to
proceeding, *viâ* which journey is to
commence on the day of and is
expected to occupy the space of days
or thereabout, the abovementioned arms being considered by me reasonable for his private use.

Dated this day of 186

EXEMPLAR A. A.

Store Book of *Resident of* *Pergunnah of* *District of*

Date.		Fire-Arms.	Bayonets.	Swords.	Daggers.	Spears.	Spear-heads.
1860. 1st January,	In Store, ...	250	0	300	50	10	200
	Added to store whether by purchase, manufacture, or otherwise, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Sold or otherwise disposed of, ...	1	"	2	"	"	"
2nd January,	Remaining in Store, ...	249	"	298	50	9	200
	Added to store by manufacture or purchase, ...	"	"	"	"	500	"
	Sold, ...	10	"	30	10	"	"
3rd January,	Remaining in store, ...	239	"	268	"	509	200
4th January,	Remaining in store, ...	239	"	268	"	509	200
	Added to store,	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Sold, ...	2	"	1	"	10	"

EXEMPLAR B. B.

Day Book of *Resident of* *Pergunnah of* *District of*

Month	Date.	Name of Purchaser.	Name of Father.	Caste.	Residence.			Article or Articles purchased.	Price paid.
					Village.	Pergunnah.	District.		
Jany.	1st,	Saligram,	Nursing,	Rajput.	Phoolpoor,	Jounpoor,	Jounpoor,	1 Matchlock, ... 2 Swords, ... 1 Spear, ...	Rs. 10 15 4

Act of 1857)—"XLVII.—It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate or person exercising the Office of a Magistrate, within the Territories under the Government of the East India Company or within any of Her Majesty's Dominions abroad, and for any person holding the Office of British Resident or performing the duties of such Office within the Territories of any Foreign State to enlist and attest any persons desirous of enlisting or any soldiers or others desirous of re-enlisting into the service of the said Company, and all such persons shall have the same powers in that behalf as by the Mutiny Act passed in the present year for Her Majesty's Forces, are given to Justices in the United Kingdom for the purposes of enlistment and attestation."

Enlisting and attesting Recruits.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be transmitted for information to the Government, North Western Provinces, with an intimation that it has been determined that for the present no more men shall be enlisted or attested for Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces.

No. 2099.—*From* W. Grey, Esq., *Secretary to the Government of India, to* H. Barnes, Esq., R. T. Allan, Esq., W. J. Judge, Esq., *and* J. F. Watkins, Esq., *Committee, appointed at a General Meeting of the Attorneys of Her Majesty's Supreme Court.—(Home Department.)—Dated Fort William, the* 26*th October* 1860.

Having laid your Memorial before the Governor General in Council, I am directed to state in reply that there is nothing in the Law, nor in the Orders of Government applicable to Non-Regulation Provinces to prevent Attorneys of the Supreme Court from practising in the Judicial Courts of any of those Provinces as Pleaders.

Notification No. 3105 A.—*Judicial (Civil) Department.—Dated Camp Etmadpore, the* 13*th December* 1860.

All Officers in charge of District Treasuries in the North Western Provinces, are appointed to be Ex-Officio Trustees for the purposes described in Section 9, Act XXVII of 1860.

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NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

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ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1860.

REVENUE AND SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

No. 287 A.—*From* G. Couper, Esquire, *Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to the Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, Revenue Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 14*th April* 1860.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 37, dated 11th January last, submitting the copy of one from the Commissioner of the Agra Division, who enquired whether the Rules of 1856 for the examination of nominees to Tehseeldarships are to be acted on in future, and in reply to intimate, that the Lieutenant Governor sees no reason why the re-enforcement of those Rules should be any longer deferred. I am therefore desired to request the Board to issue instructions accordingly to the Commissioners of Divisions.

RESOLUTION.

No. 307 A. of 1860.—*Revenue Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 21*st April* 1860.

Read again a letter No. 922, dated 22nd December 1859, from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, regarding the re-settlement of the district of Moozuffernugger.

Read a Minute recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the 14th ultimo, regarding the expediency of providing for the efficient conduct of future settlements as they fall in by appointing separate Officers on a proportionate increase of salary to districts now under settlement to be trained for the purpose under the supervision of the Collectors to whom the management of the settlement of this district will be entrusted.

Read the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, in the Home Department, in reply No. 96, dated 31st ultimo, assigning to Officers so employed in settlement work the following allowances:—

To an Assistant without full powers, whose salary is Rs. 400 a month, an allowance of Rs. 50.

To an Assistant with powers, whose salary is Rs. 500, an allowance of Rs. 100.

To a Joint Magistrate of the 2nd grade, whose salary is Rs. 700, an allowance of Rs. 100.

To a Joint Magistrate of the 1st grade, whose salary is Rs. 1,000, an allowance of Rs. 200.

NOTIFICATION No. 641 A.—*Separate Revenue Customs Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Camp Nynee Tal, the 19th June* 1860.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that the following Rule shall be substituted for Rule XVII, Section 4, of the Resolution, dated 10th February 1844, for giving effect to Act XIV of 1843:—

"XVII.—Rowannahs shall be current for the following periods, if for salt or sugar of a quantity weighing 20 maunds and under for 10 days, from the date of issue, if for a quantity exceeding that weight, then for six weeks from the date of issue, and no Rowannahs shall be of any effect whatever from and after the expiration of such period in each restrospective case excepting in the manner provided for hereafter in Section 5."

NOTIFICATION No. 521 C.—*Revenue Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 3rd July* 1860.

IT having been deemed expedient to withdraw the present limit of 200 acres as the minimum of a grant of land for Tea cultivation in the Kumaon and Gurhwal districts, the first sentence of the 2nd Clause of the Rules regarding such grants published in Notification of 26th September 1855, No. 2119 A., will for the future be read as follows:—

"Each grant will be of not more than 2000 acres."

No. 1848 A.—*From* J. D. SANDFORD, ESQUIRE, *Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of the North Western Provinces, to* W. H. LOWE, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue of the North Western Provinces, Allahabad, Revenue Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 16th July* 1860.

SIR,—Adverting to paragraph 2 of this Office letter No. 387 A., of the 4th May last, I am directed to request that the cost of constructing Racks and Almirahs for Collectorates may be exhibited as a Revenue contingency, and not as therein directed, as a charge in the Public Works Department.

CIRCULAR No. 1013 A. OF 1860.—*From* G. COUPER, *Esquire, Secretary to Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Commissioners of Divisions, in the North Western Provinces.—Revenue Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 14th August* 1860.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to issue the following instructions for the guidance of Collectors in carrying out the important provisions of Section 244, Act VIII of 1859, the object of which is to prevent the sale of landed property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Courts, in cases where the sale would be objectionable and satisfaction can be otherwise secured.

2. With this view, the Collector will not be held competent to defer the issue of the usual sale proclamation, but on receipt of the requisition of the Civil Court, he will ascertain by summary enquiry whether the sale of the land or share is objectionable.

3. The enforced sale of hereditary property in land, in execution of a decree, which might be satisfied by money payment, is generally objectionable, and most particularly so, when the rights to be sold consist of a share in a joint property, inasmuch as the sale may cause a stranger to be obtruded against their will amongst the brotherhood. It is objectionable only in a less degree when an entire ancestral property is the subject of sale. Where, on the other hand, the property for sale consists of a share held by a stranger in a joint estate, the sale is not objectionable; for it may afford an opportunity to the former proprietors to recover possession, or to the brotherhood to rid themselves of the stranger. Again, the property may be the estate of a spendthrift zemindar, from whom the revenue is always realized with difficulty, and then the sale might not be objectionable; and, generally, there can be no strong objection to the sale, where the judgment debtor has acquired the property by purchase. Rules cannot, however, be laid down to meet every case, and the Collector must in each instance determine as to the expediency of allowing the sale to proceed, or of attempting to arrest it.

4. After making the above mentioned summary enquiry, provided he has satisfied himself that the sale is objectionable, and no preferable means of obtaining the further information indicated below are available, the Collector will issue to the Tehseeldar of the Pergunnah, in which the land to be sold may be situated, an order specifying the names of the parties, the sum required to be realized, and the land proposed for sale, and directing him to ascertain by enquiries from the judgment debtor or his Agent or otherwise, whether satisfaction of the decree can be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation of the land or share, and also whether the required security will be forthcoming.

5. The arrangements to be made in satisfaction of the decree should emanate from the person whose rights are to be sold. The Collector may offer his advice and assistance, but is not competent *suo motu*, to make the temporary alienation contemplated by the Act. The judgment debtor should first be asked, if he can arrange to make the required payment, within a reasonable period, by instalments, furnishing, at the same time, adequate security. Failing that, he may effect, subject to the sanction of the Civil Court, a lease or mortgage of the property on an agreement entered into by the lessee or mortgagee to satisfy the decree either by immediate payment in full or by instalments with security.

6. If it appear from the Tehseeldar's report or from other information, that the necessity of sale may be avoided, and that the sale is objectionable, the Collector should in all cases, whether the decree emanates from the Judge of the District or from the subordinate Court, make his representation in English direct to the Judge, who, when the case is pending before a subordinate Court, will forward it to such Court, the Judge being in every case the channel of communication. And in order to secure due consideration of the Collector's representations, the subordinate Courts, under instructions which the Sudder Court have been requested to issue, will be required to report to the Judge their adoption or rejection of his suggestions. Collectors should be cautious, on the other hand, not to interpose arbitrary or frivolous objections in cases in which the sale of land may be ordered in satisfaction of a decree of the Civil Court.

7. The Collectors should notice briefly the general result of their proceedings in carrying out the important functions devolved upon them by this Section (244, Act VIII of 1859) in their Annual Administration Report.

CIRCULAR No. 1016 A.—*From* G. COUPER, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to*————*Revenue Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 14th August* 1860.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, in the Military Department, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor directs me to request that you will use your

3rd. In the Province of Scinde the several Deeds, Instruments and Writings specified in Schedules A and B respectively of Act No. XXXVI of 1860 shall be exempted from Stamp duty until the 1st November 1860.

NOTIFICATION No. 1571A.—*Revenue Department.—Dated Camp Royah, the 14th November* 1860.

THE cultivation of Tea has extended so widely in the North Western Provinces especially in the Dehra Doon under the encouragement given by the Notification in this Department No. 2109A., dated 26th September 1855, and the indents on the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens for seeds and seedlings have become so numerous, and so heavy, that it is necessary to place them under some Regulation in order that a fair distribution may be secured and the extension of the cultivation may be promoted on the largest possible degree.

The following Rules, supplementary to the Notification above referred to, are published for general information :—

I. Every person and every company indenting on the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, for Tea seeds and Tea plants shall specify the place or places where his or their plantations are situate, the entire area of such plantations fitted for the growth of Tea and the portion of the area which has been stocked with Tea plants.

II. The partners or sharers of a Tea Company shall not be permitted to indent individually and separately for seeds or plants. No indent will be received except from one or other of the partners or sharers in behalf of the Company collectively.

III. The quantity to be given gratis to each party indenting shall be restricted ordinarily to 100 maunds of seeds and one lak of seedlings. But it shall be in the discretion of the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, to increase the allotment whenever the supply at his disposal may admit of it.

IV. It will be the duty of the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, to meet all indents for seeds and seedlings for the *bonâ fide* use of the applicant's plantation within the limitation above expressed, so far as it may be in his power to do so. But if the aggregate demand exceed the supply of seeds and seedlings available for distribution, a preference shall be given to those who may have been engaged in the cultivation of the Tea plant for a period not exceeding five years.

V. The distribution of seeds and plants to the proprietors of well stocked and well established plantations, and of plantations which have been at work for five years or upwards shall be discretionary with the Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, due advertence being had to the aggregate demand and the means at his disposal of meeting it.

VI. Parties disposing by sale or otherwise of Tea seeds and Tea plants the produce of their own farms and indenting nevertheless on the Government plantations for a supply, shall be required to pay for seeds at the rate of Rs. 20 per maund, and for plants at the rate of Rs. 3 per hundred. In such cases it shall be further in the discretion of the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, to refuse compliance with the indent altogether.

NOTIFICATION No. 1638 A.—*Separate Revenue Department.—Dated Camp Bhurtpore, the 29th November* 1860.

IN continuation of the Notification of this Government No. 1399 A, dated 6th October 1860, the following Notification of the Government of India, in the Home

Department, No. 2095 of the 26th idem, is re-published for the information and guidance of the Officers attached to the Jubbulpore, Jhansie and Kumaon Divisions, and to the Districts of Ajmere, Neemuch and Nimar.

The rates of Stamp duty prescribed by the Notification will come into force in the several Divisions and Districts above mentioned from the date on which this Notification shall reach the Head Quarters of each District.

NOTIFICATION No. 2095.—*Dated the 26th October* 1860.—Under the authority given by Section XVIII, Act No. XXXVI of 1860, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules to be in force from the promulgation thereof in all Districts in India not annexed to any Presidency, or not subject to the general Regulations of any Presidency:—

RULE I.

Subject to the exceptions mentioned in the two following Rules, there shall be charged upon petitions of plaint on suits and appeals instituted in any Civil Court, or in the Court of any Revenue Officer vested with Judicial powers and acting in a Judicial capacity, the following scale of Stamp duty in lieu of that prescribed in Article 6, Schedule B of the said Act, that is to say:—

	Rs.	As.
If the amount or value of the property claimed shall not exceed 8 Rupees, ...	0	4
Above 8 Rs. and not exceeding 12 Rs., ...	0	8
Above 12 Rs. and not exceeding 16 Rs., ...	1	0
Above 16 Rs. and not exceeding 32 Rs., ...	2	0

And thereafter as in Schedule B of the said Act.

RULE II.

Petitions of plaint in suits and appeals instituted in the Court of any Revenue Officers as aforesaid, for the recovery of arrears of rent or of money received by any Agent employed in the management of lands or collection of rents shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of one-fourth the value prescribed for petitions of plaint on suits instituted in a Civil Court. Provided, that no such petition of plaint shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of less value than 8 annas if the amount or value of the property claimed shall exceed eight Rupees or on paper bearing a Stamp of less value than four annas if the amount or value of the property claimed shall not exceed eight Rupees.

RULE III.

Petitions of plaint in suits and appeals, instituted in the Court of any Revenue Officer as aforesaid for any matter or thing of the nature described in Section XXIII, Act No. X of 1859 (except the recovery of arrears of rent) shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of eight annas.

Nothing in these Rules is to be held to apply to petitions or applications not being petitions of plaint in Suits or Appeals to Civil or Revenue Courts or Officers, such petitions or applications are provided for under Article 5, Schedule B of Act No. XXXVI of 1860.

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Republishing Notification, Foreign Department, Government of India, in reference to the question put by the Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort William, with advertence to the case of Major Bouverie, Political Agent at Bhurtpore, whether in the case of a Military Officer entering upon Civil employ his score for privilege leave under the Civil Rules must commence from the date of joining his Civil appointment, or whether it must be calculated at the usual reckoning of 11, 22, or 33 months of uninterrupted service irrespective of the Department Civil or Military in which such service may have been rendered with the observations of the President in Council, that such leave should be earned by continuous service of the required number of months in the *Civil* Department alone, ...	23rd January 1860.	*ib.*

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BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR 1860.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 27.—*General Department.—Dated the 16th January* 1860.

THE following Notification, of the Government of India, No. 2476, Home Department dated 16th December 1859, is republished for general information.

The Government Notification, No. 1456, dated the 29th July 1857, whereby the Covenanted Civil or Military Officer of every station, throughout India, not having a resident Post Master, was authorized to assume, until further orders, the office of Post Master, or to assign the office to any other Covenanted Civil or Military Officer at the Station, is cancelled from this date.

NOTIFICATION No. 250.—*Foreign Department.—Dated the 23rd January* 1860.

THE following Resolution, passed by the Hon'ble the President in Council in the Financial Department, under date the 6th instant, is published for general information : —

RESOLUTION.—The Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort William, enquires, with advertence to the case of Major Bouverie, Political Agent at Bhurtpore, whether, in the case of a Military Officer entering upon Civil employ, his score for privilege leave, under the Civil Rules, must commence from the date of joining his Civil appointment, or whether it must be calculated by the usual reckoning of 11, 22, or 33 months of uninterrupted service, irrespective of the Department, (Civil or Military) in which such service may have been rendered.

2. Referring to this question, the President in Council observes that, when it was laid down that two or three months' accumulated privilege leave could be granted, under the Civil Rules, to Military Officers in Civil employ, it was intended that such leave should be earned by continuous service of the required number of months, in the *Civil* Department alone.

No. 113.—*From* R. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ., *Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to* H. YOUNG, ESQ., *Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.—Home Department, Post Office.—Dated Fort William, the 17th January* 1860.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2844, dated the 8th ultimo, and in reply to inform you, that the President in Council has ruled, that Assistant Chaplains are included in the words "Chaplains at Out Stations," who by List No. 2, appended to No. 36 of the Post Office Rules, are authorized to send letters *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service to the Bishop, the Archdeacon, and the Ecclesiastical Registrar, without actual payment of postage.

2nd.—His Honor in Council is however unable to extend this authority to the correspondence of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains, with Civil Auditors.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNME

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For 1860.

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No. 113.—*From* R. B. Chapman, Esq., *Under-Secretary to the Government of* H. Young, Esq., *Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.—Home De Post Office.—Dated Fort William, the 17th January* 1860.

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2nd.—His Honor in Council is however unable to extend this authority correspondence of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains, with Civil Auditors.

Act all Contracts in writing entered into by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting, may be expressed to be made by the Secretary of State in Council under that designation, and if such as if made between private persons would be by law required to be under seal may be made, varied, or discharged under the hands and seals of two Members of the Council, or if such as if made between private persons would be by Law required to be signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made, varied, or discharged under the hands of two Members of the Council; and the Benefit and Liability of such Contracts shall pass to the Secretary of State in Council for the time being.

Actions to be carried on in name of Secretary of State for India.

VI. All actions, suits, and proceedings in any Court of Justice in respect of any of the matters aforesaid, shall and may be carried on, prosecuted, or defended in the name of the Secretary of State for *India* in Council.

CIRCULAR. No. 382A.—*From* G. E. W. COUPER, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Commissioners.—(General Department.)—Dated Nynee Tal, the 23rd April* 1860.

WITH a view to prevent the occurrence of confusion in the adjustment of claims made by the Military Department, on account of Stores supplied from Magazines, I am directed to inform you, that all indents on Magazine for Tools &c., should be signed by the officer who requires such stores for the use of the public service and should after being countersigned by the Commissioner of the Division, be forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Magazine for compliance.

No, 60 *A.—General Department.—Dated 4th June* 1860.

THE period of one year which was determined by the Notification of 11th May 1858, No. 1341 as the limit within which Cantonment Joint Magistrates should be required to pass the examination, prescribed for Assistant Magistrates, is hereby extended to two years.

No. 70.—*Financial Department.—Dated the 11th August* 1860.

Certain letters from the Madras Board of Revenue, relative to the Bill for Licensing Trades and Professions, and the Income Tax Bill having appeared in the Public Newspapers received in England, prior to the receipt of the Madras Government Despatch forwarding those letters, the Secretary of State made the following observations :—"The publication of Official communications of that nature is obviously most objectionable, and can only result from a breach of Official trust. I desire that you will remind all the servants of Government that, except in cases were the publication of Official papers may be duly authorized by the Government, any communication of such documents to the Newspapers, will subject the Officer or Servant by whom they may be furnished to the severest mark of my displeasure,"

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Officers politically employed, were prohibited by the orders of the Government of India, dated the 22nd August 1845, from borrowing money of, or lending money to, any Natives of India, resident within their respective political circles.

The Governor General now calls the attention of all Officers of Government employed in any Civil or Political capacity in any part of India to these express prohibitions, and warns them that by any infraction thereof, whether by over-drawing accounts with Bankers or in any other way, they will incur the severe displeasure of the Government.

Residents, Agents, Commissioners and other Controlling Officers, will be held responsible for checking any departure from the strict letter of this order on the part of their Subordinates.

No. 805.—*From* C. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to* W. WATERFIELD, ESQUIRE, *Acting Civil Auditor, Madras.—Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the 26th January* 1860.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1457, dated 24th ultimo, submitting for orders certain points connected with preparatory leave to Chaplains and Covenanted Civilians.

2. In reply, I am desired to annex copy of a report from the Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort William, No. 163, dated 14th instant, and, with reference thereto, to intimate that, in cases of preparatory leave prior to furlough, Covenanted Civilians are allowed, under the ruling of 14th November 1856, to draw the absolute moiety of their full salary, as in cases of special leave under Section 14; that the same rule is applicable to Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains with reference to the Financial Resolution of 30th January 1857, ruling, "that the period of preparatory leave prior to furlough on private affairs, during which the *absentee shall be allowed a moiety of his allowance*, shall &c."; that the orders of 1855 of the late Hon'ble Court quoted by the Auditor at Fort William, are applicable not to preparatory leave but to absence in India for short periods on private affairs leave, which is quite distinct from preparatory leave; and that, in respect to preparatory leave to Chaplains on Medical Certificate for which there is no distinct provision, the President in Council considers it fair to allow them, like Covenanted Civil Servants, to draw during such leave the same allowances as they are entitled to receive whilst absent on Medical leave, which, as observed by the Civil Auditor, Fort William, are regulated with reference to the late Hon'ble Court's Orders of 1856.

No. 1457.—*From* W. WATERFIELD, ESQUIRE, *Acting Civil Auditor, Madras, to* C. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQUIRE, *Financial Secretary to the Government of India.—Fixed Department.—Dated the 24th December* 1859.

THE Notification of the Government of India, dated 30th January 1857, No. 9, has been held by my predecessors to fix the allowance granted to a Chaplain during

leave, preparatory to furlough on private affairs (not leave on Medical Certificate) at half the salary of his Office.

2. My own impression is, that the rule was intended to fix the period of preparatory leave and not to affect the rate of pay which should still be granted without deduction as under the old rules. I request that I may be informed which view is correct.

3. If deductions are to be made, another question occurs, is Rs. 5,000 to be fixed as the minimum below which the allowances are not to be reduced (agreeably to Section VI of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, Clauses 3 and 4)? The letter of the Notification would lead to this interpretation; but again the spirit of the Absentee Rules appears to adapt the limitation only to the case of leave on Medical Certificate, (*vide* Section XIV.)

4. Connected with the above, I wish to be favored with instructions on the allowances granted to Civil Servants when on leave preparatory to furlough. If the Officer be without a substantive appointment or holding only a Joint Magistracy on Rs. 700, for example, would he draw an absolute moiety of his salary or full pay in the former instance, and Rs. 416-10-8 in the latter? and so too in the opposite case, would a Judge be allowed to draw more than the Rs. 833-5-4? The letter of the rules, as I have said, seems to assimilate the terms to those of Sick Certificate; but the spirit would lead to the inference that the agreement should be confined to the *period*, and the *pay* should be analogous to that of the special leave.

No. 58.—*Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 9th January* 1860.

Forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort William, for report, as to how the rules herein referred to are applied in Bengal.

No. 163.—*From* Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, *Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort William, to* C. H. Lushington, Esquire, *Secretary to the Government of India.—Financial Department.—Dated* 14*th January* 1860.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Office Docket No. 58, dated the 9th instant, and in reply to offer the following observations on the questions raised by the Officiating Civil Auditor, Madras, regarding the allowances to be drawn by Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains obtaining preparatory leave other than under Medical Certificate.

2*nd*.—The Notification of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 9, dated the 30th January 1857, to which Mr. Waterfield refers was obviously intended to fix the period of preparatory leave rather than the amount of salary which should be drawn during such leave. In this Office the allowances of Ecclesiastical Officers obtaining preparatory leave are regulated with reference to the orders of the late Hon'ble the Court of Directors as communicated in their Despatch No. 78 of 1855, which rules as follows :—" With respect to the allowances of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains whilst absent on leave in India for short periods, either on private affairs or Medical Certificate, we consider that they should be treated as Staff Officers, and as the latter receive the pay and allowances of their Regimental rank, together with half net staff pay, we approve of your suggestions that Chaplains be granted during such short absence

furlough pay, and in addition thereto half the difference between their full pay and their furlough pay."

3rd.—Under this ruling which was subsequently notified as will be shewn so far as Medical leave was concerned, a Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain to whom leave preparatory to furlough or on private affairs has been granted, will draw the sum noted in the margin*.

* Chaplain's salary, ...	Rs.	800	0	0
Deduct Furlough pay, ...	"	159	11	0
		640	5	0
Half Indian pay, ...	"	320	2	6
Furlough pay, ...	"	159	11	0
		479	13	6
Assistant Chaplain's salary, ...	"	500	0	0
Deduct Furlough pay, ...	"	159	11	0
		340	5	0
Half Indian pay, ...	"	170	2	6
Furlough pay, ...	"	159	11	0
		329	13	6

4th.—A preparatory leave under Medical Certificate is regulated with reference to the following orders of the late Court of Directors as conveyed in their despatch No. 21, dated 5th March 1856:—"Adverting, however, to the allowances which were drawn by Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains under the old rules, when absent in India under Medical Certificate, we have resolved to grant to them, during absence under such certificate only within the limits of one year, their full salaries, subject to a reduction of one-third for the whole term of regulated absence, save and except that, if the salary be not more than Rs. 500 per month, no deduction shall be made; and if it be only so much more than Rs. 500 that the prescribed deduction of one-third would reduce the allowance below that sum, only the excess beyond Rs. 500 shall be deducted."

5th.—The allowances of Covenanted Civil Officers on preparatory leave are regulated with reference to the provisions of Clause 3, Chapter II of the leave of Absence Rules, dated 8th June 1855. An Officer drawing 700 Rupees a month, as supposed by Mr. Waterfield, will receive not a moiety of his salary, but Rs. 416-10-8 a month; a Judge Rs. 833-5-4. No distinction in the case of Covenanted Civil Officers is observed between leave preparatory to furlough private affairs, or furlough on Medical Certificate.

No. 13.—*Financial Department.—Dated the* 10*th February* 1860.

THE following Resolution is published for general information:—

Read an Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 293, dated 27th ultimo, suggesting that a rule may be enacted requiring the countersignature of a superior Officer, upon bills for travelling allowances.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to resolve that the following Rule be passed and promulgated for general information:—

Every Collector, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant, Extra Assistant or other Subordinate Officer, in Civil employ, who may, under existing rules, be entitled to travelling allowance, while engaged on duty in the interior of this district, shall obtain the countersignature of the Commissioner of the Division, or of the Resident, Agent or other Officer, under whose superintendence the district to which the said Officer is attached, may be placed, to his bill for such allowance previously to submitting it to the Civil Auditor for audit.

NOTIFICATION No. 19.—*Financial Department.—Dated the* 20*th March* 1860.

THE holders of Indian Government Promissory Notes, who may desire that the interest thereon should be made payable by bills, issued in London, in conformity

with the provisions of the Notification, No. 61, issued from this Department, on the 12th November 1858, are hereby informed that, from and after the 20th of March instant, the enfacement, mentioned in paragraph 2 of the said Notification, will be changed, and that the following enfacement will be made in lieu thereof:—

"Interest, subject to deduction of Indian Income Tax, payable in London by Draft on Calcutta, (or Madras as the case may be.")

The interest payable on Indian Government Promissory Notes, already issued with Coupens, will be chargeable with duty under the proposed Income Tax. For the better information of persons at a distance all Coupens, issued in future, will bear a notice to this effect.

NOTIFICATION No. 21.—*Financial Department.—Dated the 21st March* 1860.

THE following Extract from a despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 90 of 1859, dated the 20th September, is published for general information:—

Letter dated 23rd February 1859, No. 29, paragraphs 359 to 361. Have informed the Government of Bombay that their ruling in respect to the grant of sick leave to servants who have applied for pension under Medical Certificate, is incorrect.

Para. 69. It appears from these papers that, in a recent case, where a servant had submitted, in support of his application to retire on a pension, a Medical Certificate of his unfitness to continue to perform the duties of his office, the Bombay Government granted the applicant sick leave, pending a reference to the Home Authorities.

70. This course your Government disapprove, and have decided that, "when a servant, on application for pension, has been declared by the Medical Officer to be unfit for further service," he should at once be discharged, and that if a pension be subsequently granted, it should count from the dates specified in the Financial Resolution of the 21st February 1856, which laid down rules as to the commencement of pensionary allowances.

71. In cases in which a servant of Government may be discharged under the circumstances mentioned, Her Majesty's Government consider, that even if it be necessary to refer the question home for decision, it will be proper to allow the pension to commence from the date on which he ceased to be borne on the effective establishment.

No. 22.

THE following Resolution is published for general information:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 16th March 1860.

Read a letter from the Government of the North Western Provinces, No. 124 A., dated 17th ultimo, with enclosures, submitting for consideration and orders a question

connected with the allowance of Captain Fanshawe, of the Post Office Department, and proposing a general rule to hold good in similar cases :—

Read also a report from the Civil Auditor, Fort William, No. 825 of 29th ultimo, on the above subject.

RESOLUTION.—Captain Fanshawe, who originally held the appointment of Inspecting Post Master, Meerut Division, was subsequently appointed Post Master and Superintendent Workshops at Allygurh, the salary of the two offices being, however, the same, *viz.*, 400 Rupees each per mensem.

2. After his nomination to Allygurh, Captain Fanshawe also continued to discharge the duties of the Meerut Division, and the question now submitted for consideration is what allowance he is entitled to draw for performing the duties of two appointments.

3. Captain Fanshawe claims the full salary of his substantive and a moiety of the acting appointment, the claim being supported by the Post Master General, North Western Provinces.

4. The Agra Civil Auditor suggests that, as a general rule, to hold good in similar cases, when an Officer holding a permanent appointment, is required, by the exigencies of the State, to discharge the duties of another or second office, (not subordinate to his own,) he shall receive a moiety of the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating, in addition to the full salary of his own appointment, provided that no extra expense be entailed on the Government.

5. In submitting the case, the Government of the North Western Provinces remarks—"As the Post Office Department is entirely under the control of the Government of India, the Lieutenant Governor can give no decision on this question, but refers it to His Honor in Council for disposal, both as regards the particular case and the general suggestion."

6. On this reference the President in Council is pleased to approve the rule proposed by the Agra Civil Auditor in similar cases not otherwise provided for under the established rules, and also to direct that Captain Fanshawe's case be settled in accordance therewith.

No. 1719.

The 8th March 1860.

Resolution.—The Hon'ble the President in Council remarks that, the distinction between the two cases, *viz.*, that of a break caused by the abolition of office, and that by the resignation of appointment, is clear. In the one, the break is for the convenience of Government, and in the other for that of the Officers themselves. In the latter case, therefore, the time cannot be counted for pension.

No. 25.

The 28th March 1860.

The following Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 19 of 1860, dated the 8th February, is published for general information :—

Para: 4.—The rule laid down in the Despatch in this Department, No. 78, dated 4th November 1857, which provides that "no Officer appointed to act for another is

Letter, dated 21st October 1859, No. 191.

entitled to full staff pay, until he shall have been performing those duties for more than six months," may be applied to all cases of Military Officers in Civil employ, as recomended by your Government.

No. 26.

The following Extract from a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 19 of 1860, dated the 8th February, is published for general information:—

Para: 8.—Servants in the Telegraph Department may be admitted to the benefits of the pension rules of the 4th January 1831, which are applicable to the Public Works Department, and to the Uncovenanted Service generally.

Letter, dated 3rd November 1859, No. 198.

No. 342 A.

The 14*th April* 1860.

Many applications having been made for the cancellation of unexpired portions of leave, and for leave that the applicant has not availed himself of; it is hereby notified for general information, that this course is unnecessary. It will be sufficient for the future to report simply the return of Officers to duty, noting what portion of their leave remains unexpired.

NOTIFICATION No. 86.—*Home Department.—Dated Camp Hoshiarpoor, the* 30*th March* 1860.

The Honorable Court of Directors in a Despatch No. 3, dated 23rd February 1842, paragraph 35, prohibited the employment of Members of the Clerical profession in connexion with the measures of Government for the education of the natives of India.

In a subsequent Despatch No. 35, dated 18th February 1857, paragraph 13, the Honorable Court, in reply to a reference from the Government of India, observed as follows:—

"We are not prepared to authorize any relaxation of the general orders issued by us in 1842, prohibiting the employment of Clergymen in connexion with education in India. We have relaxed, under special circumstances, the strict observance of the rule at Bombay, and we have recently engaged a Clergyman for one of the Professorships at the Elphinstone Institution. It is our desire, however, that this appointment, as well as that of the Reverend Doctor Anderson, to which you refer in your letter, may be regarded as exceptional, and that it be understood that the rule of exclusion is to be maintained."

The question having again been brought to the notice of the Home Government, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, in a Despatch No. 15, dated the 14th October last, addressed to the Governor General in Council, has thus ruled:—

"I have had under my consideration in Council your letter, dated 4th March (No. 8) 1859, in connexion with the letter of the late Court of Directors of February 1857, and

former correspondence on the subject of the employment of Christian Clergymen in the Educational Departments.

"It appears to me that a rule by which a person fitted in other respects for employment in the Education Department, is excluded simply upon the ground that he is a Christian Clergyman, is incompatible with the principle on which the Government of India has been, and ought to be, conducted of not sanctioning any partial disabilities, applicable either to the European or Native subjects of Her Majesty.

"In practice there have been several exceptions to the rule, and I am of opinion that before any such appointment is made, not only the character of the individual, but the particular position in which he is to be placed, and the effect which may be produced by the appointment, must be taken into careful consideration."

In a separate Despatch of the same date and like tenor, addressed to the Government of Madras, the Secretary of State points out that these circumstances, namely, the character of the individual, the position in which he is to be placed, and the effect which may be produced by the appointment, were not sufficiently adverted to in a case in which a Missionary had been appointed as Inspector of Schools.

"It is not to be expected," observes the Secretary of State, with reference to this appointment, "that the Natives of India will readily place implicit confidence in an Inspector, who has recently been actively engaged in promoting as a Missionary, their conversion to another faith."

And in the same Despatch the Secretary of State observes, with reference to a case in which an Inspector of Schools in Madras had failed to conform to the instructions, prohibiting the interference of Inspectors with the religious instruction conveyed in Schools, that the circumstance affords "a sufficient proof of the inexpediency of employing Clergymen in such positions."

With reference to the foregoing summary of the views of the Home Government on the subject, the Governor General is pleased to declare that, excepting the Office of Inspector of Schools, the employment in the Education Department of Clergymen or Ministers, if in other respects they are fit for such employment, is not prohibited on the ground of their profession, but that no such person is to be so employed without careful advertence to his individual character, to the particular position in which he will be placed, and to the effect which may be produced by his appointment. His Excellency is also pleased to declare that no one who is or has recently been engaged as a Missionary is eligible for such employment, and that no Clergyman or Minister can be employed in the Office of Inspector of Schools.

No. 31.—*Financial Department.—Dated the 23rd April* 1860.

The following Resolution is published for general information :—

Read again the Resolution of Government in this Department, on the subject of a Financial Budget, Estimates and Audit.

Resolution.—By the Financial Resolution of the 7th April 1860, the objects and importance of a Budget, containing previous estimates of expenditure on each particular service for each year, were pointed out. It was also ordered, that estimates for the coming year should be immediately submitted by each Local Government, as also by each Department of the State not under a Local Government, to the Financial Department of the Supreme Government. In furtherance of one among the many object

of the Budget, the attention of the Supreme Government has been given to the matter of stores for the Public Department, consisting of Ordnance and Military stores, Commissariat, Medical, Clothing, Stationery, Marine and Public Works stores.

2. The supply and accumulation of stores throughout India, have, as might have been expected, increased enormously since the disturbances of 1857. The amount value of stores of every description supplied from England alone has risen to more than one and a half crores of Rupees, or one and a half million sterling in the year 1858-59, and it is probable, that the value of all stores on hand may now amount to twelve crores of Rupees, or twelve millions sterling.

3. The magnitude of these amounts, will shew the necessity that exists, that only the requirements absolutely essential to efficiency should be made in all branches of the service; the provision of stores in India and requisitions for them from Home being limited accordingly.

4. Special consideration should be given to this point, when the amounts, necessary for each service, are entered by heads of Departments in the coming Budget, and as the circumstances, which necessitated the supply of such a vast amount of stores, have happily ceased, and as the accumulation now on hand is unprecedentedly large, it may confidently be anticipated that, with the cessation of active operations and the reduction of the Military forces, the demands for stores for the next official year may be greatly curtailed, and the finances proportionately relieved.

5. The Local Governments and Heads of Departments must be careful to secure the absolute efficiency of the service; and, at the same time, provide for all reasonable contingencies, but this limit must be rigorously observed, and all expenditure in excess thereof, all unnecessary accumulation of stores, and excess in allotments thereof carefully avoided.

6. Each head of a Department must consider himself directly responsible to Government for enforcing all practicable economy in his Department, and when indenting for stores limit his requisitions to the lowest amount consistent with efficiency. Judgment must be exercised as to the quantity needed of each individual article. The quantity actually in hand will be observed, and it will be considered whether more need be indented for or not. If more must be indented for, still this requisition must be limited to the lowest amount practicable. It will be distinctly understood that the requisitions, both as regards quantities and nature of stores, will be complied with as promptly as practicable, and the importance of this point will be earnestly pressed by the Government of India, on the Home Government.

7. Also economy will be promoted by the concentration of Departmental stores in as small a number of Depôts as possible, so as to bring all within the supervision of the Controlling Officer and diminish the aggregate of stores.

8. The Executive Officers entrusted with the charge of stores must, on their part, carefully watch over their issue and expenditure, for it is only by means of this minute supervision of details, that the aggregate quantity of stores consumed can be kept in check, and Government will not fail to look to its Controlling and Executive Officers for the exercise of vigilance in their respective spheres.

9. In the Ordnance Department, the value of the aggregate quantity of stores on hand throughout the Empire is enormous, amounting to not less than eight crores of Rupees, considerably more than the amount value of stores on hand before 1857, notwithstanding the great losses of arms, &c., consequent on the Mutiny, and the subsequent large consumption of stores.

10. The quantities of Ordnance stores procured on indent from Home purchase in the country obtained from the Commissariat, and made up in Magazines, have all greatly increased, and although this is in part due to the large expected requirements of the service, the change of arms from the old musket to the Enfield Rifle in the European Infantry generally, and to the augmentation in the number of guns, owing to the increase, made to the Artillery since the disturbances, still, after every allowance has been

made for these circumstances, the amount of stores in hand is so great, as apparently to ensure with small additions a sufficiency to meet probable requirements for some time to come, say, for three years at least, and for a period longer than that for which it is usually considered necessary to lay in stores. This anticipation is strengthened by the consideration of the extensive reductions in the Military forces, already made and still in progress, and by the fact that this abundance of Ordnance store appears to exist in all parts of the empire alike, and in respect to most if not all of the articles, both in use and in reserve. As regards the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, it has been ascertained on the most competent authority that the supply from Home during the next year, may be very much limited, and judging from the part requisitions, it may be expected that a similar limitation will be found practicable as regards the Bengal Presidency.

11. The Inspectors General of Ordnance should, therefore, before framing their estimates for the coming budget, revise unfulfilled requisitions for stores from Home, and whilst having due regard to the probable need of this service on the one hand and the amount of stores now available on the other, consider that it is necessary, in the present state of the finances, to reduce supplies in proportion to the reduction of the Military forces, and to limit demands both in England and India to the lowest point consistent with efficiency; the same principle being followed by the Supreme Government in sanctioning the final budget.

12. The quantity of Malt liquor supplied from Home to the Commissariat during the past two years has been very great; and calculated on a scale, to meet wants of a much larger force, than is now maintained; and should now, therefore, be so far limited as to avoid wastage, whilst, at the same time, providing for the contingencies to which this is liable, and as the stores of liquor of other kinds also are known to be generally abundant, the question of the necessity of further increase to them should be carefully weighed before further supplies are laid in.

13. The quantity of grain and other supplies laid in at the fortified places throughout the empire has been reduced, since the re-establishment of peace; and as such supplies can always be obtained in the country at the shortest notice, the strict limit of actual Military requirements must be observed, as regards this item of expenditure; the Commissaries General instructing the Officers of that Department to frame their requisitions so as not to exceed the requirements of the army on its reduced strength.

14. The quantities of some articles of store on hand in the Medical and Clothing Departments are far from excessive, and indeed in some cases actually deficient. This extreme should be as carefully avoided as the opposite, as often leading Government into unnecessary expense, and putting the service to inconvenience; but in these Departments also, wherever any article of store is already abundant, the same rule, as prescribed for other Departments, will be adhered to in framing the estimates for the ensuing year.

15. In the Public Works Department, the accumulation of stores, which existed when the progress of work was partially suspended, may probably by this time have been greatly reduced, and as the financial means available do not at present admit of the rapid advancement or wide extension of operations in that Department, the supplies should be limited accordingly. The Chief Engineer of each Presidency or Circle must be well acquainted with the exact state of the work under his supervision, and can, therefore, judge of the amount of stock needed in each Executive Division; and the resources of each of the several work-shops should also be considered when making demands for supplies from other sources.

No. 455A.—*From* George Couper, Esquire, c. b., *Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the* Commissioner *of Divisions, Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 9th May* 1860.

I am directed to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a letter No. 2804, dated 30th March, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in

the Financial Department, to the address of the Civil Auditor of these provinces, ruling that the authority hitherto vested in you to sanction Establishments for six months, must be held to have ceased from the 14th February 1860.

2.—Strict adherence for the future must be observed to the rule that no extra or temporary Establishments are to be entertained or sanctioned by any authority whatever without report being made in the first instance to this Government which will exercise its discretion as to rejecting the application or forwarding it for the consideration of the Government of India.

No. 2804.—*From* C. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the* CIVIL AUDITOR, *North Western Provinces, Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the* 30*th March* 1860.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 49456, dated the 19th instant, enquiring, with reference to the ruling of the 14th ultimo, *viz.*, that the local Governments shall for the future not have the power to sanction any Establishments temporary or permanent without reporting the same to the Supreme Government for confirmation; 1st, whether the authorities subordinate to those Governments are to be permitted as heretofore to sanction Establishments; and 2ndly, whether every charge connected with an Establishment is to be held to require the sanction of the Supreme Government prior to its being passed.

2*nd.*—You observe in regard to your first enquiry, that the authorities noted in the margin, have been hitherto understood to have the power of sanctioning Establishments for the periods specified against their names, and that as the local Governments are held to be without the power of conveying this sanction, you are of opinion that it is possible that those who are under them shall continue to possess this power, even if the other two Officers, *viz.*, the Director General of the Post Office in India, and the Post Master General, are held to have that authority as being directly under the Supreme Government.

Authority given under orders of Government, N. W. Provinces.	Sudder Board of Revenue. Commissioner of Divisions.	Prospective. 6 months.
Ditto, Government of India.	The Director General of the Post Office in India.	
	Post Master General.	Ditto 3 months.

3*rd.*—With respect to the above, the Hon'ble the President in Council desires me to state, that the ruling of the 14th ultimo, mentioned above is to be held applicable to *all Establishments*, whether sanctioned in the first instance by the Board of Revenue Commissioners, the Director General of the Post Office, or the Post Master General; and with respect to the second question, I am to state, that every change connected with an Establishment is held to require the sanction of the Supreme Government, and should not be passed without such sanction having been obtained.

4*th.*—With reference to the opinion expressed by you in the 7th paragraph of your letter, under acknowledgment, *viz.*, that some date should be specified, from which the powers hitherto held with respect to the sanction of Establishments by the Lieutenant Governor and the different authorities quoted by you shall be held to terminate, I am directed to inform you, that the President in Council determines that the recent orders will be applicable to all Establishments, entertained subsequent to the date of those orders, *viz.*, 14th February 1860.

No. 846.—*Dated* 4*th May* 1862.

With reference to Notification No. 18, dated the 5th January 1856, the following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 41 of 1860, dated the 13th March, is published for general information:—

"Great inconvenience having arisen from the non-compliance with the directions contained in the Despatch from the Court of Directors in this Department, dated the

29th October 1856, No. 93, wherein your Government was requested to direct Civil Servants to forward, on their arrival in this country, a copy of the Government letter granting leave of absence, and a certificate shewing the date of departure from India, I have to request that every Covenanted or Uncovenanted Civil Servant, to whom leave of absence may be granted, may be directed to forward to this Office, immediately on arrival in England, certificates stating the exact nature of his leave, the date of the departure of the vessel in which he embarked for Europe, and whether his absentee allowance is to be drawn in this country or not."

Government of India Military Department.
No. 928, *dated* 23*rd April* 1860.

From LIEUTENANT COLONEL, W. MAYHEW, *Adjutant General of the Army, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Military Department,* (*No.* 298 *A.*)—*Dated Camp Kurreellee, the* 6*th April* 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief, to request you will be good enough to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that Military Officers in Civil employ occasionally obtain leave of absence from the Civil Authorities without declaring the Regulations under which the leave is taken, whereas those in Military employ are without exception obliged on the first occasion of taking leave to elect either the old or the new Rules.

2. The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that all Officers in Civil or Military employ should be put on the same footing in respect to leave, whether in or out of India.

No. 3281.

The 12th April 1860.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 12th April 1860.

Read the following papers relative to certain points connected with the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Absentee Rules :—

Letter from Acting Civil Auditor, Madras, No. 65, dated 17th February last.
Do. from Civil Auditor, Fort William, No. 1026, dated 16th ultimo.

RESOLUTION.—The Acting Civil Auditor at Madras, solicits orders upon the following points connected with the Absentee Rules of the Covenanted and also of the Uncovenanted Service, so far as the same may be applicable to them :—

Questions put by the Madras Civil Auditor.	Report of the Civil Auditor, Fort William.	Orders of Government in the Financial Department.
Section III. If an Officer is compelled by sudden illness to absent himself from office without waiting for leave, may he be granted retrospectively any privilege leave to which he would be otherwise legible?	As Section III. of the covenanted and uncovenanted rules provides that "no leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by medical certificate," I am of opinion that privilege leave, which is now granted to an applicant, when suffering from ill-health, may be allowed to commence with retrospective effect like sick leave. This query of the Civil Auditor may, therefore. be answered in the affirmative.	The President in Council differs from the Civil Auditor, Calcutta. His Honor is of opinion that the mere fact of the presentation of a medical certificate not being considered *a bar* to the grant of privilege leave, does not alter the essential condition under which such leave is granted, *viz.*, that it is not inconvenient to the Government; nor can the applicant, under such circumstances, claim privilege leave, with retrospective effect in opposition to the established rule. If in any case, it is allowed, it must be as a special case.
Sections XII. and XIII. As interpreted by the orders of Government, in the Financial Department, No. 55, dated 5th December 1856, are the following conclusions correct? Though somewhat strange, they appear to me legitimate deducations from the above.	In one case the conclusion arrived at by the Civil Auditor appears to me to be correct, in assuming that an Officer having enjoyed privilege leave in one year by instalments, is not eligible to a full month's indulgence of the next year, until six	A. B. The President in Council directs that both of these questions be answered in the affirmative. If the whole month's leave be not taken within the calendar year, the balance, whatever it may be, will be forfeited and a fresh leave can be

Questions put by the Madras Civil Auditor.	Report of the Civil Auditor, Fort William.	Orders of Government in the Financial Department.
Supposing an Officer take as an instalment of privilege leave, the latter half of June, is he eligible to the remaining instalment A. in July, or any subsequent month to the close of the year? But if he neglect to take it before January, he can obtain no leave under Section XII. B. until the middle of May.	months elapse from the date of his return from the last instalment of leave; but in the other case he is, I think, laboring under some misapprehension in supposing that an absentee returning from his first instalment leave and not having occasion to avail himself of the second instalment, should be debarred from taking next year's privilege leave for one month till he may have served for 11 months, inasmuch as it is obvious from the rule, dated 5th December 1856, that in both cases of instalment leave an interval of six months is only necessary for the grant of the next year's leave.	granted only after the expiration of 11 months from the expiration of the leave that was taken.
Again if he take his first instalment in June, and second in July, he is entitled to privilege leave again in January C. after the completion of six months from the expiration of his last instalment: but if he do not avail himself of any but the first instalment he must wait till May, when 11 months will have elapsed from the date of his previous year's leave.		C. In this case an Officer would not be entitled to privilege leave until after the completion of 11 months from the expiration of one month after the commencement of the 1st instalment.
Section XV. Is there any meaning in the distinction of the wording of this Clause that furlough, if divided into 3 periods, may be taken after successive periods of 7 years' *service*, while, if divided into two periods, the qualification is defined to be a *residence in India* of 10 years?	As Section XV. provides that it may be taken after successive periods of 7 years' service in the one case, and in the other 10 years' service is necessary, I would observe that an actual service of 22 years is requisite for a Member of the Civil Service to retire on full annuity, and that the framers of the rules divided the leave in the manner adverted to; but this rule has subsequently been so far modified as the second furlough, when divided into two instalments, may be taken after an uninterrupted residence of 7 years.	This question, the President in Council directs, be answered in the negative. *Service* is meant in both cases, subject of course to the provisions of the restrictive rule, noted in the following query.
Govt. Order No. 41, *of* 10*th December* 1856. FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.	The restrictive rule of 6 years' service alluded to by Mr. Waterfield, is applicable to furlough on private affairs; but when medical certificate supports the application that	The President in Council agrees with the Bengal Auditor.
Under this Resolution, may an Officer take furlough be-		

Questions put by the Madras Civil Auditor.	Report of the Civil Auditor, Fort William.	Orders of Government in the Financial Department.
fore the completion of six years from his return from absence on sick leave, provided his application be supported by a *medical certificate*?	rule is not resorted to in regulating the same.	
Section XXII. Does this cancel the order of the Government of India, Financial Department, dated 16th June 1841, that a Civilian on the out-of-employ list is entitled to salary from the date of appointment, provided, he does not come under forfeiture by exceeding the time for joining?	The rule of June 1841 has not been superseded by Section 22, as it is still acted upon in the case of Officers receiving first appointment after return from furlough.	The President in Council agrees with the Bengal Auditor.

CIRCULAR No. 717 A OF 1860.—*From* GEORGE COUPER, ESQUIRE, C. B., *Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to all Commissioners of Financial Department,—Dated Nynee Tal, the 2nd of June* 1860.

SIR,—In continuation of Circular dated the 16th January last No. 34 A., I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to transmit for your information the accompanying copies of correspondence shewn in the margin, defining the applicability of the notification, dated the 3rd December 1859, No. 900 on the subject of pecuniary transactions with Native Bankers.

* From Commissioner, Jubbulpore No. 53, dated 24th February 1860.
From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, No. 1687, dated 7th May 1860.

CIRCULAR No. 53.—*From Major* W. C. ERSKINE, *Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, to* G. E. W. COUPER, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, —Dated Jubbulpore, the 24th February* 1860.

SIR,—May I request you will inform me if the Notification in the Foreign Department, No. 900, dated 31st December 1859, regarding debts of Officers to Natives is applicable to European and other Officers with Department of Public Works and Military Police, and also has reference to European, East Indian, and Native Subordinate Officers in Zillahs and in the Courts and Offices of Commissioners, Judges, Deputy Commissioners, &c.

2. The Notification appears to me to be very comprehensive, as the words used are "all Officers of Government employed in any Civil or Political capacity."

No. 1687.—*From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, Foreign Department.—Dated Simla, the 7th May* 1860.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 256 A., dated 7th ultimo, forwarding a letter from the Commissioner of Jubbulpore regarding the Notification issued from this Department No. 900, dated 31st December last, I am directed by the Governor General to state that the order as it stands applies to all the Officers mentioned by Major Erskine, except Clerks: but that the spirit of the order applies to them also, and that they should not be allowed to incur debt to persons from whom the heads of their offices are forbidden to borrow.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT No. 59.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 12*th July* 1860.

READ the following:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 1579, *under date the* 31*st May* 1860.

READ a letter, and its enclosures, from the Officiating Secretary to the Punjab Government, in the Military Department, No. 200, dated 21st ultimo, and the reply to it, No. 1446, dated 19th instant, regarding the pensions of Subadar Utter Singh and Resaldar Nasur Khan, which have been retrenched by the Civil Auditor owing to these Officers having taken service under Government.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor General in Council observes that orders, on the particular cases referred by the Punjab Government, have been given by the Hon'ble the President in Council, and that orders are now required on the general question, whether Political Stipends ought to be affected by Official salaries, that is to say, whether persons enjoying Political Stipends, if they obtain employment under Government, should suffer a loss of stipend equal to the amount of Official salary to which they thus become entitled.

The Rule* at present is that "persons in the receipt of Stipends of an eleemosynary nature, such as Superannuation Pensions, allowance for the support of Ex-Maafeedars, Stipends granted by the free will of Government to Dependants of Native Chiefs whose Dominions have been incorporated with its own," and "others of the same nature," when employed in the service of Government, are entitled to the allowance of the Office less the amount of Stipend, or to the Stipend less the allowance, according as one or other is the greater.

* *Vide* pages 27 and 26 of Civil Auditor's Manual for the North-Western Provinces, (Paras. 198 and 468 and 469.)

The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the Rule should be repealed as regards Stipends granted to Dependants of Native Chiefs whose Dominions have been incorporated, and other Political Stipends. The persons affected by it are just those whom it is desirable to draw into the Public Service, men of families which have exercised influence, and which are well known to those around them. And as these persons are now generally prevented by the existing Rule from taking Government employment, the repeal of the Rule will involve inconsiderable, if any, loss.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing observations, and of the correspondence with the Punjab Government, be sent to the Financial Department, for further consideration and orders.

Financial Department.—The 12th July 1860.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the grounds set forth in the above "Observations" made in the Foreign Department, to authorize that so much of the rule in question be rescinded as relates to Stipends granted to Dependants of Native Chiefs, whose Dominions have been incorporated with the British Possessions, and other Political Stipends; and that the measure be reported to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for his approval.

LIBRARY.

NOTIFICATION No. 65.—*Financial Department.—Dated the 21st July* 1860.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Resolutions be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information;—

No. 1527.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department. Dated 14th February 1860.

READ again the Office Memorandum from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, in the Foreign Department, No. 46, dated the 7th ultimo, forwarding for consideration and orders a letter from the Government of the Punjab, requesting instructions in regard to the competency of the Lieutenant Governor to sanction past Establishments and Expenditure generally.

Read again the communication to the Civil Auditor at this Presidency, No. 230, dated the 17th ultimo, forwarding the above for report.

Read again the reply of the Civil Auditor, No. 240, dated 20th ultimo.

Read again the Telegraphic Message to the Civil Auditor of the North Western Provinces, dated the 31st ultimo.

Read a Telegraphic Message from the Civil Auditor of the North Western Provinces, in reply, dated the 7th instant.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes, that the Government of the Punjab requests that the powers in regard to the competency of the Lieutenant Governor to sanction past Establishments and Expenditure in general, may be defined.

2. Mr. Raynor, the former Civil Auditor of the Punjab, of whom the Lieutenant Governor had enquired to what extent he was empowered to recognize the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in respect to Establishments prospective and retrospective, replied that in the Civil Auditor's Office at Agra the practice was to accept the authority of the Lieutenant Governor for all past Expenditure on Establishments that had been discontinued without reference to the length of time for which they had been retained, the Expenditure in such case being passed as a contingency; if the Establishments were not discontinued, the Lieutenant Governor was competent to sanction them for six months only. Mr. Raynor added that, pending a reference to the Supreme Government, he was prepared to act on this rule, and several cases had been disposed of accordingly.

3. The present Civil Auditor, however, demurs to this practice. He considers that his predecessor's audits were not strictly correct; that the Lieutenant Governor has authority to sanction Establishments for six months only, whether prospective or retrospective, and that Establishments could in no wise be treated as contingencies.

4. A direct reference was therefore made by the Government of the Punjab to the Agra Civil Auditor, and that Officer confirms Mr. Raynor's account of the practice of that Office.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, N. W. P., FOR 1860.

Financial Department.—The 12th July 1860.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleas grounds set forth in the above "Observations" made in the Foreign Depar authorize that so much of the rule in question be rescinded as relates to Stipen to Dependants of Native Chiefs, whose Dominions have been incorporated with tish Possessions, and other Political Stipends; and that the measure be report Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for his approval.

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Read again the Telegraphic Message to the Civil Auditor of the North Provinces, dated the 31st ultimo.

Read a Telegraphic Message from the Civil Auditor of the North West vinces, in reply, dated the 7th instant.

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4. A direct reference was therefore made by the Government of the Punja Agra Civil Auditor, and that Officer confirms Mr. Raynor's account of the p that Office.

5. The Civil Auditor at this Presidency having been called upon for a Report on the subject, states that since the rules of the 8th December 1843 were passed by the Government of India in this Department, Local Governments are not competent to sanction the entertainment of Establishments, whether permanent or temporary, without reporting the same for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

6. He is therefore, he states not aware of the precise circumstances under which the Civil Auditor of the North Western Provinces, and Mr. Raynor, late Civil Auditor of the Punjab, states that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has authority to sanction Establishments for six months. Should this statement, however, he adds, be based on the Article 334 of the Civil Auditor's Manual for the North Western Provinces, he would observe that, their interpretation is not quite correct, inasmuch as the date of the Order* cited in the Article in question is anterior to the rule of December 1843, which must have superseded the Orders of 1840.

* Hon'ble Court, dated 12th March 1840.
General Department, North Western Provinces, dated 13th June 1840.

7. The Civil Auditor of the North Western Provinces also having been requested to report under what orders of Government he accepted the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of those Provinces for past Expenditure discontinued without reference to the length of time for which they had been retained, and under what authority likewise it was held that the Lieutenant Governor was competent to sanction Establishments for six months, states that there is no rule in the Offices restricting the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in the sanction of temporary Establishment; such charges are passed under express orders without reference to period embraced therein, under Article 334 of the Civil Auditor's Manual (the same as quoted by the Civil Auditor at this Presidency) temporary Establishments sanctioned by Government without specification of period are allowed, he adds, for six months and then retrenched for renewed authority.

8. His Honor in Council is of opinion, that the rule in Bengal is the correct rule; and he desires that it be enforced, *viz.*, that the Local Governments shall not be permitted to sanction any Establishments, temporary or permanent, without immediately reporting such sanction for the confirmation of the Government of India; and that the Auditors shall not pass the charges for any such Establishments unless they have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, for information, and for communication to the Government of the Punjab; and that the original paper received with the Office Memorandum above adverted to be returned.

No. 1059 A.—*Financial Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Camp Nynee Tal, the 9th August* 1860.

In order to maintain the closest possible correspondence between the estimates and actual accounts, furnished to the Government of India, by the Accountant of these Provinces, it is essential that all bills for salaries, establishments and contingent charges, temporary establishments, and Section writers' earnings, should as a rule be forwarded for audit immediately after the close of the month to which they appertain. And it is especially necessary that all such Bills up to the 31st of March be forwarded for audit in time to admit of their being audited and charged in April following, so that they may appear in the accounts of the year to which they belong.

All Officers are accordingly enjoined in future to submit for audit their contingent bills for the month of March of each year, together with their bills for fixed salaries and allowances and establishments on the 1st April or as soon after as possible, and the Civil Auditor is hereby authorized to withhold audit of the latter, until the receipt of the former.

Monthly stipendiaries are directed to appear, and receive their pensions before the 15th of the month. After that date no pensions will be paid till the next month.

The co-operation of all attesting, countersigning and auditing Officers in these Provinces is required in these measures.

No. 7152.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 30th July 1860.

READ the following:—

No. 430.—*From* R. W. LODWICK, ESQUIRE, *Civil Auditor, Bombay, to* C. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQUIRE, *Chief Secretary to the Government of India.—Dated 23rd June* 1860.

I have the honor in forwarding, for submission to His Honor the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copies of a correspondence which has taken place between this Government and my Department, to explain that in the 3rd paragraph of a Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 21st February 1856, it was laid down that pensions sanctioned by the Court of Directors were to be paid like other charges sanctioned by the Court *from the date of receipt of the Court's despatches by the Government to which they were addressed.* Now that the Hon'ble Court is done away with, the same rule of course holds good in reference to the despatches of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

2. An Abstract for pension said to be due from 14th October 1859 to 30th April 1860, having been preferred to this Department, the Government of Bombay were requested to state when the orders of the Secretary of State for India were received here, and it was pointed out that to pass the pension from any date prior to the receipt of that despatch, would be to break through the orders of the Supreme Government.

3. Nevertheless the Bombay Government have called on me to pay Ram Rao Bheemajee's Abstract from the 14th October 1859, being the date of the despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and therefore clearly not the date of receipt of that despatch by the Bombay Government.

4. Placed, as I now am directly under the Supreme Government, and therefore liable to be visited with the gravest censure, if I transgress the orders of the Government of India, I felt it incumbent on me respectfully to decline compliance with the orders of the Bombay Government, and I have now the honor to request that I may be furnished with instructions as to my future proceedings in respect to the Abstract of pensions under notice.

5. I take this opportunity very respectfully, but earnestly to point out the extremely difficult position in which I am placed with reference to this Government.

6. The Bombay Government is constantly in the habit of sanctioning charges, which under the orders of the Supreme Government, it is not authorized to pass; and does not appear to recognize the fact of the Department of account being now entirely under the control of the Supreme Government.

7. The consequence is that much delay is caused by my having to return documents, with notices to the effect, that I am precluded from passing the charges they contain.

8. I have the honor therefore most respectfully to solicit the issue of such orders as may show clearly on what footing the Department of Accounts, and more especially that of Audit, stands at present.

No. 421.—*From* R. W. LODWICK, ESQUIRE, *Civil Auditor, Bombay, to* H. L. ANDERSON ESQUIRE, *Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.—Dated* 22*nd June* 1860.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter No. 2619, of the 21st instant.

2. I observe, that in answer to Mr. Probyn's Memorandum of the 30th May last, pointing out that the orders of the Supreme Government forbid a pension being paid except "from the date of the receipt of the Courts" and therefore, of course, now that the Hon'ble Court is abolished, of the Secretary of State's "Despatches by the Government to which they are addressed," His Excellency the Governor in Council has directed me to pass the pension of Ram Rao Bheemajee from the 14th October 1859, the date of the order of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and therefore as a matter of course not the date on which that order was received by this Government.

3. This Department, as well as all other Offices of Accounts being now placed directly under the Supreme Government, is bound in all cases to act in strict accordance with the orders of the Governor General in Council; and I consider that I should be guilty of a grave dereliction of duty, especially in these times of financial pressure, were I to pass the charge now under notice, "in direct contravention," to use Mr. Probyn's words, of the orders of that Government, under which I am directly placed.

4. "The Civil Auditor" says, Article 9 of the Civil Auditor's Manual of the North Western Provinces, the rules of which being based in the orders of the Supreme Government, are in force throughout India, "is enjoined to exercise a vigilant control over superannuation pensions to the Uncovenanted Service, *as well as over all other pensions* with the view of bringing to the notice of Government all instances in which, in the granting of superannuation pensions, any of the rules may be departed from, unless he shall be distinctly informed that a special exception has been made in the individual instance."

5. I have not been informed of any such special exception having been made in this instance, and until I obtain such special orders from the Supreme Government, I must, with the greatest respect, and regret at being obliged to act in this manner, decline to pass the bill for pension to Ram Rao Bheemajee, from any date anterior to that on which the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India were received by this Government.

6. Copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

No. 211.—*MEMORANDUM from* L. C. PROBYN, ESQUIRE, *Acting Civil Auditor, Bombay, to* H. L. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Acting Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay, Political Department.—Dated* 30*th May* 1860.

IN forwarding the accompanying Abstract, Registered No. 114 of 1860-61, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council, (which accompanied Government Memorandum, No. 2270, dated 28th instant,) the Acting Civil Auditor begs respectfully to represent with reference to the Acting Chief Secretary's endorsement thereon, dated May 28th 1860, that should it be passed in its present state, it will be in direct contravention of the orders of the Government of India, No. 849, dated February 21st, 1856, under which such pensions "are payable from the date of the receipt of the Court's despatches by the Governments to which they are addressed."

From H. L. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to* R. W. LODWICK, ESQUIRE, *Civil Auditor, Bombay,—Political Department.—Dated* 21*st June* 1860.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Probyn's Memorandum, No. 211, dated the 30th ultimo, relative to the date from which the pension of Rs. (4,000) four thousand per annum, sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is to be paid to Ram Rao Bheemajee.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the only doubt in the mind of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is, whether the pension should not have retrospective effect from 1857, when great services were rendered to Government by Ram Rao Bheemajee. But His Excellency directs that the pension bepassed from the date mentioned in theAbs tract submitted by Mr. Probyn, *viz.*, the 14th October 1859. The case, I am to observe is a peculiar one, and as Ram Rao, is now very aged, the few months additional allowance is of material importance to him and his family.

3. The Abstract is herewith returned.

RESOLUTION.

Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 30*th July* 1860.

THE Governor General in Council desires that the attention of the Civil Auditor Bombay, be again drawn to the Resolution of this Government, dated the 26th March 1858, No. 1681, paragraph 8, wherein it is prescribed, that "the Officers of the (Account) Department shall, as a rule, comply with all orders of the local Government which may not appear to be opposed to the orders of the Government of India. In cases in which the orders of the local Governments may appear to be opposed to the orders of this Government, they shall not be conformed to, without the grounds of objection being in the first instance brought to the notice of the local Governments, and the orders of the local Governments being subsequently repeated; or without the question in dispute being forthwith reported for the consideration of the Government of India."

2. The relations between the local Governments and the Officers of the Account Department are, His Excellency in Council observes, clearly and distinctly explained in the above orders; and under those orders the course which the Auditor should have followed in respect to the pension Abstract of Ram Rao Bheemajee, was to have declined to make the payment of the pension from the 14th October 1859, and to have written to the Government of Bombay that he did so in pursuance of distinct rules laid down by the Supreme Government, which governed such cases. If notwithstanding this protest, the local Government upon its own responsibility, still require that the payment should be made, it was the duty of the Auditor, in the first instance, to comply with the requisition of the local Government, and then to report the whole case to the Supreme Government, His Excellency in Council considers that the Auditor is right in his opinion, that the pension in question ought not to be passed for any period prior to the date of the receipt in Bombay of the Secretary of State's Despatch sanctioning it.

From C. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to* G. COUPER, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—(Docket).—Dated the* 31*st July* 1860.

FORWARDS Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, laying down rules to guide the local Governments in awarding gratuities to Public Servants not entitled to pensions.

No. 6956.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 31*st July* 1860.

READ a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras No. 268, dated the 6th ultimo, submitting for the consideration of the Government of India, whether the Local Governments might not be vested with power to award gratuities to public servants not entitled to pensions, provided that such gratuities be given strictly according to rule, and that all special or exceptional cases be reported for sanction before the grant is made.

RESOLUTION.—With advertence to the above letter, the Governor General in Council desires that it may be intimated to the Local Governments, that it is the earnest desire of the Government of India to leave them with as much freedom to act in such cases as is consistent with the duty which attaches to the Supreme Government in exercising the control enjoined upon it by the Court's despatch of the 24th June 1857, No. 43, in reference to this special subject, and also to the general control which it must exert over the finances generally; and believing that this duty need not be practically interfered with by conceding the request made by the Government of Madras in the letter above mentioned, and relying upon the discretion with which the duty will be exercised by the Local Governments, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the Local Governments to grant gratuities in ordinary cases on the scale specified in the margin, subject, however, to the following restrictions which are in accordance with the instructions received from the Home Authorities.

Three month's pay for an Officer who has served more than 5 and less than 10 years.
Four month's pay for an Officer who has served more than 10 and less than 15 years.
Five month's pay for one who has served more than 15 and less than 20 years.
Six month's pay for one who has served more than 20 years.

First.—That such gratuities are not to be given *as a matter of course*, but only where the conduct of the persons has been such as to entitle them to consideration; all special cases being reported for the sanction of the Government of India, before they are decided by the Local Government.

Second.—That a Quarterly Tabular Statement of gratuities granted be sent to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, shewing in separate columns.

I.—The name of the recipient.

II.—His salary.

III.—Period of service.

IV.—Character.

V.—Amount of gratuity granted.

And that a similar Return be at the same time submitted of pensions granted by the Local Governments under the orders conveyed in Financial Resolution, No. 1105, dated the 3rd May last.

2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct that as these returns will fall in, and become part of the General Financial Acts of the Government of India no separate returns be sent to the Secretary of State by the Local Governments direct; and His Excellency in Council is of opinion that as under the new system of Estimates and Budget, payments on these accounts will only be made out of the sum voted for pensions generally, it will be needful to apply for an extra grant on that account, if, as the year progresses, it is found that the sum first granted is not enough to cover the amount of gratuities and pensions granted during the year, over and above such as may lapse; but that as long as the first sum lasts, it will be applicable to new pensions and gratuities so granted as well as to old pensions.

3. His Excellency in Council hopes by this arrangement to reduce to a minimum the amount of correspondence, and trouble in respect both to pensions and gratuities.

4. The Returns in question should be sent off on the 1st day of each official quarter beginning with the 1st of May.

CIRCULAR No. 1121 A.—*From* G. COUPER, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to all Heads of Departments.—Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 6th September* 1860.

THE Governor General in Council, by a Resolution, dated 31st July 1860, in the Financial Department, has laid down certain rules for the guidance of the Local Government in awarding gratuities to public servants not entitled to pensions.

2. In order that the Lieutenant Governor may be enabled to give effect to these rules, it is requested that in making an application for gratuity, you will be good enough to submit a Statement drawn up in the subjoined form.

FORM of Application for a Gratuity in behalf of a Public Servant not entitled to Pension.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Public Servant in whose behalf Application is made.	Designation of Office.	Amount of Salary.	Period of Service.	Character and past conduct.	REMARKS.

OFFICE OF
Dated 186 .

NOTIFICATION.— No. 85.—*Financial Department.—Dated the 5th October* 1860.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the following Rules which were passed on the 29th April 1859, as an experimental measure, for (1) one year, have now been permanently fixed:—

When Covenanted Officers, Civil or Military, officiate for Uncovenanted Officers, and when Uncovenanted Officers act for Covenanted Officers, Civil or Military, the deputation allowance in such cases will be regulated according to the principle laid down in Chapter VI., Sections 25, 26 and 27, of the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, it being understood, however, that Section 27 shall not apply to *Ministerial* Officers acting for Covenanted Officers who are entitled to acting allowance from the date they commence to officiate and not after the expiration of one month as in the case of other Uncovenanted Officers of superior grade.

When an Officer of the Uncovenanted Service acts for another of the same Service, or when a Military Officer acts for another Military Officer, his allowances shall be regulated by the Rules of the Service to which he belongs.

No. 10676.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 8th October 1860.

READ again Financial Consultation, 2nd March 1860, Nos. 27 to 34, on the subject of an application for a superannuation pension in behalf of Mr S. F. Jennings, late 2nd Clerk in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dhera Ismael Khan.

Read an Endorsement from the Foreign Department, No. 4379, dated the 25th ultimo, with enclosures on the above subject.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. S. F. Jennings, 2nd Clerk in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dhera Ismael Khan having, in October 1858, been declared by the Civil Surgeon of Bannoo, to be unfit for further active service, the Punjab Government, in December following, submitted an application for a pension in his behalf.

2nd.—Mr. Jenning's total period of service under Government, as far as has been ascertained from the books of the Civil Auditors, North Western Provinces, and the Punjab, as well as from other documents which have been submitted by him, amounts to upwards of 22 years, with three breaks, as will appear from the memorandum in the margin *.—

		Ys.	M.	D.
* From 1st Feby. 1835 to 18th March 1837, in the Bareilly Commr's. Office,		2	1	18
" 5th Augt. 1837 to 28th Oct. 1839, in the Allahabad Commr's. Office,		2	2	25
" 29th Oct. 1839 to 23rd Augt. 1842, in the Revenue Survey,		2	9	25
" 19th Jany. 1843 to 20th April 1857, in the Moradabad Judge's Office,		8	3	3
" 1st June. 1857 to 15th Oct. 1858, in the Deputy Commr's. Office, Dhera Ismael Khan,		7	4	15
	Total, ...	22	9	26

3nd.—These breaks, the Governor General in Council observes, would invalidate Mr. Jennings' claim to pension under the literal bearing of the orders of the late Hon'ble the Court of Directors contained in paragraph 3 of their Despatch No. 75 of 1855, of date the 15th August, which allow 12 months to elapse between two periods of service without the servant forfeiting his claim to count the first period as well as the second towards a retiring pension; but as the aggregate of the breaks is within the maximum of the hiatus allowed by the Court (although the intervals are *not* between *two* periods of service, as the Hon'ble Court allow) the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant to Mr. Jennings of a pension of Rs. 33-4-0 per month, being equal to one-third (exclusive of fraction under quarter of a Rupee) of

his salary for the last five years of his service, with effect from the date he ceased to be borne on the effective list of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dhera Ismael Khan. The pension is to be paid from the Allahabad Treasury, as solicited by Mr. Jennings.

CIRCULAR No. 1894 A.—*From* G. COUPER, ESQUIRE, C. B., *Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to all Officers, Financial Department.—Dated Camp Agra the 5th December* 1860.

AN application for pension has been recently submitted without the prescribed certificate of character, and further enquiry has elicited the fact that the certificate was not forthcoming because the applicant had been convicted of two serious offences, and recommended for dismissal.

2. I am therefore to point out that Rule 4. of the Pension Series prescribes that the character, conduct, and past services of an applicant for pension must be favorably certified by the Officer or Officers under whom he may have been employed; and to request that when forwarding future applications for pension you will bear in mind that it is just as necessary to certify to a man's character, as it is to his length of service. Applications unaccompanied by such Certificates will invariably be returned.

No. 1403 A.—*Financial Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Camp Agra the 8th December* 1860.

SOME misapprehension appearing to exist as to the intention of Section XIV of the Covenanted and Section VIII of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, it is hereby notified for general information, that although special leave on private affairs under these Sections cannot be granted by instalments, yet it can be granted for a shorter period than six months, *provided the condition of leave not being claimable under the ame rule for six years* is maintained.

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NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

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ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1860.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor *of the North Western Provinces, in the Military Department.—Dated Camp Agra, the 8th December* 1860.

Read again the following correspondence:—

To Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 101 A, dated 19th May 1860.

From ditto ditto, No. 1512, dated 23rd July 1860.

To ditto ditto in reply No. 705 A, dated 7th August 1860.

Read Endorsement from the Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, in the Police Department, No. 5, dated 21st November 1860, forwarding a copy of letter No. 1 A of the same date to M. H. Court, Esq., appointing him to be the Superintendent General of Police in the North Western Provinces.

Observations.—Mr. M H. Court, having been appointed to be Superintendent General of the new Police of the North Western Provinces, and measures having been adopted for the formation, in course of the ensuing cold season, under his guidance, of the new Establishment, it follows that the Military Police as a separate body will soon cease to exist, and that the functions of the Commissioner of Military Police will thereby be extinguished, and in like manner, with the extinction of the Military character of the Police, the necessity for the Office of the Military Secretary will cease.

2. The Lieutenant Governor therefore resolves, that from and after the 1st of January next, the office of Commissioner of Military Police and Military Secretary to this Government shall be abolished. Meanwhile it will be the duty of Lieutenant Colonel Williams, c. b., to cause all arrears (if any) to be brought up as soon as possible, and all current proceedings to be recorded with regularity and promptitude, in order that, on the date abovementioned the Office may be closed, and all records appertaining thereto may be delivered to the Secretary to the Government in the newly established "Police Department."

3. In consequence of the abolition of the office of Commissioner of Military Police on the 1st January next, it will be necessary, that until the Battalions and Troops shall have ceased to exist, in their present constitution, owing either to their absorption in the Constabulary Force, or to retirements, discharge, &c. &c., the periodical

returns which have hitherto been submitted to the Commissioner by Commandants of Divisions and Districts shall be forwarded direct to the Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, in the " Police Department."

4. In regard to the Assistant to the Commissioner of Military Police, and Assistant Secretary. to the Government, North Western Provinces, in the Military Department, orders will issue hereafter.

RESOLUTION by the HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of the North Western Provinces, in the Police Department,—No.—dated Camp Mynpoorie, the 27th December* 1862.

READ again a Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, dated 10th November.

Read a letter to the Superintendent General of Police No. 6, dated 8th December.

Read a Resolution of this Government in the Military Department, No. — dated 8th December.

In the above correspondence it has been determined that from and after the first January next, in the Divisions of Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad, the Military Police, the Cantonment Police, and all other Police under whatever denomination, shall be absorbed into the General Police Force of these Provinces, to be organized under the supervision of Mr. M. H. Court, the Superintendent General of Police. It follows therefore, that the functions of Superintendent of Cantonment Police will cease from the above date, in all the districts of these Divisions within which a Cantonment Joint Magistrate holds Office. The Superintendent of Cantonment Police will, however, continue to exercise his functions in respect of Cantonments belonging to the other Divisions of these Provinces, to which the provisions of this Resolution do not extend.

2nd.—From and after the 1st January next, Cantonment Joint Magistrates in the Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad Divisions will forward all reports and returns which they have hitherto been required to submit to the Superintendent Cantonment Police, to the Commissioner of the Division for submission to the Government in the Police Department, with the exception of returns relating purely to Police matters, which will be sent to the Superintendent General of Police in the North Western Provinces.

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NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1860.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 264 A.—*From* G. Couper, Esquire, C. B., *Secretary to Government North Western Provinces, to the Commissioners of Political Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 12*th April* 1860.

As ample time has now been allowed for bringing to notice the services rendered during the disturbances by all persons, whether Official or Non-Official, deserving of reward. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor desires me to advise you, that unless very special grounds for the grant of reward can be assigned, and the delay in bringing them to notice, can be fully explained, no such applications should hereafter be submitted to Government,

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FOR 1860.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

No. 620.—*From* MAJOR H. K. BURNE, *Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.—Dated the* 14*th of December* 1859.

IN returning the documents submitted with docket No. 8108, dated 22nd November 1859, the undersigned has the honor to transmit to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, transcript of an Office Memorandum from the Military Auditor General, No. 747, dated 6th December 1859, reporting that a Staff Officer on sick leave in India is entitled to salary under the ordinary Rules for leave in India.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

No. 747.—*From* LIEUT.-COLONEL E. J. CHAMPNEYS, *Military Auditor General, to* MAJOR H. K. BURNE, *Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Military Auditor General's Office.—Dated Fort William, the 6th of December* 1859.

THE Military Auditor General has the honor to state that a Staff Officer on sick leave in India is entitled to half staff salary for two years of such leave, provided that he returns to his Presidency within the two years. This applies alike to Officers who abide by the old, or have accepted the new Furlough Regulations.

No. 8796.—*Public Works Department.—Dated the 28th December* 1859.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in reply to docket No. 3237, dated 31st October last.

No. 8907.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 25th October* 1859.

READ the undermentioned papers on the subject of carrying to account rent charged to Military Officers occupying public quarters.

Extract from the Proceedings of this Government, in the Public Works Department, No. 3905, dated 13th August 1858.

Financial Resolution No. 8117, dated 16th September 1859.

Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 6939, dated 3rd October 1859.

RESOLUTION.

THE Hon'ble the President in Council observes that the orders of this Government, in the Public Works Department, dated 13th August 1858, referred to above, require that *all* deductions on account of rent of quarters occupied by Military Officers should be shown in the Public Accounts as credits to the Public Works Department; and that it was resolved in this Department, under date the 16th September 1859, that all sums deducted from the pay and allowances of Military Officers in the Public Works Department, on account of the rent of quarters occupied by them, shall be paid over by Divisional Paymasters to Executive Engineers, and be credited in the Public Works Accounts directly as an income of the Public Works Department, without being transferred through the books of the Accountant General to the Government of India. His Honor in Council sees no reason why the same rule should not be applied to *all* Military Officers who pay rent for public quarters. He is accordingly pleased to direct that the Financial Resolution of the 16th September 1859, No. 8117, be cancelled, and that the following Rule be observed in future.

RULE.—All deductions on account of rent of public quarters occupied by Military Officers, without distinction, shall be paid over by Divisional Paymasters to Executive Engineers, and be credited in the Public Works Accounts directly as an income of the Public Works Department, without being transferred through the books of the Accountant General to the Government of India.

No. 432 A.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Camp Meergunj, the 12th March* 1860.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

THE Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, is directed to transmit to the Military Department of the Government of the North Western Provinces, the accompanying copy of a General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, dated 6th January last, notifying that Non-Commissioned Officers or others of Her Majesty's Royal Army now temporarily employed in Civil or Military Departments, will be allowed to retain their appointments, provided they are willing to be permanently transferred to Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Copy of a General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief.—Dated 6th January 1860.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that Non-Commissioned Officers or others of Her Majesty's Royal Army, now temporarily employed in Civil or Military Departments, will be allowed to retain their appointments, provided they are willing to be permanently transferred to Her Majesty's Indian Army.

2. Rolls of men desirous of so continuing in their present situations are to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, accompanied by certificates of character and efficiency from the heads of the Departments in which they may be now serving.

No. 904.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 18*th February* 1860.

Copy forwarded to the Government of the North Western Provinces, with a request that the order be attended to.

NOTIFICATION.

Public Works Department, General Establishment.—Dated Head Quarters, Camp Jullunder, the 1*st February* 1860.

SEVERAL instances having lately been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, in which Officers of this Department have been charged with want of respect to Commanding Officers, or have otherwise come into collision with the Military Authorities. His Excellency desires to call the attention both of the Officers of the Department and of the Local Governments under which they serve, to the Regulations affecting the relations between Officers of the Department and Commanding Officers, and to the necessity for their strict observance.

These relations are indeed of a somewhat delicate kind, requiring tact and good sense on both sides, as must always be the case where two Departments under different authority are constantly in contract.

But every Officer of the Department, whether Civil or Military, should understand that he can do nothing more pernicious to the service than when by any act of his, he gives just cause of offence to an Officer in Military command. He is bound by the Regulations alluded to above, "to comply with the requisitions, and to act in conformity with the wishes of Commanding Officers, whenever he can do so without infringing departmental rules, and he is at all times to treat Commanding Officers with becoming respect."

If he receives orders which do infringe departmental rules, or which without infringing any specific rule, do unquestionably trench on his efficiency for the discharge of his general duties, he should first try the effect of personal explanation, which is nine cases out of ten would remove difficulty. If this fail, he should refer through his departmental superiors to the Government under which he serves, whilst carefully abstaining meanwhile from giving offence, and above all from writing disputative letters to the Military authorities.

The local Governments whilst giving to their Officers, in cases where these have acted in conformity with the Regulations, and with the temperate spirit thus enjoined, that support which in such circumstances justice and policy alike demand, will not fail, His Excellency expects to deal promptly and efficaciously with Officers who, by the neglect of these orders and admonitions, obstruct the public service, and being, so far as in them lies, a bad name on the Department to which they belong.

No. 1719.—*Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 8th March* 1860.

RESOLUTION.

THE Hon'ble the President in Council remarks that the distinction between the two cases, *viz.*, that of a break caused by the abolition of office, and that by the resignation of appointment, is clear. In the one, the break is for the convenience of Government, and in the other, for that of the Officers themselves. In the latter case, therefore, the time cannot be counted for pension.

Copy sent to the Government of Bengal, in reply to the letter from that Government, No. 287, dated 18th ultimo.

Copy also forwarded to the Departments,* Governments,† and Officers‡ noted in the margin, for information and guidance.

* Foreign, Home, Public Works, and Military Departments.
† Madras, Bombay, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and the Straits Governments.
‡ Civil Auditors, Fort William, Madras, Bombay, N. W. Provinces, & the Punjab.

No. 1527.—*From* CAPTAIN C. H. DICKENS, *Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, General Establishment.—Dated Fort William, the 23rd March* 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to state, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, that the indulgence of furlough to Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the Department Public Works, under G. O. G. G. No. 1636 of 9th December 1859, can be granted to a few only, the selection of whom rests with the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief.

EXTRACT from the General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters Simla, the 9th September 1859.

THE Commander-in-Chief has the satisfaction of announcing that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that furlough to Europe, shall be granted to well conducted and deserving European Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army on the following conditions, subject to change of approval by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

1*st.*—Each case is to be made absolutely special and referable to the Commander-in-Chief for approval, and cases of sickness where the men are not likely to recover without change will be regarded as special.

2*nd.*—Furlough will be granted subject to the men reporting themselves on arrival in London at the India Office for such orders as they may receive, and with the understanding, that they cannot decline to take charge, recruits if ordered by the Secretary of State for India to do so.

3*rd.*—Recommendations may be submitted at any period of the year, and the men will be provided with a passage to and from England. The applications to be submitted through the Station and Divisional Authorities are to be accompanied by Certificates of character signed by the Commanding Officer, and in cases of sickness, the Medical Officer of the Regiment will state his opinion of the necessity of the measure.

EXTRACT from General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—Dated Fort William, the 7th December 1859.

No. 1636 of 1859.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 373 of the 20th October 1859, are published for general information.

30th. In a few cases however to be separately and especially considered, the grant of Furlough to Non-Commissioned Officers of standing in the service of irreproachable character, and whose health requires a change of climate will not be objected to.

Letter dated 17th June 1859 on the subject of granting Furlough to Europe to the European Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, advantage being taken of their services to proceed with Invailds, and to return with recruits.

31st. The Non-Commissioned Officers who may obtain this indulgence will invariably be posted to do duty with Invalids or time expired men on passage to Europe; on arrival they will report themselves at the India House, and will be allowed a short leave to visit their friends in England, after which they will return with draughts. It will be clearly explained to them, that such are the conditions on which they obtain Furlough.

No. 804 A.—*Public Works Department.— Dated Nynee Tal, the 23rd April* 1860.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Officers and men of the Customs Establishment, North Western Provinces, are added to the list of those exempted from the payment of Tolls at the several Toll Bars and Bridges in the North Western Provinces, which was published in Notification No. 3410, dated 16th November 1859.

No. 745.—*From* LIEUT.-COLONEL H. YULE, *Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, (General Establishments.)—Dated the 30th April* 1860.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 739 A. of the 18th instant, submitting a correspondence, &c., relating to the conduct of Corporal J. Lacy, Assistant Overseer, and in reply to communicate the decision of His Excellency the Governor General, that Corporal Lacy be dismissed from the Department Public Works, and remanded to his corps. A Notification will be issued accordingly.

2. As regards the Assistant Overseer's previous application for his discharge from the Army, His Excellency observes, that Military Subordinates who apply for their discharge cannot be allowed to retain their position in this Department, unless strong and special testimony is borne, both as to character and usefulness, and before forwarding applications of this nature, I am to request that the men may be named, that they will not be retained in the Department.

3. In all cases the applications should be made through this office and not sent direct to the Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR No. 3.—*From* GEORGE COUPER, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of* *Dated Nynee Tal, the 30th April* 1860.

SIR,—Considerable diversity of practice and deviation from rule having been found to prevail in the mode of preparation and submission to Government of the Divisional Reports on the operations of the District Road and Ferry Fund Committees in these

Provinces, I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor to forward, for the information and guidance of yourself and the Local Committees of your Division, the accompanying selection* of rules and directions on the subject, which have from time to time been prescribed, and to add, for the sake of clearness, the following precis of their contents.

*See Appendix.

Circular No. 229 B. of 1854, dated 3rd March, paragraph 2.

2.—In the latter fortnight of every August, there should be a special Meeting of the Committee, at which a general review shall be held of all that has been effected during the past season, with a careful record and consideration of all projects for the coming year, with reference to the funds at the disposal of the Committee.

Do. do., paragraph 3.

3.—At this Meeting the Committee will consider to which of the projected works its efforts ought, on a careful regard to their relative importance and urgency, to be directed during the approaching season; and a statement of these, with a general estimate of their expense, and of the disbursements that will probably be necessary for the repair of preservation of existing roads and works, will then be immediately forwarded together with an account of the funds up to that date, to the Commissioner for his examination and approval. This report should reach the Commissioner before the close of the month of August.

G. O. No. 288 A., dated 8th February 1855, paragraph 30.

4.—The period to be embraced in the annual returns and prospective Resolutions of the Committees should be the season during which active operations have been, or are to be carried on. It will therefore be most convenient to adopt the Fuslee as the year of account.

Circular No. 299 B. of 1854, dated 3rd March, paragraph 4.

5.—The Commissioner will preside at the Committee of the station, where he may be at the time resident, and will lose no time in considering the merits of all the proposed undertakings, and their practicablity with reference to the funds in hand, and he will signify his assent or otherwise, without delay to the Committee.

Circular No. 299 B. of 1854, dated 3rd March, paragraph 5.

6.—The Committee upon receiving the Commissioner's sanction, will proceed to the execution of the several projects.

Do. do., paragraph 6.

7.—Should the Committee see urgent cause to recommend any work which may not be authorized by the Commissioner, they are at liberty to request a reference to the Government, which the Commissioner will forthwith transmit, with his own remarks.

Rules 8 and 10 of Notification, dated 10th February 1841.
Circular No. 229 B. of 1854, dated 3rd March, paragraph 7.
Notification, dated 21st September 1854, paragraph .

8.—The Commissioner's sanction is necessary to all works executed at the charge of either Fund. His sanction is sufficient without the necessity of a preliminary approval by Government for all outlay without limits of amount chargeable to the Road Fund; but in outlay chargeable to the Ferry Fund, his power of final sanction has been limited to Rs. 1,000,

Rules 8 and 10 of Notification, dated 10th February 1841. Circular No. 229 B, of 1854, dated 3rd March, paragraph 7.

9.—The cost of establishment which should be debited to each Fund in proportion to its income, also requires the sanction of the Commissioner. No limit is placed on his power of sanction to the portion charged to the Road Fund; but he cannot sanction finally, the portion debitable to the Ferry Fund, above Rs. 150 per month.

Circular No. 229 B, of 1854, dated 3rd March, paragraph 8.

10.—As much inconvenience arises from the want of a proper understanding and co-operation between the Committees of neighbouring districts, it is a standing rule, that whenever a Committee may desire to run a road to the boundary of its own district, the proposed line and the point at which it will touch the neighbouring district, should be communicated to the Local Committee of that district, so that the precise direction may be determined with a view to unite the lines which the several District Committees may have in view on a connected and uniform system.

Do. do., paragraph 9.

11.—It is the duty of the Commissioner to submit, as soon after the 1st January in every year as possible, an annual report, together with a sketch map, stating what may have been effected, and at what expense by each of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees in the Division during the previous year, and detailing the projects, the execution of which may have been sanctioned in conformity with the recommendation of the Committees after the season then current, and the estimated expense of each, with a memorandum of the aggregate proposed outlay as compared with the resources at the disposal of both Funds.

Circular No. 114 A., dated 28th January 1856.

Statements to accompany the Report.

12.—These reports to Government will be accompanied by Statements Nos. I., II. and III., for each district, according to the forms appended hereto. Much of the information required in the preceding paragraph will be embodied in these Statements, and all needless repetition is to be avoided.

G. O. No. 1938 A., dated 25th September 1855, paragraph 2.

13.—It is proper to explain that the object of Statements Nos. I. and II., is not to bring the actual execution of works entrusted to the Local Committees under the minute supervision of the Government. By the former (No. I.) it is intended to maintain a general check in regard to the progress of sanctioned works, and by the latter (No. II.) to show, with a complete explicitness the, proposed mode of appropriating the available Road and Ferry Funds in each new year.

G. O. No. 1938 A., dated 25th September 1855, paragraph 3.

14.—The detailed supervision over the expenditure in particular authorized works is left to Commissioners of Divisions, it being their duty to bring any matter which, from its special circumstances, may seem to call for it, under the notice of the Government.

G. O. No. 1938 A., dated 25th September 1855, paragraph 5.

15.—It rests with the Commissioners to establish such check reports and accounts, as to the details

regarding single authorized works, as they may find necessary. The Government desires only, as has been before remarked, to exercise a general supervision, and the prescribed Statements have therefore been made as simple as was consistent with the necessary perspicuity and completeness.

Ditto ditto, paragraph 4. Answers to questions Nos. 1 and 2.

Explanation of Statement No. I.

16.—The second column of Statement No. I. is intended to show all sums which were appropriated, but not expended, whether they be due to savings on works completed, or to unexpended balances on works not completed; and in column 3 may be added any explanatory remarks that the amount may obviously require.

Ditto ditto, ditto. Answer to question 3.

17.—Should an excess of authorized expenditure on any work have been incurred, it need only in the first instance be explained to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. If it be necessary to ask for a *fresh grant* in order to cover such excess, (which may in cases of peculiar emergency have been taken from the Treasury and held in inefficient balance) this excess grant must be distinctly shown in its proper place in the No. II. Statement, containing projects for the next year. If the excess should have been taken from a saving on another sanctioned work, this may be permitted, under the authority of the Commissioner, without report to Government, and then the remainder of the saving will alone appear in column 3.

G. O. No. 298 A., dated 8th February 1855, paragraph 24. G. O. No. 1938 A., dated 25th September 1855. Answers to questions 4 and 5.

Explanation of Statement No. II.

18.—In Statement No. II., the first column shows the total resources which the Committee anticipate will be at their disposal during the season, and the amount which they may propose assigning for the operations of the same period. As regards the Ferry Fund income, it must be borne in mind, that only allotments *actually issued* are to be entered in this column. As however, the anticipated income of the Road Fund for the ensuing twelve months is a positively fixed amount of receipt it may be at once credited as available income, and the expenditure made as soon as it may be necessary, re-payment being given to the Treasury inefficient balance as the collections of the Road Fund come in. A moderate margin for deficiencies to be retained in the advances from the Treasury for this purpose. With the above exception, anticipation of resources is strictly prohibited.

G. O. No. 298 A., dated 8th February 1855, paragraph 25.

19.—The second and third columns of this Statement (No. II.) show the distribution of the sums voted from the Road Fund according to their specific objects, distinguishing main lines from those of interior district communication.

G. O. No. 298 A., dated 8th February 1855, paragraph 26.

20.—The third column is for details of Ferry Fund expenditure. As this source of income is only to be applied to bridges and works on main roads, no column for interior district road is given.

Ditto ditto, para. 27.

21.—All entries of proposed expenditure from the Ferry Funds, exceeding Rs. 1,000 for any work, should be made in red, to denote clearly that the sanction of Government is necessary before the outlay can be made.

Ditto ditto, para. 28.

22.—In regard to single works of less estimated cost within the competency of the Commissioner to pass, the aggregate expenditure only need be shewn.

See note at foot of Statement No. III.

23.—Statement No. III., requires no explanatory remarks. If, however, there should be more than a trifling balance for former years, a detailed explanation should be required from the Collector.

Statement No. III.

G. O. No. 298 A., dated 8th February 1855, paragraph 3.

24. The *Road Fund* is primarily and mainly intended for the repair and construction of good lines of interior communication within the district from which it is derived, so that all parts of a district shall have provided for them easy means of access, first to the chief markets of the immediate locality or vicinage, and then to the larger centres of general traffic.

Distinction between the Road and Ferry Fund in regard to the objects to which they are applicable.

Ditto ditto, paragraph. 4.

25. This was the understanding and purpose, in reference to which the one per cent. fund was arranged at the settlement.

Ditto ditto, paragraph 5.

26. The maintenance of roads of the above description, confined to the limits of districts, or to the local marts in the immediate proximity of those limits, must therefore be always looked to as the first indispensable object to be provided for by the expenditure of the Road Fund, and until their object is attained in a full and satisfactory manner, the resources of the Fund should not be diverted to other undertakings not directly tending to the benefit of the local producers and payers of the cess.

Ditto ditto, paragraph 6.

27.—The Ferry Funds ought, on the other hand, to be wholly expended on the main lines of commercial traffic, the preference being first given to the construction and maintenance of safe and convenient ferry accommodations, or of boat or other bridges, and any surplus being properly assignable to the road works upon such main lines. The minor bridges and drains upon interior district lines ought to be constructed from the Road Fund.

Ditto ditto, paragraph 8.

28.—The greatest and the earliest amount of advantage ought always to be secured from the employment of both the Funds. No accumulations ought to be made in excess of a moderate reserve for sudden exigencies unless with a view of gathering funds for any work of unusual expense approved and designated by the District Committees.

Notification, dated 10th February 1841, Rule 2.

Constitution of Local Committees.

29.—The Local Committees should consist of the Magistrate and Collector, the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, the Executive Engineer, the Civil Surgeon, and any other number of persons whom they may associate with themselves, subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of the Division, whose approval is necessary. The names of all new Members should be intimated to the Government, with a view to their being gazetted. When once so appointed, they are only removable by Government. Three Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Ditto, Rule 3.

30.—The Commissioner of the Division shall be a Member of the Local Committee and preside at the Meetings whenever he is present. He shall also have a casting vote, whether absent or present, when opinions are divided.

Ditto, Rule 6.

31.—Each Committee will keep a book in which will be entered minutes of all its proceedings and resolutions. The Proceedings of each Meeting will be attested by the Members who are present. Appointments to be Members of the Committee must be entered in the proceedings. This book shall always be open to the inspection of any persons who are desirous to peruse it.

Ditto, Rule 7.

32.—Any Member of the Committee shall have the power to demand a reference to the Government, through the Commissioner, on any point on which he may differ from the majority.

No. I.

1.	2.	3.	4.
Appropriated for the Season 1854-55.	Expended during the Season 1854-55, out of the sum appropriated in column	Remaining unexpended at the end of the Season 1854-55.	REMARKS.
Road Fund, ... Rs. 16,755 0 0	Rs. 5,213 7 1	Rs. 11,539 8 11	
Ferry Fund, ... „ 6,300 0 0	„ 6,266 1 8	„ 33 14 4	

(Signed) F. A. BROWNE,

Secretary.

No. II.

DISTRICT.

Estimated Income for the year 18 Fuslee.

Estimated Income for the year 18 Fuslee.

Road Fund.

Balance of last year, ...	0000 0 0
Anticipated income, ...	00000 0 0
Total, ...	00000 0 0
Proposed appropriation,	00000 0 0
Balance, ...	000 0 0

Ferry Fund.

Balance of last year, ...	0000 0 0
Allotment for ensuing year, ...	00000 0 0
Total, ...	00000 0 0
Proposed appropriation,	00000 0 0
Balance, ...	000 0 0

N. B.—If the Balance proposed to be left unappropriated from either Fund exceeds Rs. 2,000, the cause of the reserve being kept should be here inserted.

EXPENDITURE PROPOSED TO BE DEFRAYED FROM THE ROAD FUND.

Interior District Roads, i. e., Roads connecting only points within the District, or leading to local marts on its borders.

Nature of Work.	Cost.
A. Constructing new raised Roads, ...	0000
B. Repairing existing raised Roads, ...	0000
C. Clearing or repairing all other Kutcha Roads, ...	0000
D. Bridges and drains, ...	0000

N. B.—The total sums only under each head are to be noted in this column.

Main Roads.

Nature of Work.	Cost.
E. Construction of new raised Roads.	
	0000
	0000
	0000
	000
Total, ...	00000
F. Repairs to existing raised Roads.	
	000
	000
	000
	000
Total, ...	0000
G. Constructing new metalled Roads.	
	0000
	0000
	0000
Total, ...	00000
H. Repairs to existing metalled Roads.	
	000
	0000
	000
Total, ...	0000
I. Erecting bridges and drains on either of the above kinds of Roads.	
	000
	0000
	000
Total, ...	0000
Grand Total, ...	00000

N. B.—In this column, each work and the sum assigned first is to be separately entered.

EXPENDITURE PROPOSED TO BE DEFRAYED FROM THE FERRY FUND.

Main Roads.

Nature of Work.	Cost.
N. B.—The entries of all works requiring the sanction of Government in this column are to be made in red ink, in detail, and the locality and cost of each work distinctly stated.	
K. Construction of Bridges.	0000
	000
	0000
Total, ...	0000
L. Bridges and drains which have received the sanction of the Commissioner. ...	0000
N. B.—The total amount only need be entered under this head.	
M. Roads whether raised or metalled. ...	0000
	0000
	0000
Total. ...	0000
N. Seraes, ...	0000
	000
	0000
Total, ...	0000
O. Wells, ...	000
	000
	000
Total, ...	0000
Grand Total, ...	00000

(Signed) W. M.,

Secretary to Govt., North Western Provinces.

No. III.

DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES, ON ACCOUNT OF THE ROAD FUND, FOR THE DISTRICT OF IN THE YEAR 18 .

Demands.			Collections.			Balances.			
Balance of former years.	Demand of the current year.	Total Demand.	On account of outstanding Balance.	On account of Current Demand.	Total.	Of former years.	Of current year.	Total.	

Where there may be more than a trifling balance for former years, a detailed explanation should be required from the Collector.

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.—*Judicial Department.—Dated the* 10*th February* 1841.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor directs, that, on the appearance of this Notification in the *Gazette,* the several District Committees proceed to form themselves in the manner herein prescribed:—

1. Committees shall be formed in each district, for the management of the Surplus Ferry Funds collected under Regulation VI. 1819, and applicable under Clause II., Section 7 of that enactment, to the promotion of the convenience and safety of travellers, and the facility of commercial intercourse.

2. These Committees shall consist of the Magistrate and Collector the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, the Executive Engineer, the Civil Surgeon, and any other number of persons whom they may associate with themselves, subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of the Division, whose approval is necessary: when once so appointed, they are only removeable by the Government. Three Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

3. The Commissioner of the Division shall be a Member of the Local Committees, and preside at the meetings whenever he is present. He shall also have a casting vote, whether absent or present, when opinions are divided.

4. The whole country is divided into four unions, each of which is supposed to contain within itself great lines of commercial intercourse, crossing the country from East to West. The Surplus Ferry Funds in these, are to be thrown together, and divided between the several districts which compose them.

The first union will consist of the districts of Bijnour, Moradabad, Seharunpoor, Moozuffernugger, Meerut, and the Delhi Territory.

The second union will comprise the districts of Bareilly, Pillibheet, Shahjehanpoor, Budaon, Furruckabad, Mynpoorie, Allygurh, Boolundshuhur, Muttra and Agra.

The third union will comprise the districts of Etawah, Cawnpoor, Futtehpoor, Allahabad, Humeerpoor and Banda.

The fourth union will consist of the districts of Goruckpoor, Azimgurh, Jounpoor, Mirzapoor, Benares and Ghazeepoor.

5. At the close of each official year, the Accountant will ascertain what is the amount of the Surplus Ferry Funds in each union during the preceding year, and distribute the total equally amongst the several districts comprised in it. Though the Government reserves to itself the power of making a different allotment of the Funds, should such alteration hereafter appear expedient. The Delhi Territory, for this purpose, should be considered as comprising four districts, Rohtuck being united with Paneeput, and Hureenah with the Bhuttee Territory. The adjustment for the year ending with April 30th 1840, including the amounts accrued in former years, will be made immediately, and the result communicated by the Accountant to the several Magistrates.

6. Each Committee will keep a book, in which will be entered minutes of all its Proceedings and Resolutions. The proceedings of each Meeting will be attested by the Members who are present. Appointments, to the Members of the Committee must be entered on the proceedings. This book shall always be open to the inspection of any persons who are desirous to peruse it.

7. Any Member of a Committee shall have the power to demand a reference to the Government, through the Commissioner, on any point on which he may differ from the majority.

8. The Commissioner, on the recommendation of the Committee, is competent to sanction establishments to the amount of Rs. 150 per mensem, and estimates for works

to the extent of Rs. 500, on any one work. Larger undertakings than the above, must be submitted to the Government for approval.

9. The disbursements will be exhibited as heretofore in the Magistrate's accounts, and passed under the rules applicable to such cases. The Magistrates will pay on an order signed by three Members of the Committee, and the authority of the Commissioner.

10. The same Committee constituted as above will administer the one per cent. Road Fund, but, without the restrictions on the disbursements contained in paragraph 8.

No. 1273.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to publish for general information the following Circular issued to the Commissioners of Divisions:—

CIRCULAR No. 229 B.—*Lieutenant Governor's Camp, the 3rd March* 1854,
To the Commissioners of Divisions.

IT being desirable that Commissioners should exercise a more efficient control over the proceedings of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, and that the business of such Committees should be conducted upon a systematic, and well considered plan, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to issue the following orders which you will communicate to the several Committees for their information and guidance.

2.—In the latter fortnight of every August, there shall be a special Meeting of the Committee, at which a general review shall be held of all that has been effected during the past season, with a careful record and consideration of all projects for the coming year with reference to the funds at the disposal of the Committee.

3.—At this Meeting the Committee will consider to which of the projected works its efforts ought, on a careful regard to their relative importance and urgency, to be directed during the approaching season. And a statement, with a general estimate of their expense and of the disbursements that will probably be necessary for the repair or preservation of existing roads and works, will then be immediately forwarded, together with an account of the funds up to that date, to the Commissioner for his examination and approval. This report should reach the Commissioner before the close of the month of August.

4.—The Commissioner will preside at the Committee of the station, where he may be at the time resident, and will lose no time in conisdering the merits of all the proposed undertakings and their practicability with reference to the funds in hand, and he will signify his assent or otherwise without delay to the Committee.

5.—The Committee, upon receiving the Commissioner's sanction, will proceed to the execution of the several projects.

6.—Should the Committee see urgent cause to recommend any work which may not be authorized by the Commissioner, they will be at liberty to request a reference to the Government, which the Commissioner will forthwith transmit with his own remarks.

7.—In modification of Rule 10 of the Notification, dated 10th February 1841, it is hereby provided that the rule in paragraph 8 of that Notification requiring the previous sanction of the Commissioner to all works executed at the charge of the Ferry Funds shall be equally applicable to disbursements from the one per cent. Fund; but the Commissioner's sanction will be sufficient without the necessity of a preliminary approval by the Government for all outlay without limit of amount from the latter Fund.

8.—As much inconvenience has arisen from the want of a proper understanding and co-operation between the Road Fund Committees of neighbouring districts, the

Lieutenant Governor desires that it may be a standing rule that whenever a Committee may desire to run a road to the boundary of its own district, the proposed line and the point at which it will touch the neighbouring district, should be communicated to the Local Committee of that district so that the precise direction may be determined with a view to unite the lines which the several District Committees may have in review on a connected and uniform system.

9.—It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to submit, as soon after the 1st of January in every year as possible, an annual Report, together with a sketch map, stating what may have been effected, and at what expense by each of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees in the Division during the previous year, and detailing the projects, the execution of which may have been sanctioned in conformity with the recommendation of the Committees after the season then current, and the estimated expense of each with a memorandum of the aggregate proposed outlay as compared with the resources at the disposal of both funds.

NOTIFICATION.

Head-Quarters.

Department of Public Works, the 21st September.

No. 1053 A.—With reference to paragraph 8 of the Rules, dated 10th February 1841, for the administration of the Ferry Funds, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to extend the authority of Commissioners for the sanction of any one work to be executed at the expense of the Ferry Fund from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000.

EXTRACT paragraphs 3 to 8, 24 to 28 and 30, from a letter from William Muir, Esquire, *Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, to* R. Lowther, Esquire, *Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, No. 298 A., dated Head-Quarters, Camp Soorwul, the 8th February* 1855.

3.—This fund is primarily and mainly intended for the repair and construction of good lines of interior communication within the district from which it is derived, so that all parts of a district shall have provided for them easy means of access, first to the chief markets of the immediate locality or vicinage, and then to the larger centres of general traffic.

4.—This was the understanding and purpose in reference to which the one per cent. fund was arranged at the settlement.

5.—The maintenance of roads of the above description, confined to the limits of districts, or to the local marts in the immediate proximity of those limits, must, therefore, be always looked to as the first indispensable object to be provided for by the expenditure of the Road Fund; and until this object is attained in a full and satisfactory manner, the resources of the fund should not be diverted to other undertakings, not directly tending to the benefit of the local producers and payers of the cess.

6.—The Ferry Funds ought, on the other hand, to be wholly expended on the main lines of commercial traffic, the preference being first given to the construction or maintenance of safe and convenient ferry accommodations, or of boat or other bridges, and any surplus being properly assignable to the road works upon such main lines. The minor bridges and drains upon interior district lines ought to be constructed from the Road Fund.

7.—In consequence of this distinction as to the legitimate application of the two funds, the practice which has existed in several districts of consolidating them, and providing for all disbursements from their united amount, is erroneous, and must, for the future, be discontinued.

8.—The greatest and the earliest amount of advantage ought always to be secured from the employment of both the funds, no accumulations ought to be made, in excess of a moderate reserve, for sudden exigencies, unless with the view of gathering funds for any work of unusual expense, approved and designated by the District Committees.

24.—The first column shows the total resources, which the Committee anticipate will be at their disposal during the season, and the amount which they propose assigning for the operations of the same period.

25.—The 2nd and 3rd columns show the distribution of the sums voted from the Road Fund according to their specific objects, distinguishing main lines from those of interior district communication.

26.—The 3rd column is for details of Ferry Fund expenditure. As this source of income is only to be applied to bridges and works on main roads, no column for interior district roads is given.

27.—All entries of proposed expenditure from the Ferry Funds, exceeding Rs. 1000 for any one work, should be made in red ink, to denote clearly that the sanction of Government is necessary before the outlay can be made.

28.—In regard to single works of a less estimated cost, within the competency of the Commissioner to pass, the aggregate expenditure only need be shewn.

30.—The period to be embraced in the annual returns and prospective resolutions of the Committees should be the season during which active operations have been or are to be carried on. It will, therefore, be most convenient to adopt the fuslee as the year of account, and you are requested to instruct the Local Committees accordingly.

No. 47 of 1855.—*From* H. C. Tucker, Esquire, *Commissioner 5th Division, to* William Muir, Esquire, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Public Works Department.—Dated Benares, the 12th September* 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to request the orders of Government on the following points, as to making out the Annual Road and Ferry Fund Accounts.

1st.—Many of the works voted are completed within the year for *less* than the sums appropriated. How should this saving be shewn in the accounts?

2nd.—Many of them are *not completed within the year*, and an appropriated balance of the sum voted remains in hand to complete the work in the following year. Part of this may be in the Tehseeldar's hands, part in actual cash in the Treasury. How should this item be shewn so as to indicate clearly that it is a portion of money voted, but remaining unspent to complete the works? Clearly the whole sum remaining unspent must be carried forward, without distinction as to its having been actually returned into the Collector's Treasury.

3rd.—In some works the expenditure may *exceed* the amount voted. How should this excess of expense be shewn?

4th.—I should also be glad to know what year's Ferry Fund allotment should be included in the accounts. The allotment for last year has just been issued, but in addition to this, most of the Secretaries count upon the allotment for the present year also, thus including *two* years' allotments in their Ferry Fund assets. It appears to me that Ferry Fund allotments, which will not be given till after the close of the season in July or August next, should NOT be included as actual income for this present working season.

5th.—Another point is this. The mass of earthwork ought to be done *at once*, whilst the earth is moist, before the end of November. But not a quarter of the Road

Fund will be realized by that time, although the major part of it has been voted away for interior district *roads, which ought to be completed at once.* What is to be done? Are the works to stand still until the December, January, May and June kists are realized? Or are the Collectors at liberty to advance from inefficient balance to the Road Secretaries, the amount of Road Fund for the year, minus a small margin for accidents?

6th.—The above are practical questions, which I should be glad to have answered before submtting my annual report.

7th.—*Exempli gratiâ*, I submit the Statements and letters of the Secretary of the Ghazeepore Committee, which he considers correct, but which I do not think right. It will be observed that no expenditure in *excess* of vote is ever given, and of the expenditure within the vote, no distinction is made between works completed for less than the vote so as to yield a *bonâ fide* saving, and works unfinished, leaving a balance in hand for completion next year. It will also be obeserved that the total unexpended balance is swamped by deducting the cash which happened to be paid back into the Collector's Treasury before the end of the year, and that under the head of "Actual Expenditure" the Secretary has entered. "The sum *set apart* for the construction of works, and *not the amount actually* expended." This falsifies the accounts, as though in another supernumerary column, the Secretary gives the actual expenditure, he still, in contradiction to that column is made to state in column 1, that the actual expenditure is Rs. 26,814-9-5, when, by his own detailed account, it has only been Rs. 21,259-0-4.

8th.—All this confusion and difficulty arises from a want of specification how extra expenses and balances (distinguishing actual saving from sums in hand to complete unfinished works) should be shown in the accounts.

9th.—It is true that Government have not called for accounts in detail: still the abstract for Government must be deduced from account made up in details, and if these detailed accounts be not made up on correct principles, the abstracts will be wrong. I think that for each of the 3 columns in the detailed accounts, there should be the following explanatory heads:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Nature of Work.	Sum voted.	Sum actually expended on each Item.	Amount spent in *excess* of Vote.	Saving on completed Works.	Balance in hand for *un*-completed Works.

The items under heading 4 would be explained, examined and passed, if found unavoidable.

Those under head 5 would be carried to the *un*-appropriated cash balance, and be voted away for new works.

Those under head 6 would be brought forward as "Balance appropriated to unfinished works"

10th.—I think it would be well if the totals of the heads were given in column 1 of the Government Abstract Statement, as for instance,—

Unappropriated cash balance for last year, ...	0000
Add, saving on works completed for less than voted, ...	000
Anticipated Income, ...	0000
Total, ...	0000

Deduct sum spent in excess of votes,	...	...	0000	
Balance appropriated to incomplete works,	...	...	0000	
Proposed appropriation, ...	...	...	0000	6000
	Balance,	...		0000

This, without giving details, would enable Government to judge as to excess or saving of expenditure, and would keep all *money, once voted, quite distinct, until the work was finished,* and either the excess expended was passed, or the saving effected was recredited. At present Mr. Ross' prospective statement does not give the slightest inkling of the state of the statement for last year. By the slight alteration proposed in column I. this would be done.

11th.—I shall feel obliged by your kindly returning these papers with His Honor's orders, AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, in order that I may know how the statement ought to be prepared.

No. 1938 A. OF 1855.—*From* WILLIAM MUIR, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to* H. C. TUCKER, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner of the Benares Division.—Public Works Department.—(Local.)—Dated the 25th September* 1855.

SIR,—Your letter of the 12th instant, No. 47, having been laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, I am directed to communicate the following replies to the several queries therein submitted, on the subject of the Annual Statements of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees which have recently been introduced.

2nd.—It is proper, in the first instance, to explain that the object of these statements was not to bring the actual execution of works entrusted to the Local Committees, under the minute supervision of the Government. It was intended only, by the Statement No. 1, to maintain a general check in regard to the progress of sanctioned works, and by Statement No. 2 to show, with a complete explicitness, the proposed mode of appropriating the available Road and Ferry Funds in each new year.

3rd.—The detailed supervision over the expenditure on particular authorized works, is left to the Commissioners of Divisions, it being their duty to bring any matter, which, from its special circumstances, may seem to call for it, under the notice of the Government.

4th.—Applying these principles to the questions submitted by you, I am desired to state, as to the 1st.

Of course such savings should be added to the available income of the next year. They may be briefly credited in the 1st column of the next year's Statement No. 2, as "savings on former estimates."

To the 2nd.

Unexpended balances of sums appropriated under due authority in any year, need not be entered in the statements for Government: the total of such unexpended balances will be shewn, with any explanatory remarks that their amount may obviously require, in the Statement No. 1. The supervision as to each work belongs to the Commissioner of the Division.

To the 3rd.

Excess of authorized expenditure on any work need also, in the first instance, only be explained to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. If it be necessary to ask for a *fresh grant,* in order to cover such excess (which may, in cases of peculiar emergency, have been taken from the Treasury, and held in inefficient balance), this excess grant must be distinctly shewn in its proper place, in the No. 2 Statement of the next year. If the excess should have been taken from a saving on another sanctioned work, this may be permitted under

the authority of the Commissioner, without report to Government, and then *the remainder of the saving* will alone be credited as an addition, in the manner above stated in the reply to your 1st query, to the next year's available income.

To the 4th.

Only Ferry Fund allotments, *actually issued*, are to be entered in the Statement No. 2, and their appropriation recommended in it. Anticipation of resources is to be *strictly* prohibited.

Excepting as to the 5th.

That the whole calculated amount of the next 12 months' Road Fund may be at once credited (this being a positively fixed amount of receipt) in the Statement No. 2, and the expenditure made as soon as it may be necessary, re-payment being given to the Treasury inefficient balance, as the collections of the Road Fund come in. A moderate margin for deficiencies is to be retained in the advances from the Treasury for this purpose.

5th.—It will rest with the Commissioners to establish such check reports and accounts as to the details regarding single authorized works as they may find necessary. The Government desires only, as has been before remarked, to exercise a general supervision, and the prescribed Statements have therefore been made as simple as was consistent with the necessary perspicuity and completeness.

CIRCULAR No. 114 A. OF 1856.—*From* W. MUIR, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to the Commissioners of Divisions.* (*Including Saugor.*) *Public Works Department.—Dated Agra, the 28th January* 1856.

SIR,—In modification of the instructions contained in my Circular No. 4611 of the 25th November 1854. I am directed to inform you, that the submission of statement B., or Abstract Account Current of the Road Fund, is no longer necessary, and is to be discontinued; and to request that Statement A. of demands, collections and balances, on account of the Road Fund may, in future, be submitted with the Annual Road and Ferry Fund Statements Nos. I. and II., and designated as Statement No. III.

From COLONEL G. CONGRIEVE, *for the Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, to the Adjutant General of the Army.—Dated Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters Simla, 21st April* 1860.

IT appears to Colonel Congrieve, C. B., in charge of the Adjutant General's Office of Her Majesty's Forces, that the consent of these Soldiers to be transferred to the Indian Army, under their own hand, should be attached to these papers previously to carrying out the transfer.

No. 1556.—*From* LIEUT.-COLONEL W. MAYHEW, *Adjutant General of the Army, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters Simla, 30th April* 1860.

RETURNED with a request that the suggestion contained on Colonel G. Congrieve's Memorandum No. $\frac{1510}{2}$ of 21st instant, hereto appended may be complied with.

NOTIFICATION No. 173 A.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 30th May* 1860.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, No. 5263, dated the 2nd August 1859, is published for general information :—

No. 5263.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department, General Establishments.—Dated Fort William, 2nd August 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council observes, that by Notification No. 117 of the 17th June 1856, provision was made for a liberal extension of the establishment of warrants for the benefit of the Military subordinates of the Department of Public Works.

The scale then authorized was as follows :—

Deputy Commissioners, ...	3
Assistant Ditto, ...	3
Deputy Assistants, ...	3
Conductors, ...	15
Sub-Conductors, ...	20
Total,	44

2. But to this augmentation of number was annexed a limitation of qualification by which men for promotion to the Sub-Conductor's grade were required to be Sergeants of not less than eight years, and enlisted men of not less than 18 years. Above this grade well conducted Warrant Officers were to rise by seniority, but till further orders no Warrant Officer was to be promoted to a higher grade till he should have served two years in the grade below. This last restriction His Excellency in Council does not consider it necessary to relax.

3. But the result of the other restrictions, the intention of which was to prevent the increase of warrants taking effect too suddenly, is found in a great degree to neutralize the boon intended to be conferred by the augmentation.

4. At the present time there are two vacancies in the first rank, none in the second, and one in the third, while the lowest grade is entirely vacant.

5. The new organization of the departmental ranks, as established in 1856, gave much greater facilities than had before existed to the reward of merit by departmental promotion, and the Military promotion was intended chiefly to be the reward of long good service, which might not always be accompanied by that ability which recommends to high departmental promotion.

6. While the actual effect of the restrictions has been to render the benefit of the increased scale as yet of little value, late events have given various Military subordinates of the Department a claim to consideration; and as it is obvious that when the scale has been once filled up, there will be little probability of a profusion of future promotions, His Excellency in Council has resolved to modify these restrictions, and to allow the list of Sub-Conductors' establishment to be filled at once.

7. His Excellency in Council has therefore decided that the rules should now stand as follows :—

I.—Sergeants of not less than 5 years' standing, and not less than 15 years' service in the Army, (including departmental service) will be eligible for promotion to Sub-Conductors, from which grade well conducted Warrant Officers will rise by seniority as vacancies occur.

II.—No Warrant Officer will be promoted to a higher grade till he shall have served two years in the grade below.

III.—Where there are vacancies in a higher grade, because no one in the next lower has served long enough, the promotion of men in a lower grade still who have served long enough for promotion shall not be retarded, provided the aggregate number of warrants in the higher grades is not exceeded.

IV.—The restriction as regards length of service imposed by Rule I. shall be held to admit of special exceptions in cases of notable Military service; not limiting this last to service with an army, but including cases where (as in 1857) good service has been performed by almost isolated individuals in the protection of life or public property, and in resistance to insurgents.

Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Military Department, with a request that the subjoined list of promotions may be duly notified.

No. 2084.—*Public Works Department, Fort William, 24th April* 1860.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

From LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. MAYHEW, *Adjutant General of the Army, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No.* 298.—*Dated Camp Kurreellee, the 6th April* 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to request you will be good enough to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that Military Officers in Civil employ occasionally obtain leave of absence from the Civil authorities without declaring the Regulations under which the leave is taken, whereas those in Military employ are without exception obliged in the first occasion of taking leave to elect either the old or the new rules.

2. The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that all Officers, in Civil or Military employ, should be put on the same footing in respect to leave whether in or out of India.

No. 2252.

Public Works Department, Fort William, 3rd May 1860.

Copy forwarded for information to the Government of the North Western Provinces

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CIRCULAR No. 2133.—*From* CAPTAIN C. H. DICKENS, *Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, General Accounts.—Dated Fort William, the 28th April* 1860.

SIR,—I am directed to request that you will, with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, submit during the approaching official year of 1860-61, and in future quarterly returns of the cash expenditure in this Department in the form annexed to Circular No. 7500 of 31st October last.

2. These returns should be forwarded punctually, and as early as possible after the close of the several quarters of the Official year, *viz.*, 31st July, 31st October, 31st January and 30th April.

NOTIFICATION No. 379 A.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 13th June* 1860.

THE following Notification issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 101, dated 31st May 1860, with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Notification No. 18, dated 26th January 1860, therein referred to, is re-published for general information :—

NOTIFICATION No. 101.—*Fort William, Public Works Department, General Establishments.—Dated the 31st May* 1860.

IN continuation of the Notification No. 41, dated Camp Prijor, 9th April 1860, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to declare the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of the Notification No. 18, dated Fort William, 26th January 1860, relative to the Public Works Accounts of Bengal, to be applicable also to the Public Works Accounts of the North Western Provinces, with effect from the date on which Mr. Marten assumed charge of his duties as Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts.

EXTRACT Paragraphs 2 *and* 3 *from Gazette Notification, No.* 18, *dated* 26*th January* 1860, *page* 159.

PARAGRAPH 2.—The Chief Engineer is relieved of the audit and supervision of Accounts, and will instead, be entrusted with the duties of Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, without ceasing to have a substantive control over the Department as Chief Engineer. He will be styled in future *Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department.*

3.—The audit of Accounts and control of the Central Office will be placed under a separate Officer called the *Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts*, who will be entrusted with the power of Audit heretofore exercised by the Chief Engineer, subject to special rules, which will be issued separately, defining his relations with the Superintending Engineers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N. W. P., FOR 186

NOTIFICATION No. 379 A.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Nynee June* 1860.

THE following Notification issued by the Government of India in the Department, No. 101, dated 31st May 1860, with paragraphs 2 and 3 of t No. 18, dated 26th January 1860, therein referred to, is re-published fo mation :—

NOTIFICATION No. 101.—*Fort William, Public Works Department, Ge ments.—Dated the* 31*st May* 1860.

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3.—The audit of Accounts and control of the Central Office will b a separate Officer called the *Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accou* entrusted with the power of Audit heretofore exercised by the Chief E to special rules, which will be issued separately, defining his relations wi tending Engineers.

RESOLUTION.

No. 31.—*Financial Department, Fort William, the 23rd April* 1860.

THE following Resolution is published for general information :—

Read again the Resolution of Government in this Department on the subject of a Financial Budget, Estimates and Audit.

RESOLUTION.—By the Financial Resolution of the 7th April 1860, the objects and importance of a Budget containing previous estimates of expenditure on each particular service for each year were pointed out. It was also ordered that estimates for the coming year should be immediately submitted by each local Government, as also by each Department of the State not under a local Government, to the Financial Department of the Supreme Government. In furtherance of one among the many objects of the Budget, the attention of the Supreme Government has been given to the matter of Stores for the Public Department, consisting of Ordnance and Military stores, Commissariat, Medical, Clothing, Stationery, Marine and Public Works stores.

2. The supply and accumulation of stores throughout India have, as might have been expected, increased enormously since the disturbances of 1857. The amount value of stores of every description supplied from England alone has risen to more than one and a half crores of Rupees, or one and a half million Sterling in the year 1858-59, and it is probable that the value of all stores on hand may now amount to twelve crores of Rupees or twelve millions Sterling.

3. The magnitude of these amounts will show the necessity that exists that only the requirements absolutely essential to efficiency should be made in all branches of the service; the provision of stores in India and requisitions for them from Home being limited accordingly.

4. Special consideration should be given to this point when the amounts necessary for each service are entered by Heads of Departments in the coming Budget, and as the circumstances which necessitated the supply of such a vast amount of stores have happily ceased, and as the accumulation now on hand is unprecedentedly large, it may confidently be anticipated that with the cessation of active operations, and the reduction of the Military forces, the demands for stores for the next official year may be greatly curtailed, and the finance proportionately relieved.

5. The local Governments and Heads of Departments must be careful to secure the absolute efficiency of the service, and at the same time provide for all reasonable contingencies; but this limit must be rigorously observed, and all expenditure in excess thereof, all unnecessary accumulation of stores, and excess in allotment thereof carefully avoided.

6. Each Head of a Department must consider himself directly responsible to Government for enforcing all practicable economy in his Department, and when indenting for stores, limit his requisitions to the lowest amount consistent with efficiency. Judgment must be exercised as to the quantity needed of each individual article. The quantity actually in hand will be observed, and it will be considered whether more need be indented for or not. If more must be indented for, still this requisition must be limited to the lowest amount practicable. It will be distinctly understood that the requisitions both as regards quantities and nature of stores, will be complied with as promptly as practicable, and the importance of this point will be earnestly pressed by the Government of India on the Home Government.

7. Also economy will be promoted by the concentration of Departmental Stores in as small a number of Depôts as possible, so as to bring all within the supervision of the controlling Officer and diminish the aggregate of stores.

8. The Executive Officers entrusted with the charge of stores must, on their part, carefully watch over their issue and expenditure; for it is only by means of this minute supervision of details that the aggregate quantity of stores consumed can be kept in

check, and Government will not fail to look to its controlling and Executive Officers for the exercise of vigilance in their respective spheres.

9. In the Ordnance Department, the value of the aggregate quantity of stores on hand throughout the Empire is enormous, amounting to not less than eight crores of Rupees, considerably more than the amount value of stores on hand before 1857, notwithstanding the great losses of arms, &c., consequent on the mutiny, and the subsequent large consumption of stores.

10. The quantities of Ordnance stores procured on indent from Home or purchase in the country obtained from the Commissariat, and made up in Magazines, have all greatly increased; and although this is in part due to the large expected requirements of the service, the change of arms from the old Musket to the Enfield Rifle in the European Infantry generally, and to the augmentation in the number of Guns owing to the increase made to the Artillery since the disturbances; still, after every allowance has been made for these circumstances, the amount of stores in hand is so great as apparently to ensure, with small additions, a sufficiency to meet probable requirements for some time to come, say for three years at least, and for a period longer than that for which it is usually considered necessary to lay in stores. This anticipation is strengthened by the consideration of the extensive reductions in the Military forces, already made and still in progress; and by the fact that this abundance of Ordnance stores appears to exist in all parts of the Empire alike, and in respect to most, if not all, of the articles both in use and in reserve. As regards the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, it has been ascertained on the most competent authority, that the supply from Home during the next year may be very much limited; and, judging from the past requisitions, it may be expected that a similar limitation will be found practicable as regards the Bengal Presidency

11. The Inspectors General of Ordnance should, therefore, before framing their estimates for the coming budget, revise unfulfilled requisitions for stores from Home, and, whilst having due regard to the probable need of the service on the one hand, and the amount of stores now available on the other, consider that it is necessary, in the present state of the Finances, to reduce supplies in proportion to the reduction of the Military Forces, and to limit demands both in England and India to the lowest point consistent with efficiency; the same principle being followed by the Supreme Government in sanctioning the final budget.

12. The quantity of Malt Liquor supplied from Home to the Commissariat during the past two years has been very great, and calculated on a scale to meet the wants of a much larger force than is now maintained; and should now, therefore, be so far limited as to avoid wastage, whilst at the same time providing for the contingencies to which this branch of supply is liable, and as the stores of liquor of other kinds also are known to be generally abundant, the question of the necessity of further increase to them should be carefully weighed before further supplies are laid in.

13. The quantity of grain and other supplies laid in at the fortified places throughout the Empire has been reduced since the re-establishment of peace, and as such supplies can always be obtained in the country at the shortest notice, the strict limit of actual Military requirements must be observed as regards this item of expenditure: the Commissaries General instructing the Officers of that Department to frame their requisitions so as not to exceed the requirements of the Army on its reduced strength.

14. The quantities of some articles of stores on hand in the Medical and Clothing Departments are far from excessive, and indeed in some cases actually deficient. This extreme should be as carefully avoided as the opposite, as often leading Government into unnecessary expense, and putting the service to inconvenience; but in these Departments also, wherever any article of store is already abundant, the same rule as prescribed for other departments will be adhered to in framing the estimates for the ensuing year.

15. In the Public Works Department, the accumulation of stores which existed when the progress of work was partially suspended, may probably by this time have

been greatly reduced, and as the Financial means available do not at present admit of the rapid advancement or wide extension of operations in that Department, the supplies should be limited accordingly. The Chief Engineer of each Presidency or circle must be well acquainted with the exact state of the work under his supervision, and can therefore judge of the amount of stock needed in each Executive Division; and the resources of each of the several work-shops should also be considered when making demands for supplies from other sources.

ORDERED—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Departments, Governments, and Accountants, noted in the margin, for information and guidance.

Home Department.	Govt. of Punjab.
Foreign "	Acct. Genl. to the Govt. of India.
Military "	" Madras.
P. W. "	" Bombay.
Govt. of Bengal.	Accountant, Bengal.
" Madras.	" N. W. P.
" Bombay.	" Punjab.
" N. W. P.	

Ordered further, that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Government Gazette* for general information.

CIRCULAR No. 455 A. OF 1860.—*From* G. E. W. COUPER, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to* LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 9th May* 1860.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a letter No. 2804, dated 30th March, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department to the address of the Civil Auditor of these Provinces, ruling that the authority hitherto vested in you to sanction Establishments for six months must be held to have ceased from the 14th February 1860.

2. Strict adherence for the future must be observed to the rule that no extra or temporary establishments are to be entertained or sanctioned by any authority whatever without report being made, in the first instance to this Government, which will exercise its discretion as to rejecting the application or forwarding it for the consideration of the Government of India.

(COPY.)

No. 2804 OF 1860.—*From* C. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Civil Auditor, North Western Provinces, Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the 30th March* 1860.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 49456, dated the 19th instant, enquiring the reference to the ruling of the 14th ultimo, *viz.*, that the local Governments shall for the future not have the power to sanction any establishments, temporary or permanent without reporting the same to the Supreme Government for confirmation; 1st, whether the authorities subordinate to those Governments as to be permitted, as heretofore, to sanction establishments; and 2ndly, whether every charge connected with an establishment is to be held to require the sanction of the Supreme Government prior to its being passed.

2. You observe in regard to your first enquiry, that the authorities noted in the margin, have been hitherto understood to have the power of sanctioning establishments for the periods specified against their names; and that as the local Governments are held to be without the power of conveying this sanction, you are of opinion that it is impossible that those who are under them shall continue to possess this power even if the other two Officers, *viz.*, the Director General of the Post Office in India and the Post Master General are held to have that authority as being directly in the Supreme Government.

Authority given under Orders of Government, North Western Provinces.	Sudder Board of Revenue, Commissioners of Divisions.	Prospective 6 months.
Ditto, Governments of India.	The Director General of the Post Office in India, Post Master General.	Ditto 3 ditto.

3. With respect to the above the Hon'ble the President in Council desires me to state that the ruling of the 14th ultimo, mentioned above is to be held applicable to all establishments whether sanctioned in the first instance by the Board of Revenue Commissioners, the Director General of the Post Office or the Post Master General, and with respect to the second question, I am to state that every charge connected with an establishment is held to require the sanction of the Supreme Government, and should not be passed without such sanction having been obtained.

4. With reference to the opinion expressed by you in the 7th paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, *viz*, that some date should be specified from which the powers hitherto held with respect to the sanction of establishments by the Lieutenant Governor, and the different authorities quoted by you shall be held to terminate, I am directed to inform you that the President in Council determines that the recent orders will be applicable to all establishments entertained subsequent to the date of those orders, *viz.*, 14th February 1860.

No. 2808.

Ordered, that a copy of the above letter be sent to the Governments* and the Auditors† noted in the margin, for information and guidance.

* Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North Western Provinces, the Punjab and the Eastern Settlements.
† Civil Auditors Fort William, Madras, Bombay and the Punjab.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the letter and of the Resolution of the 14th ultimo, be sent to the Home Department, for communication to the Director General of the Post Office in India.

No. 2684.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department.—(Military) Accommodation for Troops.—Dated Fort William, the 31st May 1860.

READ an Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Military Department, No. 1370, dated 25th February 1860, forwarding for consideration in the Public Works Department, a change suggested by the Deputy Military Auditor General in the Form of Certificate, respecting the provision of public quarters for Military Officers.

Read a letter No. 1292, dated 9th March, addressed to the Deputy Military Auditor General, calling for a draft of the Form of the House-rent Certificate proposed.

Read the reply thereto from the Officiating Military Auditor General, No. 1211, dated 14th ultimo, submitting the Form in question, with the remark that now as the Executive Engineer is to recover the value of quarters through the nearest Paymaster, it is desirable that the Barrack Master should prepare in duplicate, (*viz.*, for the Paymaster and the Executive Engineer respectively), a monthly list, in the above Form of the quarters provided for Officers in the Barracks under his charge; all the Officers of one Regiment being kept together in the list to facilitate recovery.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Form be forwarded to the Government of the North Western Provinces, with the request that it be used in supersession of Form 137 B. of the Public Works Code.

FORM.

List of Officers who occupied Quarters in Barracks in the Garrison of

Names.	Monthly Rate of Stoppage.	Period of Occupation of Quarters.	Amount to be recovered.			Remarks.
		Grand Total, ...				

I certify on honor that the above is a correct statement of the quarters occupied by Officers, and of their value according to regulation; and that in case of Officers charged at less than the rate for their Regimental rank, quarters suitable to their rank were not available for them.

Barrack Master.

No. 783 A.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 14th July* 1860.

THE following Circular issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, dated the 21st June 1860, is published for general information.

CIRCULAR.—*Public Works Department, Fort William, 21st June* 1860.

A question having been raised, with reference to Circular dated 6th August 1859, as to the amount of former service to be reckoned for pension in the case of discharged Soldiers of the British Army who may enter the Public Works Department, as Probationary Assistant Overseer, it is hereby intimated that it has recently been decided by Her Majesty's Government, that Soldiers of good conduct and within the prescribed age (30 years), who having been discharged from Regiments of the British Army may enlist within six months, in Her Majesty's Indian Forces, declaring their former service at the time of their second enlistment, shall be entitled to count their former service for pension in the Indian Army.

RESOLUTION.

No. 905 A.—*From* COLONEL A. CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 20th July* 1860.

READ letter from Captain Turnbull, No. 716, dated 19th June 1860.

READ letter from Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 195, dated 16th December 1859.

OBSERVATIONS.

As the Government of India has determined that all expenditure in the Public Works Department, shall be audited by the newly appointed Controller and Auditor, it appears desirable that the Bills which have hitherto been submitted to the Civil Auditor by the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, by the Superintendent General of Irrigation, and by the Principal of the Thomason College, should for the future be submitted to the Controller and Auditor. By adopting this arrangement, the Auditor of Public Works Accounts, will at any time be able to make out a perfect and complete statement of expenditure, on account of Public Works of every description including that of Establishments.

2. On and from the 1st August next, therefore, the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, the Superintendent General of Irrigation and the Principal of the Thomason College of Civil Engineering will submit their bills to Mr. Harry Marten, Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces, instead of to the Civil Auditor, North Western Provinces. These Bills when audited will be payable by the nearest Executive Engineers, due notice should be given to Executive Engineers, so that they may make timely provision to meet these demands, Mr. Marten will also audit the Bills of the Controller and Auditor's Establishment for the future, and receive full payment from the nearest Executive Engineer.

3. This arrangement does not affect the Chief Engineer of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, who is daily expecting to be relieved and whose appointment will then merge into that of the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, North Western Provinces. Colonel Ludlow will thorefore continue to draw his Bills as heretofore until he is relieved.

Nos. 906-7-8-9-10-11 A.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Accountant and Civil Auditor, North Western Provinces, to the Controller and Auditor, Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces, to the Chief Engineer, North Western Provinces, to the Superintendent General of Irrigation, and to the Principal of the Thomason College, for information and guidance.

CIRCULAR No. 3491.—*From* CAPTAIN C. H. DICKENS, *Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, General Establishments.—Dated Fort William, the 13th July* 1860.

SIR,—I am directed to request that in future, Quarterly Rolls in the accompanying Form of Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the Public Works Department, may be transmitted punctually, and reports of casualties as they occur to the Adjutant General's Office, at the Presidency, instead of to the Town Major's Office, as was formerly the practice.

QUARTERLY Nominal Long Roll of Non-Commissioned Officers attached to the Department of Public Works.—Dated 1860.

Number.	Name.	Rank.	On what Ship arrived in from Europe.	REMARKS.
1.	John Jones.	Corporal.	"Sir, R. Sale," 21st July 1841.	

Signature of Commanding Officer.

N. B.—The General Order appointing each man to the Department, to be noted opposite his name in column for remarks, it need not be repeated.

CIRCULAR No. 1148 A.—*From* COLONEL A. CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Superintending Engineers, 1st and 2nd Circles, North Western Provinces; Chief Engineer Saugor, and Superintendent General of Irrigation.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 21st August* 1860.

SIR,—The Officer Commanding the Sappers and Miners having brought to the notice of Government, that great inconvenience is experienced by European Non-Commissioned Officers who are removed from the Public Works Department, being sent back to the corps of Sappers and Miners instead of to the Regiment, for which they originally enlisted, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, to request that in submitting future applications for the removal of Military Subordinates attached to the Public Works Department, you will invariably state for what Regiment the man originally enlisted in order, that he may be remanded to that Regiment instead of the Sappers and Miners.

CIRCULAR No. 1442 A.—*From* COLONEL A. CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to all Officers in the Public Works Department, in the North Western Provinces, and Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 15th September* 1860.

SIR,—Under instructions received from the Government of India, in the Department Public Works, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, to request that you will be good enough when transferring new Barrack buildings to the Barrack Department, to furnish the Barrack Master, with detailed plans of the same.

2. This must in future be considered as an established rule of the Department. It will be added to Chapter V., Section 4, paragraph 1, of the Public Works Code.

CIRCULAR.—*From* COLONEL W. E. BAKER, *Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 17th July* 1857.

SIR,—The Governor General in Council has observed that, until the present time, no sufficient check appears to have been brought to bear upon that portion of the expenditure of Government money on Public Works, which takes place under the immediate control of Officers not in the regular Department of Public Works.

2. The professional examination of the outlay, and the comparison of the work done with the money spent, is a point of importance in respect to all such expenditure; and every argument that applies to the check and review of outlay under the professional Engineers, holds with equal, if not greater force, in respect to the outlay which takes place under all other Officers of the Government.

3. The sums which are thus spent under the Civil District Officers from the Public Revenues, quite irrespective of the local funds, must amount to several lakhs of Rupees every year; and the institution of a proper check upon this outlay, before it is allowed to appear as a charge in the Public Accounts, is most necessary.

4. His Lordship in Council further considers that the Chief Engineers* are the functionaries under whom the professional scrutiny of this outlay should take place, although it will be expedient to entrust to the Commissioners of Civil Divisions, or the Officers holding analogous posts, the power of passing all minor charges of this nature.

* Now Controller and Auditor.

5. It will be apparent that too great strictness must not be attempted in first introducing this system; and it will be the duty of the local Government to see that it is done judiciously, and that the standard of the demand for plans, measurements and accounts is raised by degrees, as it is practicable, so as to avoid making requisitions with which it would be impossible to comply under existing circumstances.

6. The exhibition of the charges of Public Works in the accounts of Civil Officers will not be affected by this; the only change that will be introduced being the necessity for supporting all such charges by Bills properly audited for minor sums, by the Divisional Commissioner, for larger items, by the Chief Engineer * of the District.

* Now Controller and Auditor, Agra.

7. The discretionary power of a District Commissioner being fixed at 500 Rupees in relation to the audit of other charges, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix that sum as the limit of his authority in passing Public Works charges also. Any expenditure exceeding this, must be submitted for audit to the Chief Engineer. †

† Now Controller and Auditor, Agra.

No. 1520 A.—*Public Works Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 21st September* 1860.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded for the information and guidance of all Commissioners, Inspector General of Prisons, Director of Public Instructions, Commissioner of Customs, Civil Auditor, North Western Provinces; Accountant, North Western Provinces; and Controller and Auditor, Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces; three Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineer, North Western Provinces.

The Accounts of Civil Officers must now be submitted to the Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces, who has relieved the Chief Engineer of the duty of auditing Public Works Accounts—*vide* G. O. G. G. No. 18, dated 26th January 1860, and No. 41 of 9th April 1860.

No. 1634 A.—*Public Works Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st October* 1860.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Public Works Department, dated the 12th September, No. 4719, is published for general information.

No. 4719.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department, General Establishments.—Dated Fort William, the 12th September 1860.

READ a letter from the Commissioner of Pegu, No. 43, dated 16th June 1860, regarding examination in the Vernacular language of Uncovenanted Officers of the Engineer Establishment, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—For the professional examination of a Probationary Assistant Engineer in Pegu, certain examination papers were sent from the Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, among which were papers for examination in Hindustani. But that gentleman was not then ready to pass that Hindustani examination, and when he subsequently became ready to do so, the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, on being applied to, declined to supply the necessary papers.

2. It is noticed that although rules are laid down in G. O. G. G., 7th July 1851, and 3rd October 1853, for the examination of Military Officers, the course of procedure with Uncovenanted Officers of the Public Works Department, is no where prescribed, and the Commissioner of Pegu having solicited information as to the source from whence Hindustani examination papers should in such cases be procured, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved that such papers shall be obtained from the Government Examiner, who shall place himself in communication with the Principals of the Civil Engineering Colleges, with a view to the provision of papers testing the ability of the candidate to explain himself on departmental subjects to his native subordinates and work people, and readily to comprehend them. Care must be taken at the same time to render the examination a practical and not a pedantic test of knowledge.

3. The Principals should be supplied by the Government Examiner with sets of Examination papers in sufficient number, and in sealed packets, saving the trouble of application in individual instances.

4. Candidates are authorized to appear before either Civil or Military Committees.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North Western Provinces, with a view to the requisite communication being made to the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

No. 1894 A.—*Public Works Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 22nd October* 1860.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 7747, dated the 9th August 1860, is published for general information.

No. 7747.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 9th August 1860.

READ an endorsement from the Foreign Department, No. 2383, dated 2nd ultimo, forwarding for consideration and orders, papers relative to the acting allowances of Captain E. Thompson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Seetapoor.

RESOLUTION.—Section 13 of the new Military Furlough Rules, dated 17th November 1854, provides that "an Officer holding a staff or other detached appointment will be allowed to be absent on sick certificate in England, or elsewhere beyond sea for a period of 15 months, without losing his appointment, and that during the first six months only of such absence he will be entitled to draw half the staff salary of his appointment; the Officer Officiating for him drawing the remaining half salary during the first six months, and the whole salary during the remainder of the time."

2. A question having subsequently arisen relative to the title of Acting Officers in the Department of Public Works to full staff pay after having acted for six months, *vice* a permanent incumbent on sick furlough, it was decided by this Government that the first Acting Officer became entitled to full staff pay at the expiration of six months from the date of the permanent incumbent's quitting his Office; but that in the event of the first Acting Officer's proceeding on sick leave, he forfeited all claim to any portion of the staff salary and the next Acting Officer was entitled to the full salary.

3. With reference to this decision, the late Court of Directors, in paragraph 11 of their Financial Despatch No. 78, dated 4th November 1857 wrote:—"We cannot approve your decision in this case, as no Officer appointed to act for another is entitled to full staff pay, until he shall have been performing those duties for more than six months."

4. Under this interpretation an Acting Officer has been held, as not entitled to the full salary of the place in which he officiates, until he "himself has acted for six months, without reference to the period that may have elapsed from the date of the permanent incumbent's proceeding to England on sick furlough," or to the fact of his predecessor having been restricted to half staff salary during "the first six months of his officiating incumbency."

5. Two years after the date of the above orders of the Hon'ble Court, the Military Auditor General enquired, on the 23rd November 1859, whether those orders were to be confined to the Department of Public Works, a case in which Department elicited the orders, or whether they were to apply to all staff appointments and salaries in the Army, which were ordinarily divisible between an absentee and his *locum tenens, e. i.*, the half or full salary forfeited by the former was made over to the latter, although on date of such lapse of the full salary to the *locum tenens*, he may not have officiated for six months.

6. The question having been referred Home, the Secretary of State wrote on the 8th February last, that the rule of the 4th November 1857, (quoted above) may be applied to all cases of Military Officers in Civil employ, as recommended by this Government.

7. Thus stands the rule. The case now submitted for consideration is as follows:—

8. Captain E. Thompson, who officiated as Deputy Commissioner, Seetapoor, from 6th December 1858 to 17th March 1859, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major Evans, the permanent incumbent sent a bill to the Civil Auditor for the full salary of the appointment, from the date he commenced to officiate, on the ground that the full salary was available in consequence of Major Evans having been absent over six months.

9. The Auditor, however, refused to admit the claim on the strength of the Hon'ble Court's orders of the 4th November 1857.

10. Against this decision Captain Thompson urges that, that rule did not originally extend to Military Officers in Civil employ; that the extension was subsequently made under orders from the Secretary of State, dated 8th February 1860, that Section 13 of the new Military Furlough Rules admits of his drawing the full allowances forfeited by the Officer for whom he acted; that this Section remained in force until it was modified by the Home Government; that it had not been modified in any way affecting Military Officers in Civil employ, at the time he officiated as Deputy Commissioner; that the subsequent interpretation of Section 13, as ordered by the Secretary of State, had no retrospective effect; and that he is, therefore qualified to draw the full allowances claimed.

11. The Governor General in Council is however of opinion that the Auditor is right. It is true shat Section 13 remains in force, but it has been explained by the Home Government that the six months mentioned in that Section were intended to

mean the "first six months" of the acting Officer's incumbency, not of the absence of the absentee as before understood, and it seems clear that the mere fact of the meaning of the Section not having in the first instance, been rightly understood can give no ground of claim. Every case now to be decided must be decided in conformity to the proper bearing of the Rule.

No. 4652.

Public Works Department, Fort William, 7th September 1860.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

No. 3041 A.

NOTIFICATION.—*From* COLONEL A. CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Camp Bhurtpoor, the 27th November* 1860.

IT is hereby notified for general information that only those persons who, on joining the first Department of the English class at the Thomason College at Roorkee, shall bind themselves on passing the prescribed examination to serve the Government for a term not less than three years, shall receive instruction free of expense; all others shall pay a monthly fee of Rs. 20, during the two sessions of their attendance at the College.

The penalty of quitting the public service within the prescribed period will consist in a fine of a sum one-fourth in excess of the fees which would have been paid at the College.

CIRCULAR No. 3039 A.—*From* COLONEL A. CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to All Commissioners.—Dated Camp Bhurtpoor, the 27th November* 1860.

SIRS,—The Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee having brought to notice that Instruments issued from the Depôt to Officers are frequently not returned when no longer required, I am directed to request that you will, on receipt of a list of the Depôt Instrument held by the several Officers in subordination to you, with which the Principal will furnish you half-yearly, on the 1st January and 1st July, issue a Circular to the Officers therein indicated, desiring them to report whether it is necessary for them to retain all the instruments, and others which they hold, not received from the Roorkee Depôt, and for what purpose; and to return to Roorkee such as are not required.

Instruments in serviceable condition, and in good order, are to be sent direct to the Principal of the College, and those in need of any kind of repair, to the Superintendent of the Roorkee Workshops for transfer to the Depôt as laid down in Notification No. 466 A., dated 5th May last.

CIRCULAR No. 3040 A.—*From* COLONEL A. CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to All Commissioners.—Dated Camp Bhurtpoor, the 27th November* 1860.

SIRS,—The Principal of the Thomason College having brought to notice that Officers of the Civil Service send their requisitions for Instruments direct to the Depôt at Roorkee, and not through the channel of their immediate Superiors, and that consequently there is no check on indents for unnecessary Instruments, I am desired to request that you will direct all officers subordinate to you, whether in the civil service, or Military Officers in Civil employ, to submit their requisitions through you, whose countersignature indicating your opinion that the Instruments are really required, will be hereafter a requisite authority for their issue.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

ORDERS

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

OF THE

GOVERNMENT, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR

1861.

Allahabad:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, N. W. P.

1863.

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ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1861.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 177 A.—*Judicial (Criminal) Department.—Dated Camp Muchleeshuhur, the 25th February* 1861.

An examination of the Police Reports, which were submitted by the several Commissioners of Divisions, during the past year, revealed the fact, that the crime of robbery by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs was largely on the increase in these Provinces, and especially on the Grand Trunk Road, and the earnest attention of the Superintendent General for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee was directed to the subject.

2. More recently, the Chief Commissioner of Oude brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor, that the evil has shewn itself to an alarming extent in the districts of that Province, which lie on the left bank of the Ganges opposite to Cawnpore, and has requested the co-operation of this Government in the suppression of the crime.

3. As special measures are required for the prevention and extirpation of this most dangerous crime, the Lieutenant Governor has determined to entrust Captain Chamberlain, the Assistant to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee for the North Western Provinces and Oude, with the investigation of all cases of this description which may occur within the limits of his jurisdiction.

4. Magistrates and all other Criminal Authorities are accordingly hereby required to report all such cases at once to Captain Chamberlain, as also all cases in which there may be reasonable grounds for presumption, that the crime has occurred, although its commission may not be susceptible of absolute proof.

5. Persons apprehended as having been concerned in the crime of robbery or attempt at robbery by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, will be forwarded by the Local Officers, with the least practicable delay, to Captain Chamberlain at Lucknow.

Circular No. 178 A.—*Judicial (Criminal) Department.—Dated Camp Muchleeshuhur, the 25th February* 1861.

To all Criminal Authorities.

In forwarding for your information a copy of a Notification which has this day been issued, entrusting Captain Chamberlain, the Assistant to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee for the North Western Provinces and

Oude, with the investigation of all cases of robbery by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, I am directed to request you to bear in mind, that, in reporting such cases to Captain Chamberlain as enjoined in paragraph 4 of the Notification, you are not to confine yourself to a mere meagre statement that such a case has occurred. On the contrary, I am to impress upon you, that to enable Captain Chamberlain to trace the operations and the action of these gangs throughout the vast tract of the country over which his investigations will extend, it will be almost impossible for you to enter into too much detail in reporting cases to him. Every circumstance connected with the crime, and all the steps taken to arrest the criminal, and the success which attended them, and the causes of that success or non-success, should all be carefully noted, and stated fully in your report to Captain Chamberlain, and you are earnestly requested to communicate freely and unreservedly with that Officer on all points connected with the duties which are entrusted to him, and to afford him all the aid in your power.

CIRCULAR No. 1.— *Judicial (Criminal) Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 1st March* 1861.

TO ALL OFFICERS.

AN instance of the existence of a very irregular and inconvenient practice having come under the notice of the Government, namely the practice of devoting the sum drawn for in Revenue Pay Abstracts to the payment of Officials in the Judicial Department, and *vice versâ*, and of appropriating savings from Establishment to increase the salaries of other Officers already on the Establishment, I am directed to inform you, that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor strictly prohibits the practice, as it has often been prohibited before.

2. No Officer of the Government, I am to state, has a right to devote monies placed at his disposal to any other purpose than that for which those monies were intended. Much less has he any authority to re-distribute the pay of Establishments, which have been sanctioned by the Government after due examination and revision; and lastly, the accumulation of what are called Towfeer Funds from savings of Establishments, petty fines, &c., all of which should be credited to the Government, has been more than once forbidden. The Lieutenant Governor regrets to observe, that the prohibition is not universally heeded.

3. It is thought necessary therefore to warn all Officers that the license which has been taken by the Local Officers in the case under notice, without any intimation to the Government cannot be permitted, and that any future instance of the kind will call for the serious displeasure of the Government.

RESOLUTION.

No. 409.—*By the* HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of the North Western Provinces, in the Judicial (Criminal) Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 14th May* 1861.

READ again Resolution No. 67 A., dated 27th December last, in the Police Department.

Read the following List of Periodical Returns submitted by Cantonment Joint Magistrates.

PERIODICAL RETURNS submitted by Cantonment Joint Magistrates.

No.	Submitting Officer.	Subject of Return.	Date when due.	How disposed of.
1	Cantonment Joint Magistrate.	Monthly Register of trials held by the Cantonment Joint Magistrate.	1st of the month.	Required by Rule 105 to check the awards of the Magistrates. These documents are merely for information and record: at times the information furnished in them has been embodied by Colonel Williams in his Annual Police Report to Government.
2	Ditto, ...	Monthly Register of felony cases in which the offenders have not been apprehended.	Ditto, ...	
3	Ditto, ...	Monthly Account Current.	Ditto, ...	Required by Rule 16, Cantonment Police Code;—shews the "Income" and "Expenditure" of the funds derived from the Cantonment and Sudder Bazars—is merely for information. Misappropriation of these funds seldom or ever occurs from the strict training the Officers have received. Should such be apparent, explanation will be needed.
4	Ditto, ...	Statement of Civil cases "instituted," "disposed of and pending" before the Cantonment Joint Magistrate under Act 3 of 1859.	Ditto, ...	One copy is forwarded direct to the Secretariat by the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, and the other to the Superintendent of Cantonment Police, for record, agreeably to paragraph 4 of Mr. Officiating Secretary Sandford's letter No. 3656, dated 30th August 1859. This letter also prescribed a form of Return.
5	Cantonment Joint Magistrate in his capacity of Superintendent of Sudder Bazar.	Monthly Statement of summary trials under Sections 61 and 62 of the Rules.	Ditto, ...	Superintendents of Sudder Bazars are authorized to investigate, without oath, such trivial offences as are usually furnished summarily by Commanding Officers in the case of Soldiers and Camp Followers. A Register of such trials is kept up, one copy of

No.	Submitting Officer.	Subject of Return.	Date when due.	How disposed of.
				which is submitted direct for the information of the Officer Commanding the Station, and another to the Office of the Superintendent, Cantonment Police, for record.
6	Cantonment Joint Magistrate.	Monthly Contingent Bills.	Early part of the succeeding month.	Agreeably to Rule 18, the Superintendent of the Cantonment Police passed all Contingent Bills under Rs. 100, all above that sum were forwarded by him to Government. This Rule applies also in the case of estimates.
7	Ditto in his capacity of Superintendent, Sudder Bazar.	Committee's Quarterly Report on the Sudder Bazar.	Quarterly,	Called for by the Rules (pages 75 and 76,)—is for information merely. A copy, if required, is forwarded direct to the Deputy Commissary General in the Field, by the Superintendent of the Sudder Bazar—shows the improvements effected, and the sanitary measures adopted.
8	Cantonment Joint Magistrate.	Half-yearly Return of dismissals of Uncovenanted Servants.	Half-yearly,	Required by the Audit Department, one copy goes direct to the Civil Auditor, and the duplicate is forwarded to the Superintendent of Cantonment Police for record.
9	Ditto ditto,	Nominal Roll of Establishment.	1st May of each year.	Required for record by Rule 3.
10	Superintendent Sudder Bazar.			A copy also goes direct to the Audit Department.
11	Cantonment Joint Magistrate.	Annual Police Reports.	1st January,	Required in duplicate by paragraph 83 of the Rules, form prescribed in Appendix C. One copy accompanies as enclosure to the Annual Police

No.	Submitting Officer.	Subject of Return.	Date when due.	How disposed of.
				Report, drawn out by Colonel Williams, and the other is returned for record in his Office.
12	Ditto ditto.	Annual Cash Account (with original Vouchers.)	1st May of each year.	Forwarded by the Superintendent of Cantonment Police, for the information of Government.

1. The office of Superintendent of Cantonment Police having been abolished, it becomes necessary to determine to what controlling authority the Cantonment Joint Magistrates shall hereafter be subject, and to what superior Officers the several Periodical Statements and Reports, which they have been heretofore accustomed to furnish, shall be submitted.

2. In the Divisions of Meerut, Agra, Rohilcund, Allahabad and Benares, the new Constabulary Police Force has been organized. From that force, the Cantonment Police is now provided, and the cost of it met *pro tanto*, from the Cantonment Bazar Funds, in the way of a contribution to the "General Police Fund." In all matters of Police, therefore, the Cantonment Joint Magistrates, in the Divisions noted, are hereby declared to be subject to the Inspector General of Police.

3. In all judicial matters, the Cantonment Joint Magistrates will remain as they have been heretofore, subject to the control of the Sessions Judge, to whom an appeal lies from their decisions.

4. In all matters not falling properly either under the Police or Judicial Department, the Cantonment Joint Magistrates, in the Divisions named, will be subject to the authority of the Commissioner of the Division, who will either dispose of such references, or solicit the orders of Government upon them.

5. The "Sudder Bazar" is, by the law, under Military Authority, and until the law be amended, as has been proposed by the Police Commission, the Civil Executive Government and its Officers have no power of interference whatever.

6. From the Statement of Periodical Returns which has been prepared in this Office, and is prefixed to this Resolution, it appears that Cantonment Joint Magistrates have hitherto submitted twelve Periodical Returns.

7. Following the principles above laid down, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to resolve as follows:—

I.—That the "Register of trials held by the Cantonment Joint Magistrates," (No. 1) shall be hereafter submitted to the Sessions Judge, in the form used by the Magistrates, for the same purpose.

II.—That the "Register of Felonies, in which the offenders have not been apprehended," (No. 2) being a proper Police Return, shall be submitted to the Inspector General of Police, through the Deputy Inspector General of the Division, who will forward it with such remarks as may be called for.

III.—That the "Monthly Accounts Current," (No. 3) shall be submitted, one copy to the Commissioner of the Division, and a duplicate to the Inspector General of Police, through the Deputy Inspector General of the Division, who will endorse and forward it with such remarks as may be called for.

IV.—That the "Statement of Civil cases," (No. 4) shall continue to be submitted to the Government direct.

V.—That the "Statement of Summary Trials in the Sudder Bazar," (No. 5) shall be discontinued, so far as this Government is concerned, until the law before alluded to shall be amended.

VI.—That the Cantonment Joint Magistrates shall hereafter submit separate Contingent Bills, that for judicial charges to the Sessions Judge, and that for Police charges to the Deputy Inspector General of the Division, for disposal or for submission to the Inspector General as may be, that for other than improper Judicial and Police charges, if any, to the Commissioner of the Division.

VII.—That the "Committee's Quarterly Report on the Sudder Bazar," (No. 7) need not be sent to this Government, until the law referred to under No. V. be amended.

VIII.—That the "Half-yearly Return of dismissals of Uncovenanted Officers," (No. 8) shall be submitted, as heretofore, to the Civil Pay Master direct, but that no copy need be sent to the Government.

IX.—That the "Nominal Rolls of Establishments," (Nos. 9 and 10) may be discontinued as far as this Government is concerned, being submitted, as hitherto, direct to the Civil Pay Master.

X.—That each Cantonment Joint Magistrate, in place of the "Annual Police Report, (No. 11) heretofore sent in duplicate to the Superintendent of Cantonment *Police* shall submit annually a *Police* Report, through the Deputy Inspector General of the Division, to the Inspector General of Police, noticing therein all proper *Police* matters, and shall submit annually to the Sessions Judge, a Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice, and the disposal of all Judicial business in his Court. The Inspector General and Sessions Judge respectively will notice these reports, as they may think proper, on their own Annual Reports.

XI.—That one copy of the "Annual Cash Account," (No. 12), with vouchers in original, shall be submitted, through the Inspector General of the Division, with his remarks, to the Inspector General of Police, and that a duplicate of the Cash Account, without Vouchers, shall be submitted to the Commissioner of the Division, who will forward it with such remarks as he may deem to be called for, to the Government for information.

8. All the Cantonment Joint Magistrates, in the Divisions of Meerut, Agra, Rohilcund, Allahabad and Benares, will be guided by the foregoing instructions from and after the 1st June next ensuing.

9. The same instructions will become applicable in the Divisions of Jubbulpore and Jhansie, as soon as the new Constabulary Police shall have been formed and enrolled in the several districts of these Divisions; meanwhile, the Periodical Returns to be ultimately submitted to the Inspector General of Police, will be sent to the Commissioner of the Division, while those required by these intructions for the Government and the Sessions Judge, will be submitted accordingly to the Government and the Sessions Judge respectively.

10. The Inspector General of Police, the Commissioners of Divisions, and the Sessions Judges of Stations, at which Cantonment Joint Magistrates are posted will become the channels of communication between the Cantonment Joint Magistrates and the Government, in their respective Departments, except that the Sessions Judges will address the Nizamut Adawlut regarding those matters, which, if the Magisterial Authorities of the district had been concerned, they would, in ordinary course, have reported to the Nizamut Adawlut.

RESOLUTION.

No. 548 A.—*By the* Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor *of the North Western Provinces, in the Judicial (Criminal) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 10*th June* 1861.

Read again the Resolution in this Department, No. 409, dated 14th ultimo.

Read the following Returns submitted by the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Roorkee :—

1*st.* List of unclaimed property sold during the month of March 1861.

2*nd.*—Statement of Fines levied under Section 8, Act III. of 1859, during the Quarter ending 31st March 1861.

3*rd.*—Account Current of Tulubana Receipts and expenditure for the Quarter ending 31st March 1861.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to resolve, that Returns indicated above as Nos. 2 and 3, shall, as is the case with the "Statement of Civil Cases," and the Register of Stamps filed in the Civil Court of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, continue to be submitted direct to the Government by all the Cantonment Joint Magistrates in these Provinces.

With regard to the Return of Unclaimed Property, His Honor directs, that the Register be still carefully kept up, and that a copy of it be sent at the end of every month, with the money realized by the sale of the property, to the Court of the Magistrate of the District, for incorporation of the list with the Register kept up by the Magistrate, and for disposal of the proceeds in such manner as may hereafter be determined by orders to be issued from the Police Department.

RULES for the observance of Mofussil Magistrates in cases of British Subjects committed by them, for trial, by the Supreme Court, at Calcutta.

1. European prisoners when committed must be sent with their Warrants of commitment to the Great Jail of Calcutta to the custody of the Sheriff, and a letter should be sent to the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, giving the names and crime of the Prisoners, as also the date and mode of forwarding them to Calcutta.

2. The depositions taken in the case must be sent at the same time to the Clerk of the Crown, and the exhibits, such as swords, bludgeons, or stolen property in charge of Police Officers who can testify to them.

3. All witnesses must be bound down in recognizance to attend at the Supreme Court in Calcutta at noon on the first day of the first Sessions.

The various Sessions commence throughout the year on the

4th	February, ...	1st	Sessions
29th	March, ...	2nd	„
4th	June, ...	3rd	„
13th	July, ...	4th	„
27th	August, ...	5th	„
1st	October, ...	6th	„ to be regulated by the Doorga Poojah Hindu Holidays.
4th	December,...	7th	„

4. The Magistrate should intimate to the Commissioner of Police by letter the names of the witnesses, and direct them all, European and Native, immediately on their arrival in Calcutta to leave their names and addresses at the Calcutta Police Office, where they will receive any information or assistance they may require.

5. The witnesses on the conclusion of the trial will receive their travelling expenses on application to the Commissioner of Police, who is charged with the duty of arranging for the payment of these according to rates fixed with reference to their circumstances and station in life.

6. The rates of payment for each class will be as follows :—

1*st. Class.*—Each person coming under this class to be allowed eight annas a mile as travelling expenses for himself and a servant, five Rupees per diem as Hotel allowance while in Calcutta, and two Rupees for carriage hire for each day he may have to attend the Supreme Court.

2*nd Class.*—Persons of this class to have their actual travelling expenses, three Rupees per diem for Board in Calcutta, and one Rupee Palkee hire for each day of attendance at the Supreme Court.

3*rd Class.*—Persons of this class to have their actual travelling expenses, and (1-8-0) one Rupee eight Annas per diem, as Board allowance.

7. Whenever advances may be given by Magistrates or other Local Officers to parties proceeding to Calcutta, such advances should be regulated by the foregoing scale.

8. It will be the duty of such Magistrate or Local Officer to determine the class to which the prosecutor and each of the witnesses belong.

9. Precise Rules on such a point do not seem to be called for. But generally, all Officers, whether European or Native, holding a Commission or a gazetted appointment, and all gentlemen of character and respectability, whether European or Native, will belong to the first class; all Clerks in Public Offices, Tehseeldars, Inspectors of Police, Ministerial Officers, and Members of the Native middle classes, will belong to the 2nd Class, and the 3rd Class will include artizans, laborers, work-men, small shop-keepers, and persons in a similar condition of life.

10. Magistrates should be careful that while they send down those witnesses, who are absolutely necessary for a proper investigation of the case, none others should be compelled to leave their homes. The evidence of Native witnesses to *Sooruthâls*, and such documents are never taken in the Supreme Court. For instance, if the Civil Surgeon has examined the body of the murdered or wounded man, his evidence will be sufficient without that of the Natives who are recorded to have seen the wounds in the Mofussil investigation held by the Police. The presence of unnecessary witnesses invariably calls down the animadversions of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

No. 42.—*From Inspector General of Prisons, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynce Tal, the 24th May* 1861.

SIR,—As a difference of opinion has arisen between the Magistrate and Superintendent, Central Prison at * *, regarding the Officer whose duty it is to see the sentence of death carried into effect in cases of capital punishments, I have the honor to beg the favor of your obtaining the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the subject.

2. All warrants of capital sentences are addressed by the Sessions Judge, under authority of the Nizamut Adawlut, to the Magistrate of the district, and not to the Superintendent, therefore it would appear, that either the Magistrate or the Officer in charge of his Office for the time being, is the proper person to carry out the instructions therein contained.

3. Although I would not advocate any parade being made of such matters, still the execution of the sentence of death, which is supposed to have the effect of deterring others from committing heinous offences, should not, I consider, be conducted like common every-day occurrences, which it would be, if carried out by the Superintendent of the Central Prison without the presence of some of the higher Civil Authorities. I would therefore respectfully submit, that the sentence of death should still be carried out by the Magistrate as heretofore, and as at Agra and other places where Central Prisons have been established.

No 559.—*From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 13*th June* 1861.

Judicial Criminal Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, No. 42, regarding the Officer on whom should devolve the duty of superintending the execution of Criminals sentenced to death.

2. In reply, I am desired to state, that the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor is that, either the Magistrate himself to whom the death warrant is addressed, should execute it, or that he should commit the execution of it, by a written order, to the Joint Magistrate, or to one of the Covenanted Assistants attached to his District.

3. The Superintendent of a Central Prison is a Joint Magistrate, it is true, but his jurisdiction does not extend beyond the Jail walls, and it is no part of his duty to superintend executions.

CIRCULAR No. 914 A.—*From Secretary tothe Government, North Western Provinces, to all District Officers.—Dated NyneeTal, the* 11*th September* 1861.

Judicial (Criminal) Department.

SIR,—Enquiry having been recently directed to the crime of theft by administering poisonous drugs, it has been quite satisfactorily ascertained that offences of this kind are seldom committed except by persons belonging to organized gangs, who are professional poisoners, and who, although working separately, and in distant places, owe allegiance to some chief or leader, who in fact employs them and receives the whole or greater part of their earnings.

2. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the antecedent history of all persons, who may be apprehended on reasonable suspicion of this offence, should be scrutinized; his former means of livelihood discovered, his recent occupations and engagements enquired into, and that all these circumstances, as well as every fact calculated to throw light upon the organization, by which the crime under notice is carried on, should be placed on record.

3. So much, therefore, of the Circular No. 392, dated 3rd May last, as requires that in all instances of robbery by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs in which the *primâ facie* evidence is of such a nature as to leave no reasonable doubts of the guilt of an offender, the Magistrate shall *"at once"* prepare the case and commit it for trial before the Sessions Judge, is cancelled; and you are directed, on the apprehension of such offenders, to retain them in custody, pending the receipt of directions from Captain Chamberlain, Assistant Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity. Where proof of guilt rests on clear *primâ facie* evidence, you will proceed to put that evidence on record, and forward the case for final orders to Captain Chamberlain, every committal for trial, or final acquittal, emanating from that Officer alone.

No. 1000 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Commissioner of the Agra Division.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 30th September* 1861.

Judicial (Criminal) Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 943 and 957, dated the 5th and 11th instant, bringing to notice the great diversity of practice which obtains in the districts of your Division, in regard to the manner in which sales of all descriptions are carried into execution, under the orders of Magistrates, and in the matter of Commission allowed on the amount realized at such sales.

2. This matter, I am to observe, does certainly call for regulation.

3. Under the new Police system, Nazirs of the Magistrate's Court will cease to exist, and it will be the duty of "Magistrates of Districts," to determine, from time to time, by what functionary sales shall be conducted.

4. It must be noticed also, that by paragraph 6 of the Resolution in the Police Department, No. 767 A., dated the 2nd July last, the sale proceeds of unclaimed property and of the moveable property of absconded offenders have been declared to be items of contribution to the "Police Superannuation Fund," and further that by paragraph 11 of the same Regulation, a commission of 5 per cent. has been allowed to the person who may be employed to conduct such sales. This, in consideration of what is advanced by you, appears to afford a remuneration out of proportion to the trouble undertaken.

5. The Lieutenant Governor thinks, that the following scale will be fair:—

1st.—On sales of real property, whether escheated, forfeited, or confiscated to Government.—No charge.

2nd.—On sales of unclaimed property, or of the movable property of absconded offenders, or of confiscated personal property, 3 per cent. on proceeds.

3rd.—On sales of real property, (such as houses) not being land paying Revenue to Government, of offenders who have evaded, or resisted process, 2 per cent. on proceeds.

4th.—On sales of property distrained for recovery of fines or penalties, under orders of a "Magistrate." 1 per cent.

6. Paragraph 11 of the above Resolution will be modified accordingly.

RESOLUTION.

No. 1081 A.—*By the* HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of the North Western Provinces, in the Judicial (Criminal) Department.—Dated the 21st October* 1861.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor presumes that there is hardly an award of confiscation from the date of which three years have not since elapsed. But petitions from suitors praying for release continue to be received in considerable numbers, and the plea which is usually urged is, either that the petitioner was innocent of rebellion, or has been tried and acquitted, or that the property claimed was confiscated under the name of some other person, a rebel, who was not the actual owner.

2. Besides that, the first and second pleas have, in the great majority of cases respecting which enquiries have been instituted, proved to be entirely false, and that *primâ facie*, it is most improbable that an award of confiscation even if issued under inadvertence against the property of persons innocent from the first, or acquitted after trial, should have been unjustly maintained, there is the fact that at this great distance

of time no person can find any difficulty, it is to be feared, in obtaining evidence to any allegations that he may choose to make respecting his conduct during the disturbances. The ascertainment of facts is almost impossible.

3. Again during this period of three years ample opportunity has been afforded to every person thinking himself aggrieved to seek for redress, and it is impossible, and certainly beyond the requirements of justice, to keep this question of confiscation open for ever, because there can hardly be any possessing a legal right to restoration, and also, because almost the whole of the property that was confiscated, has been either sold or given away in reward.

4. As to the last plea, *viz*: that the property of the petitioner was confiscated, as the property of another, an admitted rebel who was not the actual owner, it is sufficient to note, that the Courts of Special Commission under Act IX. of 1859 were sitting at Meerut, Benares, Moradabad and Agra for periods varying from 16 to 21 months, and that, if parties neglected their own interests so far as not to seek redress in those Courts for supposed wrongs, they wilfully discarded the legal remedy offered, and have no claim to special consideration.

Notification establishing Courts of Special Commission, dated 5th July 1859.
Date of Order closing the Meerut and Agra Courts, 22nd March 1861.
Date of Order closing the Benares Court, 28th December 1860.
Date of Order closing the Rohilcund Court, 2nd November 1860.

5. In order therefore, to close this vexed question, and to relieve the Government and the Officers of the Government from the unreasonable importunity of those who for the most part are not deserving of any favor, it is resolved that henceforward no petitions for restoration of confiscated property will receive attention from the Government, unless they shall be submitted by the Local Officers, or by Commissioners of Divisions with special reasons adduced for exemption of the particular case from the Rule now laid down and here recorded.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of the above Resolution be forwarded for the information and guidance of Commissioners, who will cause a translation of it to be proclaimed in each District of their Divisions.

No. 1226 A.—*Dated Camp Kylar, the* 18*th December* 1861.

Under Section 445 of Act XXV of 1861, it is hereby notified that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act, being the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the Non-Regulation Divisions noted below;—

Jhansie.
Kumaon.
Ajmere.

No. 84.—*Judicial (Civil) Department.—Dated the* 15*th March* 1861.

The following Circular Order of the Government, laying down instructions in regard to the sale of landed property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Courts, is published for general information:—

CIRCULAR No. 1013 A.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the* 14*th August* 1860.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to issue the following instructions for the guidance of Collectors in carrying out the important provisions of Section

244, Act VIII. of 1859, the object of which is to prevent the sale of landed property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Courts, in cases where the sale would be objectionable and satisfaction can be otherwise secured.

2. With this view, the Collector will not be held competent to defer the issue of the usual sale proclamation, but on receipt of the requisition of the Civil Court, he will ascertain by summary enquiry, whether the sale of the land or share is objectionable.

3. The enforced sale of hereditary property in land in execution of a decree, which might be satisfied by money payment, is generally objectionable, and most particularly so, when the rights to be sold, consist of a share in a joint property; inasmuch as the sale may cause a stranger to be obtruded against their will amongst the brotherhood. It is objectionable only in a less degree when an entire ancestral property is the subject of sale. Where, on the other hand, the property for sale consists of a share in a joint estate held by a stranger, the sale is not objectionable; for it may afford an opportunity to the former proprietors to recover possession, or to the brotherhood to rid themselves of the stranger. Again, the property may be the estate of a spend-thrift zemindar, from whom the revenue is always realized with difficulty, and then the sale might not be objectionable, and generally there can be no strong objection to the sale where the property has been acquired by purchase by the judgment-debtor. Rules cannot however be laid down to meet every case, and the Collector must in each instance determine as to the expediency of allowing the sale to proceed, or of attempting to arrest it.

4. After making the above-mentioned summary enquiry, provided he has satisfied himself that the sale is objectionable, and no preferable means of obtaining the further information indicated below are available, the Collector will issue to the Tehseeldar of the pergunnah in which the land to be sold may be situated, an order, specifying the names of the parties, the sum required to be realized, and the land proposed for sale, and directing the Tehseeldar to ascertain by enquiries from the judgment-debtor or his Agent, or otherwise, whether satisfaction of the decree can be made, within a reasonable period, by temporary alienation of the land or share, and also whether the required security will be forthcoming.

5. The arrangements to be made in satisfaction of the decree should emanate from the person whose rights are to be sold. The Collector may offer his advice and assistance, but is not competent, *suo motu*, to make the temporary alienation contemplated by the act. The judgment-debtor should first be asked if he can arrange to make the required payment, within a reasonable period, by instalments, furnishing at the same time adequate security. Failing that, he may effect, subject to the sanction of the Civil Court, a lease or mortgage of the property on an agreement, entered into by the lessee or mortgagee, to satisfy the decree, either by immediate payment in full, or by instalments with security.

6. If it appear from the Tehseeldar's report or from other information, that the necessity of sale may be avoided, and that the sale is objectionable, the Collector should, in all cases, whether the decree emanate from the Judge of the District, or from a subordinate Court, make his representation in English direct to the Judge, who, when the case is pending before a subordinate Court, will forward it to such Court, the Judge being in every case the channel of communication. And in order to secure due consideration of the Collector's representations, the subordinate Courts, under instructions which their Sudder Court have been requested to issue, will be required to report to the Judge their adoption or rejection of his suggestions. Collectors should be cautious on the other hand not to interpose arbitrary or frivolous objections in cases, in which the sale of land may be ordered in satisfaction of a decree of the Civil Court.

7. The Collectors should notice briefly, the general result of their proceedings in carrying out the important functions devolved upon them by this Section (244, Act VIII. of 1859) in their annual administration reports.

NOTIFICATION No. 79 A.—*Judicial (Civil) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 16th April* 1861.

AFTER reference to the Government of India, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to notify that Magistrates and other Officers in these Provinces, executing Commissions issued by the Supreme Court, are entitled to receive fees according to the scale laid down by that Court.

NOTIFICATION No. 202 A.—*Judicial (Civil) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 3rd July* 1861.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, Small Cause Courts will be established at Allahabad, Agra, and Benares, and will hold sittings regularly, from and after the 15th instant, for the hearing of suits cognizable by such Courts, under the provisions of Act No. XLII. of 1860.

The Territorial Jurisdiction of each Court has been fixed for the present, in accordance with Section 2 of the Act, as follows, *viz* :—

Benares Court will have jurisdiction in the City and suburbs, and throughout the District of Benares.

Agra Court will have jurisdiction in the Cities of Agra and Muttra, and their suburbs, and in the Huzoor Tehseel Pergunnahs of the Muttra District.

Allahabad Court will have jurisdiction in the City and suburbs of Allahabad, that is, the whole space enclosed by the Ganges and Jumna rivers, connected by a line drawn across the Isthmus about a mile to the west of the Railway Station at Kutchpoorwa.

It is further notified that the Small Cause Courts of Allahabad and Benares will be held, for the present, at the Stations of Allahabad and Benares respectively, and that the Court of Agra will hold its sittings alternately in the Stations of Agra and Muttra, at times to be determined in the manner directed by Section 8 of Act No. XLII. of 1860.

No. 268 A.—*Judicial (Civil) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 9th August* 1861.

UNDER the authority vested in him by Section 248, Act VIII. of 1859, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that sales of land, or of any interest in land paying Revenue to Government, in satisfaction of the decrees of the Courts of Civil judicature, shall be made by the Collector upon the requisition of such Courts.

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ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

For 1861.

REVENUE AND SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

No. 110 of 1861.

RESOLUTION by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Revenue Department.—Dated the 6th March 1861.

Read again the Circular in the Revenue Department, No. 5, dated 13th July 1859.

It has been brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor that Commissioners have reported their inability to submit the returns of confiscated lands within their Divisions called for by the above Circular, in consequence of claims which continue to be preferred, for restitution of the lands in question on the part of the former owners or their heirs or representatives.

2. The Lieutenant Governor observes, that ample time has been accorded to all such persons for the preferment of such claims.

3. Ample time has been afforded to all absconded persons to enable them to come in within one year from the date of confiscation, and prove that they were not concerned in rebellion, and did not keep out of the way for the purpose of evading justice under the provisions of Section VIII. of Act 25 of 1857.

4. The Government too, during the last two years, has ever shewn itself ready to attend to all applications of this nature, and to afford prompt redress on every occasion.

5. Lastly, Courts of Special Commission for the investigation of all claims to lien on property, seized and confiscated have been sitting under the Provisions of Act 9 of 1859, and the proceedings of all these Courts have now been brought to a final close.

6. In a very large majority of the cases in which enquiry has been ordered to be made, the claims have been found wholly untenable; and cases in which revision has been necessary have been very rare.

7. It is obvious that, as long as cases of confiscation are allowed to be re-opened, the value of confiscated properties at the disposal of the Government cannot be ascertained as required by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, and repeatedly demanded by the Supreme Government. Nor can lands in satisfaction of rewards which have been promised to various parties, for good service during the last two or three years, be finally assigned, and sunnuds constituting the title deeds of such properties be distributed.

8. It is evident, moreover, that as long as these sunnuds are withheld, and men see lands which have been bestowed on themselves, or on others, taken from them, a

sense of insecurity and uncertainty must prevail which will debar those who have been put in possession of confiscated lands from expending capital, or taking other steps for the improvement of their estates.

9. For the above reasons the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to resolve, that no further applications for the restitution of confiscated lands will from henceforth be entertained by the Government, save for special reasons to be recorded in each case.

No. 5407.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 9th May 1861.

READ again the Financial Resolution, dated the 8th Instant, on the subject of applications for additional Establishments, submitted since the Budget Estimates for the current official year were passed.

Read the undermentioned applications.

Endorsement, Foreign Department, No. 2174, dated 30th April 1861, and enclosure.

Extract, Home Department,	No. 1019,	dated	20th April 1861.
Ditto,	No. 1022,	„	ditto.
Ditto,	No. 1039,	„	ditto.
Ditto,	No. 1040,	„	ditto.
Ditto,	No. 1041,	„	ditto.
Ditto,	No. 1042,	„	ditto.
Ditto,	No. 1105,	„	29th April 1861.
Ditto,	No. 1134,	„	1st May 1861.
Ditto,	No. 1143,	„	2nd May 1861.

Endorsement, Public Works Department, No. 1241, dated 18th April 1861, and enclosure.

Endorsement, Public Works Department, No. 1475, dated 3rd May 1861, and enclosure.

Letter from Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, No. 257 A., dated 3rd April 1861, and enclosure.

Ordered, that the abovementioned applications be returned to the Departments, and the Government by which they were respectively submitted, with an intimation, that they cannot be complied with, unless the expenditure on account of them can be met by a reduction of other items of expenditure under the heads of service to which the applications appertain.

No. 210 A.—*The 4th July* 1861.

THE Notification issued from this Department, No. 84, dated the 15th March 1861, is hereby cancelled.

No. 211 A.

The following amended Circular Orders of the Government, in the Revenue Department, laying down instructions, in regard to the sale of landed property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Courts are published for general information:—

No. 708 A.

CIRCULAR.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to issue the following instructions for the guidance of Collectors in carrying out the important provisions of Section 244, Act VIII. of 1859, the object of which is to prevent the sale of landed property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Courts in cases where the sale would be objectionable, and satisfaction can be otherwise secured:—

2nd. With this view the Collector will not be held competent to defer the issue of the usual sale proclamation, but on receipt of the requisition of the Civil Court, he will ascertain, by summary enquiry, whether the sale of the land or share is objectionable.

3rd. The enforced sale of hereditary property in land in execution of a decree, which might be satisfied by money payment, is generally objectionable, and most particularly so, when the rights to be sold, consist of a share in a joint property, inasmuch as the sale may cause a stranger to be obtruded against their will amongst the brotherhood. It is objectionable only in a less degree, when an entire ancestral property is the subject of sale. Where, on the other hand, the property for sale consists of a share in a joint estate held by a stranger, the sale is not objectionable; for it may afford an opportunity to the former proprietors to recover possession or to the brotherhood to rid themselves of the stranger. Again, the property may be the estate of a spendthrift Zemindar, from whom the revenue is always realized with difficulty, and then the sale might not be objectionable, and generally there can be no strong objection to the sale, where the property has been acquired by purchase by the judgment-debtor. Rules cannot, however, be laid down to meet every case, and the Collector must in each instance determine as to the expediency of allowing the sale to proceed, or of attempting to arrest it.

4th. After making the above-mentioned summary enquiry provided, he has satisfied himself that the sale is objectionable, and no preferable means of obtaining the further information indicated below are available, the Collector will issue to the Tehseeldar of the pergunnah in which the land to be sold may be situated, an order specifying the names of the parties, the sum required to be realized, and the land proposed for sale, and directing the Tehseeldar to ascertain by enquiries from the judgment-debtor, or his agent, or otherwise, whether satisfaction of the decree can be made within a reasonable period, by a temporary alienation of the land or share, and also whether the required security will be forthcoming.

5th. The arrangements to be made in satisfaction of the decree should emanate from the person whose rights are to be sold. The Collector may offer his advice and assistance, but is not competent, *suo motu* to make the temporary alienation contemplated by the Act. It will be his duty to represent to the Court, that the sale being for reasons to be stated objectionable, he has satisfied himself that the debt due to the judgment creditor can be liquidated within a period to be stated, by a temporary alienation of the land or share in the form of a lease or mortgage to such or such a person who is prepared to enter into an agreement to satisfy the decree by immediate payment in full, or by instalments, security for the amount of the decree, or for the value of the land or share, being given. The Collector will then await the instructions of the Court.

6th. If it appear from the Tehseeldar's report, or from other information, that the necessity of sale may be avoided, and that the sale is objectionable the Collector should, in all cases whether the decree emanate from the Judge of the District, or from a Subordinate Court, make his representation in English direct to the Judge, who, when the case is pending before a Subordinate Court, will forward it to such Court, the Judge being in every case the channel of communication. And in order to secure due consideration of the Collector's representations, the subordinate Courts under instructions which their Sudder Courts have been requested to issue, will be required to report to the Judge their adoption or rejection of his suggestions. Collectors should be cautious on the

other hand not to interpose arbitrary or frivolous objections in cases in which the sale of land be may ordered in satisfaction of a decree of the Civil Court.

7th. The Collectors should notice briefly the general results of their proceedings in carrying out the important functions devolved upon them by this Section, (244, Act VIII of 1859,) in their Annual Administration Reports.

No. 438.—*Dated Allahabad, the 24th August* 1861.

The name of the Chundeyree Deputy Commissionership having been changed to that of Lullutpore from the 1st April last, all official letters should in future be addressed to the latter, instead of the former Station.

No. 2337 A.—*The 3rd September* 1861.

The following revised Rules, for the execution of Act XXVII. of 1850, within the Settlement of Nynee Tal, having been prepared by the Commissioners under Section 7 of the Act, and approved by the Government, North Western Provinces, are published for general information, and are to be considered in force from the present date :—

REVISED Bye-Laws, for the Settlement of Nynee Tal, to be passed under Section 7, *Act XXVI. of* 1850.

I. The provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850 are put in force in the Settlement of Nynee Tal.

II. The limits of the Nynee Tal Settlement are, the watershed line connecting the summits of Sher-ka-danda, Cheenur and Deopata, on the North and North-west; straight lines connecting pillars, I, II, III, IV and V, between Deopata and the Gewalee Land-slip on the South and South-west; and on the South-east or open side of the valley the line of pillars extending from Long View Peak and along the boundary of Cantonments, to the pillar on the point where the old Almorah road crosses the ridge of the spur from Sher-ka-danda. Boundary pillars will be erected at convenient points on this line, numbered and shown in the map of the Settlement. All persons residing within these limits, or occupying an Estate, any part of which falls within these limits, will be subject to all the liabilities and rules imposed under the Act.

III. The number of Commissioners for carrying out the provisions of the Act shall not exceed seven, nor be less than five.

IV. One of the Commissioners shall be the Magistrate, and not less than two of the Commissioners shall be Registered Proprietors at Nynee Tal.

V. A Meeting of Registered Proprietors shall be held on the first Saturday of May in every year for the purpose of preparing a list of persons to be recommended to Government for appointment as Commissioners for the ensuing year. Notice of this Meeting shall be given by advertisement in the public Papers six weeks before.

VI. The list of persons so recommended by a majority of the said Meeting shall be submitted, through the Commissioner of Kumaon, for the sanction of Government; and until such sanction be received, the Commissioners for the past year shall continue to exercise all the functions of Commissioners.

VII. At the aforesaid Meeting of Proprietors, as well as at all other General Meeting of Proprietors, which may be held according to the provisions of Rule XIX., every Proprietor paying assessment on property of which the annual taxable value does

not exceed Rupees 500, shall have one vote. If the said value exceed Rupees 500, but do not exceed Rupees 1,000, the Proprietor shall have two votes. If the said value exceed Rupees 1,000, but do not exceed Rupees 3,000, he shall have three votes. If the said value exceed Rupees 3,000, he shall have four votes.

VIII. Any Registered Proprietor shall be entitled to vote by written proxy, special or general, but no person shall hold more than three general proxies.

IX. No Proprietor shall be allowed to vote at a Meeting unless his property shall have been duly registered.

X. No Registered Proprietor shall be allowed to vote at any Meeting, unless all arrears of assessment due upon his property shall have been paid.

XI. The Commissioners shall elect one of their number to be their Chairman, who shall have a casting vote. Three Commissioners shall form a quorum. They shall also appoint a Secretary, who may either be one of their own number or a person not a Commissioner.

XII. If, after the orders of Government appointing Commissioners for the year have been received, any vacancy shall occur in the number of Commissioners, the remaining Commissioners shall nominate a person to act as a Commissioner, and such nomination shall be reported, through the Commissioner of Kumaon, for the sanction of Government.

XIII. The Commissioners shall hold an ordinary Meeting on the first Saturday of every month for the despatch of business.

XIV. The Commissioner of Kumaon shall be entitled to attend all Meetings of the Commissioners, or Proprietors, and to bring before such Meetings, any matters which he may consider to require notice. He shall also be entitled to call for and inspect all Records and Accounts of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners shall be bound to furnish him with any information which he may call for, connected with the Nynee Tal Settlement.

XV. Every Registered Proprietor shall be entitled to attend all ordinary Meetings of the Commissioners, to bring before them any matter which he may consider to require notice, and to inspect the Records and Accounts laid before the Commissioners at such Meetings.

XVI. No owner of property within the limits of the Nynee Tal Bazars shall, on account of the possession of such property, be entitled to vote at any Meetings, unless the annual taxable value of such property shall amount to or exceed Rupees 500, in which case he shall be entitled to vote according to the provisions of Rule VII.

XVII. At the General Meeting of Proprietors held according to the provisions of Rule V., the Commissioners shall submit their accounts of receipts and expenditure for the past year, ending on the 30th April.

XVIII. On the first Saturday in July of every year, the Commissioners shall hold a special Meeting, at which they shall state, for the information of the Proprietors, the rates at which the assessment will be levied during the ensuing year.

XIX. Should the Commissioners consider it necessary to lay any matter before a General Meeting of Proprietors, or should four Registered Proprietors demand that such Meeting be held, a Meeting shall be convened, due notice being given of the object thereof.

XX. The owner of every dwelling house, shop, or ware-house shall be assessed at a rate on its annual value, actual or estimated, not exceeding five per cent. per annum.

XXI. For land upon which property assessed under Rule XX. is situated, ground-rent shall be payable at the following rates:—

If the annual value of the property assessed do not exceed Rupees 500, a rate of Rupee 1-8-0 per acre on an area not exceeding two acres.

If the said annual value exceed Rupees 500, but do not exceed Rupees 1,000, rate of Rupee 1-8-0 per acre on an area not exceeding five acres. If the said annual

value exceed Rupees 1,000, but do not exceed Rupees 1,500, a rate of Rupee 1-8-0 per acre on an area not exceeding ten acres.

If the said annual value exceed Rupees 1,500, a rate of Rupee 1-8-0 per acre on an area not exceeding fifteen acres. On all land not assessed under the above provisions, and also upon all sites upon which no buildings liable to taxation under Rule XX have been erected, the Commissioners shall be entitled to impose a ground-rent at a rate per acre not exceeding five Rupees per annum. The foregoing payments are to be considered in all cases to be additional to the Government Land Revenue. The area will be calculated according to horizontal measurement.

XXII. If no buildings liable to assessment under Rule XX have been erected on a site, and more than two years have elapsed since the original assignment of the site under the Rules formerly in force or since the sale of the site under Rule XLIII., the Commissioners shall be entitled to impose upon such site, in addition to all other assessments, an annual ground-rent at a rate not exceeding five Rupees per acre.

XXIII. Private Quarries shall be liable to assessment according to the provisions of Rule XX., whenever the Commissioners shall consider such assessment to be expedient.

XXIV. The provisions of Rule XX. shall be applicable to all property situated within the limits of the Nynee Tal Bazars; and the Commissioners shall state, at the Meeting held under Rule XVIII., the rates at which assessments will be levied upon such property during the ensuing year. A copy of the list of the proposed assessments shall be delivered at or before the said Meeting to the Magistrate, who shall take immediate steps for giving notice to each Proprietor of the amount of assessment imposed upon him.

XXV. On all ground within the limits of the Nynee Tal Bazars upon which no buildings have been erected, which are liable to assessment under Rule XXIV., the Commissioners shall be entitled to levy a ground-rent at an annual rate not exceeding four annas per square yard, subject to the proviso contained in Rule XXVI.

XXVI. Every Proprietor paying assessment under Rule XXIV. shall be entitled to hold, at the annual rate of half an anna per square yard, an area not exceeding seventy square yards for every house or shop possessing a frontage of four yards in length, provided, that such area, form part of the enclosure of the said house or shop. For frontages exceeding or less than four yards, proportional areas shall be allowed.

XXVII. The net collections on account of Government Land Revenue and on account of the Abkaree and Drug Mehals within the Settlement of Nynee Tal; also the proceeds of all Fines and of Registration Fees that may be levied under these Rules, and of all sales of land held under Rule XLIII., are placed by the Government at the disposal of the Commissioners.

XXVIII. It shall be the duty of the Magistrate to collect the Taxes imposed under these Rules, according to the provisions of Section X. of Act XXVI. of 1850. For this purpose, a list showing the amount to be demanded from each person shall be furnished to the Magistrate under the signature of the Chairman to the Commissioners.

XXIX. The Taxes levied under these Rules, unless when otherwise provided, shall be collected in two equal instalments, and shall be payable on the 1st October and the 1st April of every year.

XXX. In all cases in which arrears of taxation imposed under these Rules remain due more than one month after demand, the Magistrate shall be empowered to levy an additional sum not exceeding ten Rupees per mensem, in addition to the other penalties to which the defaulter may be legally liable.

XXXI. If the Proprietor of any ground, upon which no buildings liable to assessment under Rule XX. have been erected, refuse or neglect to pay the assessment upon such ground, for more than one year after it becomes due, and if for any reason the recovery of the arrears of taxation by the ordinary means shall appear to the Magistrate to be impracticable, the Commissioners, on receiving from the Magistrate notice to that

effect, shall be entitled to order the said ground to be sold by Public Auction for the recovery of the arrears due thereon. The sale shall take place according to the provisions of Rules XLII., XLIII. and XLIV., and any balance that may remain from the proceeds of such sale after payment of all arrears of taxation shall be paid to the former Proprietor of the ground.

XXXII. The proceeds of all collections of money under these Rules shall, within twenty-four hours after receipt, be lodged in the Treasury at Nynee Tal. The Senior Assistant to the Commissioner of Kumaon shall keep an account with the Commissioners, and no money shall be disbursed from these funds except upon presentation of drafts signed by the Chairman, and one other Commissioner.

XXXIII. The Commissioners shall entertain, from time to time, on such salaries as they may think fit, such Officers and servants as may be required to carry on the business of the Settlement, for the execution of necessary works; and for maintaining the Conservancy and Police, and a sufficient sum, not being less than Rupees 500 per annum, shall be placed at the disposal of the Magistrate for the maintenance of the Police.

XXXIV. The Commissioners shall determine, from time to time the manner in which the duties devolving upon them shall be distributed among their number, so that for the due performance of every branch of the public business there shall be some one member specially and directly responsible.

XXXV. It shall be the special duty of the Magistrate in his capacity of Official Commissioner, to protect the public interests by providing by all legal means for the prompt suppression of the nuisances defined in Rule LVIII.

XXXVI. A Register shall be maintained by the Commissioners showing the name of every Proprietor at Nynee Tal, and the extent of the land belonging to him, not included within the limits of the Nynee Tal Bazars. Every Estate shall be surveyed and demarcated, and a Map thereof shall be kept in the Office of the Commissioners, and every Proprietor shall cause to be erected and maintained proper boundary marks.

XXXVII. A Register shall be kept by the Magistrate, as Register of Deeds, showing all transfers, sales and mortgages of property at Nynee Tal. The usual fees shall be charged on all entries in the said Register, and on copies supplied therefrom. It shall be the duty of the Magistrate to send to the Commissioners, with the least practicable delay, a memorandum of every such transfer, sale, or mortgage, and the Commissioners shall make the necessary entries in their Registers.

XXXVIII. Any Proprietor, who shall fail within six months after the transaction, to register the Deed of transfer, sale, or mortgage, shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 20 in the first instance, and to a fine of Rs. 10 for every six months during which such neglect may continue.

XXXIX. A Register shall be maintained by the Commissioners showing all land within the Settlement which is reserved on any account for public purposes. All land thus reserved shall be properly surveyed, and its boundaries demarcated, and a Map thereof shall be kept in the Office of the Commissioners, and no land thus reserved shall be disposed of to private parties, unless the sanction of Government shall first have been received. No application for such sanction shall be made to Government until the proposal has received the approval of a General Meeting of Proprietors. The Register of reserved land shall be prepared by the Commissioners, and shall be submitted through the Commissioner of Kumaon, to the Government for confirmation.

XL. The land within the limits of each of the Nynee Tal Bazars shall be surveyed mapped, and demarcated, and a Register shall be kept by the Commissioners of all persons holding property therein, and showing the nature and extent of such property. Rules XXXVII and XXXVIII shall be applicable to such property.

XLI. A Register shall be kept by the Commissioners showing all unallotted ground available for building or other purposes, within the limits of the Nynee Tal Bazars.

XLII. Any persons, desirous of obtaining unallotted ground for building or other purposes, shall submit to the Secretary to the Commissioners a written application, describing the locality and the extent of ground which he wishes to obtain. The Secretary shall lay the application before the Commissioners, and the provisional sanction of the Commissioners being obtained, one of the Commissioners shall, in company with the applicant or his Agent, inspect the ground indicated. If the Commissioners, after due enquiry, consider the disposal of the said ground to be unobjectionable, they shall cause it to be measured and marked off with temporary boundary marks. They shall then fix such upset price as they consider proper, and shall request the Magistrate to put up the ground to Public Auction. On receiving such request, the Magistrate shall cause written notices of the intended sale and of the date thereof to be prepared in English and Hindee, one copy of which shall be pasted in the Nynee Tal Assembly Rooms, and the others in such public places as the Magistrate shall think fit. Not less than fifteen days shall elapse between the issue of the said notices and the date fixed for the sale.

XLIII. On the day fixed for the sale the ground shall be sold at the Magistrate's Cutcherry at Nynee Tal, and in his presence, to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser shall deposit at the time of the sale, earnest money at the rate of five per cent. on the purchase money, or give sufficient security for the payment thereof within twenty-four hours. If the whole amount of the purchase money be not paid within fifteen days, the sale shall be considered null and void, and the amount of earnest money in deposit shall be forfeited. The ground shall be liable to assessment from the date on which the sale was held.

XLIV. Unless for special reasons, which shall be recorded on the Proceedings of the Commissioners, no sale under the preceding Rule shall be held except between the 1st April and 1st November of each year.

XLV. The Commissioners have the power of refusing their consent to any application made under Rule XLII., recording on their proceedings the reasons for such refusal. They are also entitled, if they think fit, to impose as one of the conditions of sale, that buildings of a certain character or value shall be erected on the ground within a certain specified time, and on failure by the purchaser to fulfil such condition, the sale shall be considered null and void, and the purchase money shall be forfeited.

XLVI. Rules XLII to XLV are equally applicable to the disposal of ground within the limits of the Nynee Tal Bazars.

XLVII. A Register shall be kept by the Commissioner of the Public Quarries of the Settlement, and the ground on which each Quarry is situated shall be surveyed and mapped. The Commissioners will lay down such rules as from time to time they may consider necessary, regarding the conditions upon which the use of any Public Quarry shall be permitted.

XLVIII. No part of the funds placed by these rules at the disposal of the Commissioners shall be expended, except for purposes within the limits of Nynee Tal, or on the approaches from the plains or towards Almorah, unless sanction to such expenditure shall have been given by a majority of votes at a General Meeting of Proprietors.

XLIX. No new work within the province of the Commissioners to undertake shall be commenced, unless the sanction of the Commissioners shall have been given at an ordinary monthly Meeting, on which occasion also a plan and estimate of cost shall be laid before the Commissioners, and the mode of carrying on the work and the amount allowed to be expended shall be prescribed.

L. Every Proprietor who shall be absent from Nynee Tal, for more than one month, shall appoint an Agent, a resident at Nynee Tal. The name of the Agent shall be furnished to the Chairman to the Commissioners. If any Proprietor neglect to appoint an Agent, or if the Agent refuse to neglect or act, and in consequence of such neglect or refusal any of these Rules be infringed or disregarded, the Commissioner shall be entitled to carry out such measures as appear to them necessary for the purpose of

securing the due observance of such rule; and any expense incurred by them in carrying out such measures shall be leviable from the Proprietor in the manner provided by Rule XXVIII. for the recovery of arrears of taxation.

LI. No person shall be allowed, without the consent of the Commissioners, signified in writing through their Chairman or Secretary, to cut any cypress tree within the limits of the Nynee Tal Settlement, whether on public or on private ground.

LII. Any person intending to cut within his private Estate, any tree, not being a cypress, of which the circumference at one foot from the ground exceeds twenty inches, shall give notice in writing of his intention to the Commissioners through their Chairman or Secretary, stating approximately the number and the size of the trees which he intends to cut, and the Commissioners may, through their Chairman or Secretary, within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice, prohibit the cutting of any or all of the said trees.

LIII. The Commissioners may authorize the cutting of timber on the Public ground if it be required for Public Works within the limits of the Settlement, recording in every case upon their proceedings the reasons for such authority being given.

LIV. The Proprietor of every house shall cause to be erected for the use of the native servants and others residing upon the ground appertaining thereto a necessary and cesspool, according to the plan that may be laid down by the Commissioners for general adoption. If any Proprietor refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this Rule, after the Commissioners have ordered him to do so, and after a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Commissioners, shall have elapsed after the issue of the said order, it shall be competent to the Commissioners to levy from the said Proprietor a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50, and they shall also be entitled to cause the necessary works to be constructed by their own Agents, and to charge to the Proprietor any expenses that they may thus incur, and such penalty and expenses shall be leviable from the Proprietor in the manner provided by Rule XXVIII for the recovery of arrears of taxation.

LV. The Commissioners shall be entitled to prescribe such fees as they may consider proper for the use of the Public serais, puraos, and shambles.

LVI. The Commissioners shall be entitled, whenever they think proper, to prohibit fishing in the Lake without license, the amount of such license to be fixed by the Commissioners. Provided that this Rule shall not apply to European soldiers.

LVII. It shall be the duty of every Proprietor to provide himself with a copy of these Rules.

LVIII. The following are defined to be nuisances at Nynee Tal, and are accordingly prohibited:—

1. Furious riding on Public Roads.
2. Leading of horses or dogs about for exercise on Public Roads, except between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
3. Allowing dogs to be at large on the mall, and on other commonly frequented roads between the hours of 4 and 8 P. M.
4. Driving of loose cattle on Public Roads except in travelling from place to place.
5. Throwing or allowing to fall stones, earth, wood, or other rubbish upon the Public Roads, or laying building materials thereon except by permission of the Commissioners.
6. Quarrying stone, or cutting timber, or damaging trees on public ground, without the sanction of the Commissioners.
7. Quarrying stone, cutting timber, burning lime, or carrying on building operations on private ground, in such a manner as shall cause danger or inconvenience to any parties or injury to roads, trees, or property.
8. Contraventions of Rules LI and LII.

9. Making any permanent or temporary building, shed, enclosure or awning, for any purpose, in any situation which shall be declared by the Commissioners to be objectionable.

10. Neglecting to erect or maintain proper boundary marks to a private Estate.

11. Refusing to permit the Commissioners to cut or trim trees or bushes within ten yards of a Public Road.

12. Encroachments on Public Roads by the exposure of article for sale, or otherwise obstructing a Public Road.

13. Keeping a smith's forge, slaughter house, piggery, butcher's shop, spirit shop, or house of ill fame, in any situation in which it shall be declared by the Commissioners to be objectionable.

14. Begging on or near the Public Roads, or exposing sores or deformities thereon to excite charity.

15. Performing the offices of nature in any other place than such as may be appointed by the Commissioners, whether on public or private ground.

16. Defiling public springs, or obstructing the approaches thereto.

17. Neglect on the part of any Proprietary or other occupant to keep in proper repair, and in a state of proper cleanliness, any necessary or cesspool erected according to the provisions of Rule LIV.

18. Neglect on the part of any Proprietary or other occupant within the limits of the Nynee Tal Bazars, to cause all filth, sweepings, or other refuse of his premises, to be deposited daily in such places as the Commissioners shall appoint.

19. Neglect on the part of any Proprietary or other occupant to keep in state of proper cleanliness any Estate, compound, enclosure or premises, by permitting the growth of rank vegetation, or the accumulation of filth, or other cause likely to be prejudicial to the public health or convenience.

20. Picketting animals in any ground other than that prescribed by the Commissioners, not being private ground occupied by the owners of such animals.

21. Slaughtering cattle or other animals for purposes of public sale in any place other than the public shambles, or in such places as the Commissioners shall appoint.

22. Washing clothes or vessels in the Lake or streams, except at such places and times as the Commissioners shall allow.

23. Bathing in the Lake, except between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

24. Fishing in the Lake with nets, except by special permission of the Commissioners, and in fractions of Rule LVI.

LIX. Breaches of Rule LVIII. shall be punishable on conviction before the Magistrate, at his discretion, by fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and continuing a nuisance after such conviction shall be punishable by fine not exceeding Rs. 5, for every day during which such nuisance is continued. An appeal from such decisions of the Magistrate will lie to the Commissioner of Kumaon.

LX. Whenever in these Rules the word "Magistrate" is used, it shall be held to signify the Officer in ordinary Civil charge of the Nynee Tal Settlement; provided that, whenever any Officer other than the Senior Assistant to the Commissioner of Kumaon shall hold such charge, it shall be necessary, for the purpose of enabling him to act under these Rules, that he be invested with the powers of Magistrate for the purposes of these Rules, and it shall be competent to the Commissioner of Kumaon to invest such Officer with the said powers.

LXI. These Rules may be amended or rescinded, and new Rules may be proposed by the Commissioners for the time being, and such amendment or repeal of old Rules on preparation of new Rules, shall be submitted by the Commissioners, through the Commissioner of Kumaon, to the Government for approval, with the reasons which make the change desirable.

NOTIFICATION. No. 25 A. of 1861.—*Separate Revenue Customs Department.—Dated Camp Benares, the 5th of February* 1861.

IN modification of the Notification No. 641 A., dated 19th June last, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for Rule XVII., Section IV. of the Resolution, dated 10th February 1844, for giving effect to Act XIV. of 1843 :—

"XVII. Rowannahs shall be current for the following periods :—If for Salt of a quantity weighing twenty maunds and under, for ten days from the date of issue. If for a quantity of Salt exceeding that weight or for *any* quantity of Sugar, whether less than or in excess of twenty maunds, then for six weeks from the date of issue, and no Rowannah shall be of any effect whatever from and after the expiration of such period in each respective case, excepting in the manner provided for hereafter in Section V."

NOTIFICATION. No. 53 of 1861.—*Separate Revenue Customs Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 4th of March* 1861.

WITH reference to the Notification of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, dated the 3rd January 1860, and published in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, North Western Provinces, of the same date, it is hereby notified for general information, that under the orders of the Governor General in Council a Custom duty of 3 Rs. per maund will be levied on Salt imported into the North Western Provinces, across those portions of the North West Customs Line where a duty of Rs. 2-8-0 per maund has been demanded since the 24th December 1859, and the 24th January 1860, under the operation of the Notification above referred to.

It is hereby further notified, that the duty of 8 annas per maund heretofore levied on Salt passing to the eastward of Allahabad, will be discontinued, and the special Customs line, maintained for the purpose of buying the said additional duty, will be abolished.

These orders will have effect from and after this date.

NOTIFICATION. No. 62 of 1861.—*Separate Revenue Customs Department.—Dated 9th of March* 1861.

IT is hereby notified for general information that from and after this date Customs duty levied under Act XIV. of 1843, on the export of Saccharine produce from the North Western Provinces, will be increased, and will be charged and demanded at the following rates :—

On the export of all clayed and refined Sugar, one Rupee per maund.

On the export of all unclayed and unrefined Saccharine produce, six (6) annas per maund.

No. 58 A.—*Separate Revenue Stamps Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 3rd April* 1861.

IT having been brought to the notice of Government, with reference to Section 10 of Act XXXVI. of 1860, that Bills of Exchange are granted by some Banks in duplicate, instead of in sets of three, it is hereby notified for general information, that in case of Bills drawn either in duplicate or in triplicate, each part must be stamped with the

full value of Stamps to which the Bill is liable, in order to make each part a legal document. The Public are, however, informed, that if the first, or original of the Bill, is fully stamped, the Government will not require the other part to be stamped. By this means one part of the Bill will be legally valid, while the other part will be available as evidence in case of the loss of the first.

No. 61 A.—*The 8th April* 1861.

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India, is re-published for general information :—

No. 576.—*Fort William, the 21st March* 1861.

Some mis-apprehension appearing to prevail in regard to the applicability of the Stamp Law (Act XXXVI. of 1860) to Bills of Exchange drawn within the Territories of His Highness the Nizam and other Foreign Territories in India, the attention of Government Officers and of the Public is requested to the provisions of Sections 7 and 9 of the above-mentioned Act. From these Sections it will be seen that Bills of Exchange drawn within the Territories of Native States, or of Foreign European States in India, need not be drawn on Stamped Paper; but that whenever the order required by Act XLI. of 1860, shall have been issued (and not before) any such Bills *if payable within the British Territories of India, or if endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated within these Territories* must have affixed to them Adhesive Stamps denoting the duties imposed upon Foreign Bills by Act XXXVI. of 1860, before the same are presented for payment, or are endorsed, transferred, or in any manner negotiated *within the said Territories.*

NOTIFICATION No. 191 A. of 1861.—*Separate Revenue Stamps Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 16th August* 1861.

THE following opinion of the Advocate General to the effect that European and Native Military Courts of Requests are Civil Courts within the meaning of Act 36 of 1860, is published for general information :—

Opinion of the Advocate General.—Dated the 17th July 1861.

I AM of opinion that the late ruling of the Government applies equally to European Courts of Requests established under the Military Act for the Indian Forces (20 and 21, Vic. C. 66.,)as it does to the Courts of a Cantonment Joint Magistrate exercising Civil Jurisdiction, and the Military Courts of Requests constituted under Act XI. of 1841.

I think all these classes of Courts are Civil Courts within the meaning of Schedule B. of the Stamp Act (XXXVI. of 1860). I quite concur in the reasons stated in the Resolution of the Government above cited, for holding that these Courts are in reality Civil Courts. administering exclusively Civil Justice in regard to certain classes of persons, and substituted by the Legislature for the ordinary Civil Courts in respect of such persons in cases falling within their jurisdiction in point of amount.

This ruling will not of course render it necessary that any petition, or proceeding which, according to the present practice of such Courts, does not require to be in writing, shall be reduced to writing for the purpose of being stamped. But it does I think

make it necessary that where petitions or other proceedings in writing which under Schedule B. of the Stamp Act require a stamp on being presented or filed in the ordinary Civil Courts, are presented or filed, such documents shall bear the stamp appropriated to them by that Schedule.

W. RITCHIE.

NOTIFICATION. *No.* 247 *A.—Separate Revenue (Customs) Department.—Dated Camp Allahabad, the* 15*th November* 1861.

THE following Rules framed by the Government of these Provinces for giving effect to Act No. XXXI. of 1861, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon the Local Government by Section 10 of the said Act, are published for general information, to have the force of law with effect from the 1st December 1861 :—

1. For giving effect to the provisions of Act XXXI. and to such Rules as the Government of the North Western Provinces shall from time to time determine, there shall be appointed an Officer styled the Deputy Commissioner of Customs who in subordination to the Commissioner of Customs shall be entrusted with the general supervision of the arrangements for giving effect to the Act. Subordinate to this Officer shall be such Inspectors, or Deputy Inspectors, Superintendents and other Officers of Customs, as the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor with the sanction of the Governor General in Council shall be pleased to appoint.

2. All existing Establishments for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of Salt throughout the North Western Provinces, in which the Act is introduced shall form part of the Establishment of the Deputy Commissioner, and shall be remodelled as may be found expedient.

3. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Commissioner and of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors subordinate to him to issue licenses and receive all fees, duties or other sums payable under the provisions of the Act, or under the Rules for giving effect thereto, to supervise all factories licensed under the Act, to suppress the illicit manufacture of alimentary Salt from saliferous earth or brine, natural or artificial, under the provisions of Acts XIV. of 1843 and XXXVI. of 1855, and to apprehend and commit for trial by the Magisterial Authorities of the district within which the offence may have been committed, all persons who may act in contravention of any of the above Acts.

4. The grades of Inspector and Deputy Inspectors instituted under the Rules are respectively equivalent to those of Patrol and Assistant Patrol, and such Officers are consequently competent to search dwelling houses and similar enclosed places under Act XXXVI of 1855.

5. Every Superintendent of Customs appointed under these Rules shall be vested with the powers of an Assistant Patrol under Act XXXVI. of 1855.

6. The Deputy Commissioner of Customs subject to approval of the Commissioner of Customs shall assign to each Inspector or Deputy Inspector the charge of certain Districts, and shall with the sanction of the Commissioner be competent to extend, reduce or otherwise modify as the exigencies of the service may require, the jurisdiction of any subordinate Officer.

7. Where an Inspector or Deputy Inspector may have charge of more than one District, one or more of such districts may be entrusted to an Officer of the grade of Superintendent, who, the selection being confirmed by the Deputy Commissioner, shall be competent to exercise all functions which, under the Act or these Rules, may be performed by an Inspector or Deputy Inspector. But the Inspector or Deputy Inspector to whom

such Superintendent is subordinate, will not be thereby relieved from responsibility for the general administration of such districts. It will be his duty by frequent personal visits and by, from time to time, exchanging jurisdiction with the Superintendent, to satisfy himself of the integrity and efficiency of the subordinate administration.

8. Any Officer of Customs invested with the powers of a Deputy Inspector shall be competent in case of necessity to exercise the general authority entrusted to him in any District within the North Western Provinces, adjacent to his own jurisdiction.

9. The existing Police and Revenue Establishments are empowered and required to aid in such manner as is hereafter set forth, in giving effect to the Act and to these Rules.

10. Licenses to manufacture crude Saltpetre, or to manufacture and refine Saltpetre, and separate and purify alimentary Salt, shall, in the first instance, issue to Officers of Customs in charge of Districts, from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, and shall be signed by him and sealed with the seal of this Office. On issue to any manufacturer or refiner, each license shall, on the reverse, be countersigned and sealed by the Officer of Customs in charge of the District in which such manufacturer or refiner resides, and the said Officer shall insert all necessary particulars.

11. The following shall be the form of license to manufacture crude Saltpetre or substances named in Section 11 of the Act.

It shall be printed in the Persian character.

ع لیسنس یعنی اجازتنامہ واسطے بنانے شورہ خام وغیرہ بابت سنہ

نام مالک کارخانہ مع نام ہائے شرکا بقید ولدیت و قومیت و سکونت	نام موضع جس میں کارخانہ جاری ہوگا مع نام زمیندار و پرگنہ و ضلع	قسم مال جو پیدا ہوگا یعنی شورہ خام کھاری نمک رسی سجی وغیرہ	قسم کارخانہ یعنی آبی خواہ جریبی	تعداد مال جو اندر ایک سال کے پیدا ہوگا تخمیناً	تعداد کوٹھڑی خواہ کیاری جو کارخانہ میں جاری ہوگی	تاریخ بقید ماہ و سنہ کہ جس تک اجازتنامہ جاری رہیگا	تعداد زر فیس	کیفیت

Deputy Commissioner of Customs, N. W. P.

To be endorsed—Issued from the Office of the Inspector or Deputy Inspector of—— on the of 186 and signed and sealed by that Officer.

12. The following shall be the form of License to manufacture and refine Saltpetre, and separate and purify the Salt therefrom produced. It shall be printed in English and Persian characters.

License to manufacture and refine Saltpetre and to separate and purify Salt educed therefrom.

لیسنس یعنی اجازتنامہ واسطے بنانے و صاف کرنے شورہ و علیحدہ و صاف کرنے نمک برآمدہ شورہ

Village in which the factory is situated, name of landholder, Pergunnah, and Zillah.	Name, caste and parentage of owner of factory and of his partner and of the agent if any in charge.	Number of Boilers worked.	Proximate quantity of Saltpetre to be refined.	Date, month, and year up to which the license will be current.	Amount of License fee.	REMARKS.
نام موضع کہ جس میں کارخانہ جاری ہوگا بقید نام زمیندار و پرگنہ و ضلع	نام مالک کارخانہ و نامہاے شرکا و نام گماشتہ کہ جسکو کارخانہ سپرد ہی بقید ولدیت و قومیت و سکونت	تعداد کڑھائی جو کارخانہ میں جاری ہونگی	تعداد شورہ صاف جو اندر کارخانہ کے پیدا ہوگا تخمیناً	تاریخ بقید ماہ و سنہ کہ جس تک یہہ لیسنس جاری رہیگا	تعداد زر فیس	کیفیت

Deputy Commissioner of Customs, N. W. P.

To be endorsed as the license to manufacture crude Saltpetre.

13. The currency of licenses granted under the Act expires on the 1st December in each year, but thirty days of grace will be allowed for their renewal. All factories found working without renewed license after the 1st of January in each year, shall be liable to all the penalties prescribed by the Act.

14. Any person desirous of obtaining a license under the provisions of the Act, shall apply personally or in writing to the Officer of Customs in charge of the District, who will issue the license on payment of the prescribed fee.

15. The undermentioned sums shall, until the Government of the North Western Provinces may order otherwise, be payable for licenses under the Act. For licenses to manufacture crude Saltpetre and substances named in Section 11 of the Act, an annual fee of 2 Rupees. For licenses to manufacture and refine Saltpetre, and to separate and purify Salt educed therefrom, an annual sum of 10 Rupees.

16. But if between the 1st of December in one year, and the 30th of November in the following year, any person may desire to take out a license for such portion of the year as may remain unexpired, fees shall be taken for such licenses according to the following scale:—

Periods of more than six months to be reckoned as a full year.

Periods of more than three, and not more than six months to be reckoned as half a year.

Periods of three months and less to be reckoned as a quarter of a year.

17. Every Officer of Customs in charge of one or more districts shall keep two separate Registers, in one of which (A.) shall be entered exact copies of all licenses for the manufacture of crude Saltpetre, and the other substances named in Section 11 of the Act, and in the other (B.) copies of all licenses for the manufacture and refining of Saltpetre, and the separation and purification of alimentary Salt. General Registers for the North Western Provinces shall be kept in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner.

18. At the expiry of the term fixed for the currency of licenses, every manufacturer of crude or refined Saltpetre, previous to being furnished with a fresh license, shall be required to deposit his old license which shall then be cancelled, a note being made opposite to the original entry in the Register, of the date on which every such license is cancelled. All cancelled licenses shall be defaced, and whenever convenient may be disposed of as waste records, in accordance with established usage.

19. One license protects only the manufactory or refinery for which it is specially issued. The owner of more than one manufactory or refinery must take out a license for each. This will apply to two factories, the property of one owner, situate in different portions of one Village.

20. All works licensed under the Act, shall be open at all times to visit by any Officer of Customs, not being of lower rank than that of Jemadar, and every owner of any such work shall exhibit his license on being called on by any Officer of the Department, or by any Magistrate.

21. Every Officer of Customs of the rank of Inspector, or Deputy Inspector, or exercising their functions, who may depute any Officer of his Establishment, of lower rank than that of Superintendent, to visit and inspect factories licensed under the Act, shall furnish him with written authority to do so, under his official seal and signature.

22. Any owner of any factory licensed under the Act, who may refuse to exhibit his license, when called on by any such Officer, or by any Magistrate, shall be liable for each offence, to a fine of not more than *ten* Rupees, in the case of a factory for the manufacture of crude Saltpetre, or other substances mentioned in Section 11 of the Act, and of not more than *fifty* Rupees in the case of a factory licensed to manufacture and refine Saltpetre, and separate and purify Salt. Any Officer of Customs of the rank of Deputy Inspector, shall be competent to impose such fines, subject to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs. If the fines be not paid within one month from the date of the final order, suspension of license shall follow, and continue until the fine be realized. Fines levied under this Rule shall be credited to Government.

23. Any Officer of Customs in charge of a District may refuse to issue a license for the manufacture of crude Saltpetre, or other substances named in Section 11 of the Act, whenever it may appear to him that the annual out-turn of such factory will be less than five maunds or whenever the immediate neighbourhood of tracts yielding pure alimentary Salt may afford just ground for suspicion that the production of such Salt is the real object of the applicant. Every such refusal shall, within twenty-four hours, be reported to the Deputy Commissioner, and if upheld by him be open to appeal to the Commissioner of the Division, whose award shall be final.

24. Whenever the owner of any manufactory or refinery licensed under the Act shall, within the period for which his license is current, desire to change the locality of his manufactory or refinery, or whenever the owner of any refinery entrusted to any Agent, shall desire to change or remove such Agent, he shall give information to the Customs Officer in charge of the District, who will note such changes in his Register, and on the applicant's license, such Notification shall, in case of change of locality, precede removal, and in case of change of removal of Agent, be made within twenty-four hours of such change or removal being effected, and failure to comply with these provisions shall be held to nullify the license. All such changes shall be communicated at once to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner for rectification of the General Registers.

25. Licenses, lost or destroyed, are renewable for the unexpired portion of the original currency, on application to the Customs Officer of the District, and on payment of one quarter of the fee for an original license. All such renewals shall be noted in the District and General Registers, and the quarter fees shall be carried to credit as shall be provided for fees on original licenses.

26. No license to manufacture crude Saltpetre shall suffice to protect any factory in which Saltpetre is subjected to a secondary or refining process, whether in such factory the alimentary Salt be separated and purified or not.

27. To constitute a separation of Salt within the meaning of the Act, it shall be necessary that the Salt be actually *set apart* from the substance for the manufacture of which the factory is licensed. The *spontaneous* production of Salt in any factory licensed for the manufacture of crude Saltpetre or any of the substances named in Section 11 of the Act, shall not render the owner liable to penalty so long as such Salt is kept in admixture with the substance which the factory is licensed to produce.

28. Whenever any question may arise as to whether Salt found in a factory licensed under the Act to manufacture crude Saltpetre or other substance named in Section 11 be the produce of such factory, or of such processes, a sample of the Salt shall be forwarded to the Customs Officer of the District through the Deputy Commissioner or by the Magisterial Authority direct to the Customs' Analyst, whose opinion shall be decisive.

29. Whenever Salt may be found in a separate state in any factory licensed to manufacture crude Saltpetre or other substances named in Section 11, such Salt, after conviction of the owner before a Magistrate, may, by order of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, be sold by Public Auction, or if such Salt be too impure for sale, or being offered for sale, shall realize less than the departmental minimum price, it shall be destroyed in such manner as the Deputy Commissioner shall direct.

30. Salt, the produce of a factory licensed to manufacture crude Saltpetre or other substances named in Section 11 of the Act, shall, whenever found in the possession of any person in quantities exceeding one seer, and within the distance specified in Section 8 of the Act, of fifty yards from the factory, be liable to confiscation and sale, but the person in whose possession such Salt is found shall not be amenable to other penalty, unless the Salt be in excess of five seers, in which case such person shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by Act XIV. of 1843.

31. Salt, the produce of any factory licensed to refine Saltpetre and separate and purify Salt, if found beyond the precints of the factory and within the distance of one hundred yards specified in Section 8 of the Act, uncovered by a pass (see Rule 49), shall be liable to confiscation and sale. If such Salt be in excess of five seers, the person in whose possession it is found shall be liable to the penalties provided by Act XIV. of 1843.

32. The proceeds of such auction sales shall, after deduction of all incidental expenses, be the perquisite of those concerned in the seizure in accordance with Rule 67.

33. If at any factory licensed to refine Saltpetre and separate and purify alimentary Salt, there may at any time be produced Salt too impure to remunerate the owner for purification, such owner may send samples to the Customs' Officer in charge of the District, who, after convincing himself of the impurity of the substance in question, may order it to be remixed with the earth or crude Saltpetre of the factory, as the owner may prefer. Such re-mixture shall take place in presence of the Mooshriff attached under Rule 36 to the factory, who shall report accordingly to his superior. All cases of the kind shall be reported, as they occur, to the Deputy Commissioner.

34. Persons apprehended by Officers of Customs for breach of the provisions of the Act or of Act XIV. of 1843, or of Act XXXVI. of 1855, shall be taken before the nearest Police Officer in charge of a station, who shall take bail for their appearance, when called on to answer the charge preferred by the Department of Customs, and then release them.

35. If any Officer of Customs employed under these Rules, shall, in the execution of his duty, meet with resistance from any person or persons, or shall have reason to, apprehend such resistance, he may call on the nearest Magistrate or Officer of Police for assistance, and all Magistrates and Officers of Police are empowered and required to afford such assistance.

36. For the immediate supervision of refineries and for maintaining a check over the Salt therein produced, shall be appointed a sufficient number of Officers, to be styled Mooshriffs. In each factory licensed to refine Saltpetre and separate and purify Salt shall be stationed an Officer of this grade.

37. Every Mooshriff shall remain on the premises of the factory to which he is attached from sun-rise in the morning until night-fall.

38. Every owner of a factory licensed to refine Saltpetre and separate and purify Salt, shall provide, on the premises, a godown, capable of being secured under lock and key. The key of this godown shall remain in possession of the Mooshriff attached to the factory. Locks of English manufacture will for this purpose be provided by the State, and the Mooshriffs held responsible for their safe keeping and serviceable condition. In addition to the Government lock, the owner of the refinery may at night affix a lock of his own, the key of which may remain in his own keeping to the bonded godown.

39. It is the duty of the Mooshriff to see that all Salt separated in the refinery to which he is attached is deposited in the bonded godown to which between sun-rise and night-fall, the owner or Agent of the factory has in person, or through his servants, and under the supervision of the Mooshriff, right of excess, for all purposes of purification of the Salt stored therein. The Mooshriff will prevent the removal from the godown of any Salt until after payment of duty, written permission for its removal has been issued by the Officer of Customs appointed to the District.

40. Every Mooshriff shall report to his immediate superior whenever from any cause, such as stoppage of work, &c., no salt shall any one day have been separated in the refinery to which he is posted.

41. The Mooshriff shall report to his immediate superior whenever the bonded godown of the factory to which he is attached shall be so full as to cause inconvenience in storing the Salt produced in ordinary course of manufacture.

42. Once in every three months or more frequently, as in individual cases may be found necessary, or as often as a Mooshriff may report as provided in Rule 41, every Officer of Customs in charge of a District will visit his refineries, weigh the Salt contained in the bonded godown, and deducting 5 per cent. for dryage, receive the Government duty due from the owners. He will then issue to the Mooshriff a written remission for the clearance of the bonded godown, the owner being at liberty to store the Salt on which duty has been paid in any other portion of his premises, and to dispose of it at his leisure and wholesale or retail as he may prefer.

43. The allowance of 5 per cent. for dryage is a temporary provision, which may hereafter be modified as the Government, on representation from the Department of Customs, may see fit.

44. Credit as allowed to owners of refineries for duty paid on Salt in excess of 20 per cent., contained in crude Saltpetre, imported across the Customs line, and Officers of Customs in charge of Districts are empowered when collecting duty, to make allowance for sums represented by Rowannahs certifying payment of duty on such Salt when produced by owners of refineries, and to deduct such sums from the duty payable. The Rowannahs are to be retained and sent with the month's account of collections to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner.

45. On every clearance of a bonded godown, the unsold Salt, if any, remaining in *unbonded* store from the preceding clearance, shall be carefully weighed and noted by the Officer collecting duty.

46. The Mooshriffs are charged with the supervision of all sales of Salt in the refineries to which they are posted. They will see weighed every quantity however small, disposed of during the day, and will enter each sale in a book kept for the purpose. Each day's account is to be added up, closed with the Mooshriff's seal and signature, and a duplicate forwarded to the Officer of Customs in charge of the District. Owners of refineries, or their agents in charge, are required daily to confirm by their signature in the

Mooshriff's book of sales, and on the duplicate forwarded to the superior Officer, the accuracy of the daily entries.

47. If any owner or agent in charge of a refinery shall refuse or neglect to countersign the daily sale accounts of the Mooshriff, the latter shall immediately report to the Officer of Customs in charge of the District, who, for simple neglect on the part of such owner or agent, may after a first warning in writing, impose a fine of not more than one Rupee for each offence. If the owner or agent shall *refuse* to countersign the Mooshriff's daily sale accounts, the District Officer of Customs shall at once proceed to the refinery, and inquire into the cause of such refusal. If any malpractice be in course of such enquiry proved against the Mooshriff, he shall be reported to the Deputy Commissioner for fine or other punishment, but if on due investigation no valid cause be found to exist for such refusal by the owner or agent in charge of the refinery, the license of the refinery may be suspended by the Deputy Commissioner as long as the owner or agent may refuse to conform to Rule 46. Fines levied under this Rule shall be credited to Government.

48. No Salt shall in any factory or refinery licensed under the Act, be sold to any purchaser except while the Mooshriff is on the premises, or before sun-rise or *after sun-set.* The Mooshriffs are to enforce this Rule, and will report to their superior every occasion on which it is infringed. For breach of this Rule, the Deputy Commissioner may inflict a fine not exceeding 5 Rupees, and may suspend the license of any factory for not longer than one week for each offence. Sums levied as fines under this Rule shall be the perquisite of the Mooshriff on whose report they are imposed.

49. For the protection of purchasers of Salt, each Mooshriff shall be furnished with a sufficient number of passes which shall be on colored paper in the subjoined form.* One of these shall be given to each purchaser who can demand *it is a right*, dated and signed by the Mooshriff, and it shall protect the Salt and its purchaser from all question while in transit, within the limits of the Customs jurisdiction as defined in Section 8 of the Act, but not beyond the day on which it is issued.

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50. Officers of Customs in charge of Districts shall keep separate accounts for each refinery in their jurisdiction. In these shall daily be entered the amount of Salt sales reported by the Mooshriffs, whose daily returns must be carefully filed. At the end of each calendar month, the total sold shall be added up, and the month's account closed under the signature of the Officer in charge. Accuracy of these accounts is essential, and the greatest attention must be devoted to them.

51. Officers of Customs in charge of Districts may at any time visit the refineries within their jurisdiction, and weigh the quantity of Salt in unbonded store. The sale returns of the Mooshriff shall then be examined, and their total deducted from the total of the quantity last released from bond, to which will be added any surplus of duty-paid Salt, as ascertained under Rule 45, to have been on the premises unsold, on the last clearance of the bonded godown. If an excess be discovered, the same shall not be questioned if not above 5 per cent. on the quantity which should be in unbonded store. If above 5 per cent., but not in excess of 15 per cent., single duty shall be taken on the quantity in excess of 5 per cent. If the surplus exceed 15 per cent., double duty shall be levied on the whole excess.

52. Officers of Customs in charge of Districts may at any time depute, under their official seal and signature, any Officer of their Establishment, not being of lower rank than that of Kotegusht, or 1st Class Jemadar, to examine, and weigh unbonded Salt in refineries, and they are required by frequent visits in person whenever practicable, and through their subordinates, to maintain a check on the sale of Salt in refineries, and on the accounts of their Mooshriffs.

53. Excess discovered by Officers so deputed shall be liable to duty in accordance with Rule 51, but if the excess be above 15 per cent., the owner of the factory may

appeal to the Officer in charge of the District, and claim that the Salt be re-weighed in presence of such Officer.

54. Whenever any dispute of this nature shall arise, the Salt in question shall remain under the attachment of the Custom's Officers on the premises of the factory until the Officer of Customs in charge of the District shall arrive, weighment by such Officer, whether original or in decision of a dispute, shall in all cases be final, and shall be open to no appeal.

55. Whenever any owner or agent in charge of a factory licensed under the Act, shall fail within twelve hours of weighment to pay any single or double duties due under Rules 42 or 51, the Officer of Customs in charge of the District shall suspend the license of the factory, reporting within twelve hours of such suspension to the Deputy Commissioner.

56. Whenever any Officer of Customs of lower rank than that of Deputy Inspector deputed under Rule 52 to weigh unbonded Salt in any refinery, shall discover an excess of more than 15 per cent., such Officer and any of inferior grade associated with him in the examination, shall be entitled to receive a moiety of the double duty imposed.

57. Any excess of more than 5 per cent., on the quantity of Salt which should be in unbonded store in any refinery, shall subject the Mooshriff in charge to such penalty of fine, suspension or dismissal, as the Deputy Commissioner subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Customs shall determine.

58. If after examination of Salt in unbonded store under Rules 51 and 52, there be discovered *a deficiency* in the quantity which should remain, on comparison with the Mooshriff's sale accounts, such deficiency shall up to 5 per cent., not be questioned. If above 5 per cent., but not more than 15 per cent., such deficiency shall subject the Mooshriff to such penalty as the Deputy Commissioner may award on report from the Customs Officer in charge of the District. If the deficiency extend to 25 per cent., the Mooshriff shall be dismissed from the service. For a deficiency of 25 per cent., the Deputy Commissioner of Customs may suspend the license of the refinery for any period not exceeding one month.

59. Whenever under Rule 55, the license of any factory has been suspended for non-payment of duty, the Deputy Commissioner shall, if all sums due up to the date of suspension be not paid within fifteen days of such suspension, report to the Commissioner of Customs, who, subject to appeal to the Sudder Board of Revenue, may at once, under Section 13 of the Act, cancel such license, or fix any future date, within six weeks from the date of suspension by the District Officer of Customs, on which, failing payment, such license shall be cancelled.

60. Whenever under these Rules, it shall be necessary to suspend the license of a factory, it shall be lawful for the suspending Officer to station on the premises one or more peons, or other subordinates, to enforce such stoppage.

61. All sums receivable by Officers of Customs, under the provisions of the Act, or these Rules are payable into the nearest District or Pergunnah Treasury, and all Officers in charge of such Treasuries are empowered and required to receive from Officers of Customs, all sums which the latter may tender as duty fees, fines, proceeds of auction sales, &c., and to grant receipts specifying the amounts paid and on what account.

62. Officers of Customs, in tendering payments of money at Treasuries are to be minute in stating the head under which they are to be credited, and should be careful to see that all particulars are duly entered in the receipts granted.

63. Officers in charge of District Treasuries are to keep an account current with the Department of Customs for all such sums, and will, at the end of each calendar month, furnish to the Deputy Commissioner an account thereof, specifying the totals under each separate head.

64. Officers of Customs in charge of Districts are personally responsible for all sums receivable by them, until the same are safely deposited in the nearest Treasury. No excuse of dishonesty of subordinates will be admitted in case of loss.

65. For every persons convicted under Rules 30 and 31, a sum of one Rupee shall be paid to the seizers.

66. One-eighth of all fines levied under Section 6 of the Act, or for breach of the provisions of Section 4 of Act XIV. of 1843, shall be the perquisite of the seizers whether such fines shall be realized or not. No Officer of Customs above the rank of Superintendent, shall participate in any sums payable as Prize Money under these Rules. Bills for the eighth part of fines shall be drawn out and submitted for audit in accordance with the Rules hitherto in force.

67. One-half of all sums payable as Prize Money shall be the perquisite of the informer, where special information may have been given by any person not on the Establishment. The division of Prize Money among the Customs Establishment shall be as follows, *viz.* one-fourth of the whole sum divisable shall be paid to the Superintendent, whenever an Officer of that grade is in charge of a District, except in cases specially provided for in Rules 48 and 56, the remainder to be rateably divided in the proportion to salaries.

68. Landholders and their resident agents are required to satisfy themselves that the owner of any factory for the manufacture of crude Saltpetre or other substance named in Section 11 of the Act, and for the refining of Saltpetre, and for the separation and purification of Salt which may be established on their Estate is in possession of an unexpired license. They are further required to report at once to the nearest Revenue or Police, or Customs authority, any case in which they may discover on their Estate any such factory working without a current license. Failure to observe this Rule shall subject any landholder or his resident agent to the penalties of Section 4, Act XIV. of 1843, where the landholder is non-resident, his local agent shall alone be held responsible for observance of this Rule.

69. All subordinates of the Land Revenue Department, and of the Police, all Putwarees and Canoongoes are likewise required to report the existence of any unlicensed factory within their respective limits. Officers of not lower rank than Naib Tehseeldar and Constable will report direct to the Customs Officer of the District, Officials of inferior grade will report to their own immediate superior, who will communicate with the District Officer of Customs.

70. Whenever under these Rules, any fine shall be inflicted by any District Officer of Customs, or by the Deputy Commissioner, or any owners or agents in charge of a factory licensed under the Act, and such owner or his agent shall desire to appeal to the Commissioners of Division, such appeal shall be made within one month of the issue of the order, failing which, the appeal shall not be received.

71. Fines leviable under these Rules and divisible among the Customs Establishment shall not be divided until the lapse of two months from the date of levy, to allow time for appeal to the Commissioner of the Division, and for the receipt of his final order.

72. The maund weight mentioned in the Act in these Rules shall be the Government maund of eighty sicca weight to the seer, and all calculations of duty, &c. shall be made respectively to this maund.

73. All General Rules of the Department of Customs will, in cases not herein provided for, apply to such Officers of the Department as are specially employed under the Act and these Rules.

74. The Government reserves the right of adding to or modifying these Rules.

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ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR 1861.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR No. 175 A.—*From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Commissioners of Meerut, Agra, Rohilcund, Allahabad, Benares, Goruckpore, Jubbulpore, Jhansie, Ajmere, Nimar and Kumaon Divisions.—Dated Camp Benares, the 31st January* 1861.

SIRS,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to request, that you will furnish to this Office punctually on the 1st January and 1st July of each year, Half yearly Lists of Justices of the Peace within your Division, as they stand at the conclusion of every six months.

2nd.—These lists should contain the names of all Government servants, whether Covenanted, Uncovenanted or Military Officers, in civil employ, who may be in the Commission.

3rd.—I am to add that, as the Returns are required for transmission to the Supreme Government, it is important that they should be forwarded without fail on the prescribed dates.

CIRCULAR No. 106 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Commissioners of Meerut, Agra, Rohilcund, Allahabad, Benares, Goruckpore, Jubbulpore, Jhansie and Ajmere.—Dated Camp Allahabad, the 19th January* 1861.

OFFICIAL correspondence which has been published will have informed you, that in Oudh originally, and in the Punjab more recently, selected Native Chiefs have been admitted to a share in the Administration of the Government. They have been formally invested with certain Magisterial and Revenue powers, to be exercised in subordination to the direction and control of the District Officer.

In Oudh, the system has been in operation for more than a year; in the Punjab for many months. In both Provinces it has been attended with marked success. The Chiefs, it has been found, have highly appreciated the honor of being associated with the European Officers of the Government, even though in a very limited degree in the Administration of Criminal Justice, and in the disposal of Revenue business. They have generally speaking discharged their new functions justly, diligently and intelligently. There has

been no arrogation, or abuse of authority. The weight of their personal character, and the exercise of their local influence, have been found useful. In short, the system has ceased to be experimental, its success in the Provinces of the Punjab and Oudh, has been satisfactorily established.

The Lieutenant Governor thinks, that there is no reason why the same system should not be introduced in the North Western Provinces. There are indeed many considerations which recommend it to favor.

During the period which has passed since the "Ceded and Conquered Provinces" came into our possession, no power has been conceded to the native aristocracy, or, in other words, to the Chiefs and representatives of the people. The tendency of our institutions and our systems, it can hardly be denied, has been to obliterate all distinctions, and to reduce all to one common level. The Lieutenant Governor thinks, that the time is now come when, following the guidance of Her Majesty's representative in this country, and the example of younger administrations, this Government may initiate a more generous policy, and give an opening to the heads of Native Society for the useful occupation of their intellectual energies, and for the beneficial exercise of the large influence, both local and personal, which they possess in the service of the State.

The Lieutenant Governor believes, that the admission of such persons to a share in the administration will be regarded by themselves as a great honor, and be accepted by the people, generally, with much satisfaction. It may be expected to elevate all those who may be selected in their own estimation. It will call their intellect and their influence into active operation on the side of Government and its institutions. It will be the means of bringing the representatives of the native communities into a more intimate intercourse, and closer union with the European Officers of the Government, of strengthening the fidelity and the good will of the well-disposed, and of offering an object of laudable ambition to all.

Moreover, it must be anticipated, that the aid, thus to be made available, will not be unacceptable to the District Officer. Laws recently enacted, and now in operation, other laws which are impending, the execution of reforms in the Police and other Departments which are contemplated, and the financial measures of the Government of India with all, each in its own manner and degree, greatly aggravate the pressure of public business on the District Officer, and it must be assumed, that he will gladly accept the relief which will be afforded by the intelligent co-operation of the chief and most influential Native Gentlemen of his district.

Some District Officers may be found to say, that they would prefer the assistance of stipendiary Deputy Magistrates in the persons of their Tehseeldars, and it is well to anticipate the objection, by remarking that they may have the advantage of *both* aids, all that is required being a little discrimination in the definition and limitation of jurisdictions. The Tehseeldar is a very hard-worked functionary, and it will surely be a solid advantage that, where it is possible, he should be relieved from the duties of Deputy Magistrate by a Native Gentleman of larger personal weight with the people, and of no less intelligence, though less practical training and experience perhaps, than himself. Besides, those who would so argue, lose sight of the political advantages which cannot but be anticipated from the association with ourselves, in the duties of Government, of those whose influence, and example, whether for good or for evil, are very powerful, and whose interests it should be a chief object with us to make identical with our own.

Holding these views, and having regard to the success which has been achieved in the Punjab and in Oudh, the Lieutenant Governor has resolved to introduce the same system in the districts of the North Western Provinces, and he desires me accordingly to request that, after consultation with your District Officers, you will state whether there are any Chiefs or Land-holders who may be safely and properly entrusted with Magisterial or Revenue powers, or both, to be exercised in subordination to the Chief District Authority, and in harmony with the system of administration under the British Government.

In submitting, as you are hereby requested to do, nominal lists of such Chiefs or Native Gentlemen as may be thought qualified by their general character, and their intelligence for the duties above indicated, you will be good enough to state what powers in your opinion, should be entrusted to each, and define the circle of jurisdiction which you would assign to each.

In respect of both these points, a litte deviation from the rule which seems to have guided the Authorities in the Punjab and Oudh, will be needed. In the Punjab, some of the Sirdars have been invested with authority to try Civil Suits. In these provinces, or at least in those parts of these provinces which are subject to the Regulations, no such power can be given, the existing Courts have been constituted by Legislative enactment, and no Court, not so constituted, can have legal cognizance of any Civil Suit. Again, in the Punjab and Oudh, the jurisdiction of each Chief or Native Gentleman invested with Magisterial or Revenue powers, has been, for the most part, made to correspond with the limits of his own jageer, or his own estate. In the North Western Provinces, as you are aware, there are few estates of equal dimensions with those which are found in Oudh, and in parts of the Punjab, and none probably so compact in form as to admit of the limitation under notice being adopted.

You will, it is hoped, understand from the whole tenor of this letter, that the Lieutenant Governor's chief aim is to raise the Chiefs and the Principal Native Gentlemen in their own estimation, as well as in the eyes of the Native community, to form a bond of union between them and the Executive Officers of the Government, and at the same time to secure the exercise of their influence on the side of the Government, by admitting them to an active and responsible participation in the work of administration. The Lieutenant Governor is not disposed to under-value the solid advantage which, he hopes, will be derived from the cordial co-operation of intelligent Native Gentlemen, but he is anxious that all should regard their selection as a mark of honorable distinction, and of the confidence which the Government is disposed to place in their good sense, their integrity, their regard for the welfare of their own country, and in their loyal devotion to the State. It is with this feeling, and on this understanding, that the Lieutenant Governor would have you proceed to the selection which you are now called upon to make.

It may be that this measure will not fall in with the opinions of all the District Officers in the North Western Provinces, but it is one which the Lieutenant Governor believes, will be productive of much good, if fairly tried and encouraged, and His Honor has therefore resolved to give effect to it in reliance on the public spirit, the good feeling, and the hearty co-operation of those to whom its immediate execution must be entrusted. At the first, especially, kindly encouragement and assistance on the part of the District Officer will be needed, at all times patience and forbearance and friendly consideration must be practised. But the Lieutenant Governor is persuaded that the little care and trouble which the introduction of this measure may involve, will be fully recompensed by the popularity which the administration will acquire, and by the effective aid which the District Officers will ultimately receive from the Native Gentlemen to be associated with them.

CIRCULAR No. 4 OF 1861.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to all Heads of Departments.—Dated Allahabad, the 9th March* 1861.

General Department.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to forward for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of an Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President in Council, in the Public Works Department, No. 420, dated 13th ultimo, relative to reductions in outlay for punkah coolies, bheesties, tatties, and other requisites for cooling Offices in India: and to request that such reductions as

may be practicable in the numbers of coolies entertained during the hot weather in Office, and the Offices of subordinates for the watering of tatties and the pulling of punkahs, be carried out in the spirit of the Resolution of the Government of India embodied in the Extract. The Lieutenant Governor does not doubt that, if due attention be paid to the matter, a very considerable saving of expenditure may be effected, and, though each individual reduction may appear a trifle, it still behoves Officers to bear in mind the substance of the Governor General's Resolution, in the Financial Department, dated the 19th November last, and the injunctions of this Government with which it was republished.

2nd.—His Honor expects to receive before the 1st May, a statement in the following form, showing the reductions effected:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Name of Office	Number of European or Eurasian Officers and Clerks.	Number of Rooms occupied by them.	Number of Tatties.	Number of Coolies and Bheesties employed.	Number of Punkahs used.	Number of Coolies employed.	Charge under Column 5.	Charge under Column 7.	Remarks.
1860, ...									
1861, ...									
Increase, ...									
Decrease, ...									

No. 458 A.—From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to all Commissioners and Justices of the Peace.—Dated Camp Jhoosie, the 28th February 1861.

SIR,—With reference to the Notification published in the *Government Gazette* No. 2824, dated 6th November last, in the Judicial Department, I am directed to make known to you that, pending the issue of orders from Home, all soldiers of good character, and fit in all respects to be re-engaged, may, on their engagement expiring, and on their making application to re-engage, be permitted to renew their service in Her Majesty's Indian Forces, under Section 3 of the Acts X. and XI. Victoria, C. 37.

No. 342 A.—*The 14th April* 1860.

MANY applications having been made for the cancellation of unexpired portions of leave, and for leave that the applicant has not availed himself of, it is hereby notified for general information, that this course is unnecessary. It will be sufficient for the future to report simply the return of Officers to duty, noting what portion of their leave remains unexpired.

No. 86.—*Home Department.—Camp Hoshiarpoor, the 30th March* 1860.

THE following Notifications, issued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, are re-published for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.—The Honorable Court of Directors in a Despatch No. 3, dated 23rd February 1842, paragraph 35, prohibited the employment of members of the Clerical profession in connexion with the measures of Government for the education of the natives of India.

In a subsequent Despatch No. 35, dated 18th February 1857, paragraph 13, the Honorable Court, in reply to a reference from the Government of India, observed as follows :—

"We are not prepared to authorize any relaxation of the general orders issued by us in 1842, prohibiting the employment of Clergymen in connexion with education in India. We have relaxed, under special circumstances, the strict observance of the rule at Bombay, and we have recently engaged a Clergymen for one of the Professorships at the Elphinstone Institution. It is our desire, however, that this appointment, as well as that of the Reverend Doctor Anderson, to which you refer in your letter, may be regarded as exceptional, and that it be understood that the rule of exclusion is to be maintained."

The question having again been brought to the notice of the Home Government, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, in a Despatch No. 15, dated the 14th October last, addressed to the Governor General in Council, has thus ruled :—

"I have had under my consideration in Council your letter, dated 4th March, (No. 8) 1859, in connexion with the letter of the late Court of Directors of February 1857, and former correspondence on the subject of the employment of Christian Clergymen in the Educational Departments.

"It appears to me, that a rule by which a person fitted in other respects for employment in the Education Department is excluded simply upon the ground, that he is a Christian Clergymen, is incompatible with the principle on which the Government of India has been, and ought to be conducted, of not sanctioning any partial disabilities, applicable either to the European or Native subjects of Her Majesty.

"In practice there have been several exceptions to the rule, and I am of opinion that before any such appointment is made, not only the character of the individual, but the particular position in which he is to be placed, and the effect which may be produced by the appointment must be taken into careful consideration."

In a separate Despatch of the same date and like tenor, addressed to the Government of Madras, the Secretary of State points out, that these circumstances, namely, the character of the individual, the position in which he is to be placed, and the effect which may be produced by the appointment, were not sufficiently adverted to in a case in which a Missionary had been appointed as Inspector of Schools.

"It is not to be expected," observes the Secretary of State, with reference to this appointment, "that the natives of India will readily place implicit confidence in an Inspector, who has recently been actively engaged in promoting as a Missionary, their conversion to another faith."

And in the same Despatch the Secretary of State observes, with reference to a case in which an Inspector of Schools in Madras had failed to conform to the instructions, prohibiting the interference of Inspectors with the religious instruction conveyed in Schools, that the circumstance affords "a sufficient proof of the inexpediency of employing Clergymen in such positions."

With reference to the foregoing summary of the views of the Home Government on the subject, the Governor General is pleased to declare that, excepting the Office of Inspector of Schools, the employment in the Education Department of Clergymen or Ministers if in other respects they are fit for such employment, is not prohibited on the ground of their profession, but that no such person is to be so employed without careful advertence to his individual character, to the particular position in which he will be placed, and to the effect which may be produced by his appointment. His Excellency is also pleased to declare that no one who is or has recently been engaged as a Missionary is eligible for such employment, and that no Clergymen or Minister can be employed in the Office of Inspector of Schools.

No. 848.—*From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Inspector General of Prisons.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 27th April* 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 23, dated 6th instant, in which you solicit the sanction of Government to the continuance of the present practice of making advances for the current expenses of Central Prisons from the Public Treasuries on the requisition of Superintendents.

2nd.—In reply, I am desired to remark, that the practice *must be* continued. It is unavoidable, without giving rise to greater evil.

3rd.—The Superintendents on their part are bound to use every effort to adjust the advances which they receive at the earliest possible periods, and this should be impressed upon them by you; and you would do well, perhaps, to require from each Superintendent, a monthly Statement, showing the dates, and amount of all outstanding advances, and the steps that are being taken to adjust them.

DOCKET No. 294.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated 18th March* 1861.

FORWARDS for information and guidance, and for the issue of further subsidiary orders, Extract from Proceedings, with copy of Resolution, withdrawing the orders issued

in Financial Resolution, dated 10th October last, regarding the discontinuance of the issue of Circulars from Officers, who have occasion, from time to time, to give instructions for general information, and directing that the system of issuing separate Circulars be reverted to.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 2943.—*Dated* 18*th March* 1861.

READ again the Financial Resolution, dated 10th October 1860, approving of the proposal submitted by the Civil Finance Commission for the discontinuance of the issue of Circulars from Officers who have occasion from time to time to give instructions for general information, and the insertion (once or oftener) of such instructions in the *Government Gazette.*

Read the undermentioned papers on the above subject :—

Letter from the Officiating Secretary, Government of Bengal, No. 1187, dated 27th December 1860, with enclosures.

Endorsement from the Government of Bengal, No. 1193, dated 31st December 1860, with enclosures.

Letter from the Under-Secretary, Government of Bengal, No. 129, dated the 11th instant, with enclosures.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes, that the orders contained in the Financial Resolution, dated the 10th October last, were passed under the impression, that the system of issuing Circular Orders involved considerable expense in printing, and a large consumption of Stationery, which under the modified system would be reduced to a large extent.

2*nd.*—From the communication now received from the Government of Bengal, it appears, however, that the new arrangement, instead of having the effect of economizing the expenses of the State, would lead to a considerable increase in expenditure; and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal also points out, that the issue of every Circular Order separately to every Office in which it is required to be recorded, is convenient and economical in other respects.

3*rd.*—Under these circumstances, and after having fully considered the arguments of His Honor against the adoption of the system laid down in the orders of the 10th October last, the Governor General in Council is pleased to withdraw those orders, and to direct, that the system of issuing separate Circulars be reverted to.

4*th.*—The additional copies of the *Gazette* required to be circulated in consequence of the orders of the 10th October, should no longer be supplied.

No. 283.—*From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, the* 7*th May* 1861.

SIR,—With reference to the Notification by the Financial Department, No. 119, dated 16th November 1860, paragraph 26, and to the annexed Extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the address of the Military Finance Department, No. 4824 of the 28th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will move the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to cause all orders on questions of Military Finance, or relating to Military expenditure, to be communicated as early as practicable direct to the Military Finance Department.

EXTRACT from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the Military Finance Department, No. 4824.—*Dated the 20th April* 1861.

PARAGRAPH 1*st*.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum No. 249 A., dated 13th instant, and in reply to inform you, that the special orders passed by the Governor General in Council in this, or in any other Department, on an emergency, should be communicated forthwith to you, if they involve questions of Military Finance, as well as all ordinary orders relating to Military expenditure, unless there are very special reasons to induce the Government of India to order that this should not be done.

2*nd*.—But except in such extreme cases which defy all rules, the Government of India will not delay in obtaining, through their responsible advisers for such purposes, the Military Finance Department, as accurate an Estimate as possible of the expense of any measure which may affect Military Finance.

No. 858.—*The 29th April* 1861.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Extract, paragraphs 1 and 2 from a Despatch, No. 37 of 1861, dated the 23rd March, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

1.—" It frequently occurs that no Bill of Lading or other Advice is sent from India, " with Stores despatched thence to England, and in consequence, great difficulty is ex- " perienced in settling the claim for the freight of such Stores and also much delay and " unnecessary expense is incurred in landing them, and forwarding them to their destina- " tions. "

2.—It is therefore requested that in future, no Stores or other articles be shipped for England without a Bill of Lading or some similar Advice being forwarded of the transaction.

EXTRACT Paragraphs 5, 6, 7 *and* 8 *from a Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department,* No. 1216, A.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 20th May* 1861.

PARAGRAPH 5*th*.—In the Districts of the North Western Provinces, there are generally the following Local Funds :—

1. Ferry Fund.
2. Road Fund.
3. Local Agency Fund.
4. Nuzzool Fund.
5. Municipal Fund, including Town Duties and Surplus Chowkeedaree.
6. Prison Labor Fund.
7. Sayer and Miscellaneous Fund, including Surplus Poundage under Act V. of 1860.

6*th*.—Hitherto under the various orders collected together in the Circular No. 3, dated 30th April 1860, a Budget of prospective expenditure from the two funds, first named has been submitted in September or October of each year, and it has been accompanied by a Statement (No. 1), showing the appropriation, the expenditure and the unex-

pended balance of the funds for the year immediately antecedent, with a report showing the operations of that year, and the works executed and completed, and the advance made in the execution of works not completed within its currency.

7th.—But these reports have not included any detail of the expenditure of other than the two funds above named, and have not therefore kept the Government informed of the many Local improvements, which from time to time are effected by means of the Nuzzool, Municipal Funds, and other resources usually at the disposal of the District Officer. It is true, that previous to the mutinies, an Annual Report upon Local Funds, used to be submitted, and these have been more or less revived since the mutinies, but they have been sent to the Government after so much delay, and in form so meagre, so various, and so unmethodical, that they have not placed before the Government the full information which it requires, and is entitled to demand.

8th.—It has been resolved, therefore, to dispense with the separate Local Fund Reports just alluded to, and as these funds, under whatever designation, are for the ~~most part~~ devoted to Local Improvements, which are in the nature of Public Works, it has been determined to remove the control over them, to the Department of Public Works.

No. 1820 A.—*The 19th July* 1861.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Half-yearly Examinations of Covenanted Civil Servants and other Officers, which have hitherto been held in April and October in each year, will be discontinued; and in lieu thereof, an Annual Examination of such Officers will be held, in each Division, commencing on the 1st April of each year.

So much of Rule XIV. of the Rules for the Periodical Examination of Assistants in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, as provides that questions in Law and Practice to be answered with the assistance of Books, shall be put to candidates for passing the second standard of examination, is hereby cancelled.

DOCKET No.———*From* LIEUTENANT COLONEL BAIRD SMITH, *to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated 26th April* 1861.

FORWARDS for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, a printed copy of his memorandum on the organization of Famine Relief Houses.

MEMORANDUM OF ORGANIZATION OF FAMINE RELIEF HOUSES.

1. Special object of such houses.

Famine Relief Houses are intended, and should be used exclusively for the relief, by the supply of cooked food, of persons who are found to be unfit for ordinary out-door labor.

2. Examination.

2nd.—Each Relief House should consist of the following parts.:—

1st.—The kitchen.

1. The *kitchen* with its establishment of cooks of appropriate religious persuasions for different classes.

Provision for cooking under native management entirely.

The general management and control of the cooking arrangements should be left exclusively, so far as any personal interference may be required, to the Native Members of the Committee.

Average work of cooks.

One cook ought to suffice for about 180 persons receiving average rations in Chuppattics and Dâl.

The following rations have been found to be fair average ones:—

Average Rations.	*Flour.*	*Dál or other Vegetable.*
For adults of both sexes,	8 chittacks,	2 chittacks.
For children above 10 years,	6 ditto,	2 ditto.
For ditto below ditto,	4 ditto,	1 ditto.
For infants in arms,	2 ditto,	1 ditto.

Variations of food recommended.

Occasional variations of food retaining the above proportions may be given with advantage; salt is of course to be used in healthy quantities in cooking the food, and great care should be taken that the large copper vessels used for boiling the vegetables, should be kept carefully cleaned and well tinned.

Inspection of copper vessels.

Cases like poisoning have occurred from neglect of these precautions, and European Members of the Committees should make a point of inspecting the vessels daily.

Check of daily issue of stores for kitchen.

The daily issue of raw materials for the kitchen should be specially supervised by a European Member of the Committee.

Bhistees.

Bhistees, sufficient to give plenty of water to the inmates of the Relief House, should form part of the kitchen establishment.

The Relief Houses should supply servants.

In all cases where possible, the servants required should be got from among the *paupers*.

The dwelling sheds or yards.

2. The *Dwelling Sheds or Yard.*—In anticipation of the rains, all the Relief Houses should now have sheds sufficiently enclosed to ensure shelter for the permanent inmates. Provision may, in the first place, be made for the maximum number expected as permanent paupers, but arrangements for supply of materials should be so made as that additional sheds can be run up promptly if required.

Sites of dwelling sheds.

The best site for the dwelling and sheds is at some little distance outside the town or station, where they may be established.

Plenty of space indispensable.

Ample space for free circulation should be allowed, and also crowding carefully avoided. If numbers become too great for single enclosures, separate provision should be at once made.

Conservancy arrangements.

Arrangements for keeping the yards perfectly clean should be made, and good conservancy, even though apparently somewhat expensive, will be found to be truly economical. All filth should be removed at once by an adequate establishment of sweepers, the ground swept clean, morning and evening, and the refuse if likely to cause malaria, should be carried off to some distance, burnt or buried, or it may be some times sold for manure. Each dwelling should be enclosed, so as to prevent the inmates leaving without permission.

Enclosure necessary.

Wells useful inside enclosures when obtainable.

When wells can be included within the enclosed space, they will be useful.

3. The Hospital.

3. *The Hospital.*—A Hospital shed or sheds, if more than one are necessary, should form an indispensable part of every Relief House. It should adjoin, but be at sufficient distance from the dwelling yard, to prevent people getting frightened about the risk of infection.

Supply of needful medicine to be liberal.

Such medicines as may be required should be supplied freely by the Committees.

Hospital comforts, light food and the like, as desired by the Medical Officers, should be provided, and supplies of these may form part of the stores. The Medical Officers will doubtless supervise all issues and prevent peculation.

Hospital comforts to be provided for the sick.

Hospital.—The disposal of the dead must be carefully attended to. The injunction is not unnecessary, as cases have occurred of dead bodies having been merely thrown into dry wells near the dwelling yards, and being discovered by the loathsome, malarious effluvia proceeding from them.

The dead carefully disposed of.

The following Hospital Establishment per 100 sick has been recommended as sufficient:—One Native Doctor, two Dressers or Shop Coolies, three Bheesties, one Mussulman, two Hindoos; three Cooks, one Mussulman, two Hindoos; four Sweepers.

Hospital Establishment.

A separate leper enclosure will be necessary, as all the miserable creatures of that class are thrown, temporarily at any rate, under charge of the Local Committees.

Leper sheds.

Some checks on admission into the Relief Houses are absolutely indispensable. Without them the system must degenerate, not only into mere waste of money, time and labor, but into actual mischief, as being the means of destroying self-dependence among classes who have in reality nothing else to depend on for permanent support. The practical issue of all such indiscriminate alms is to create or organize morbid and dangerous pauperism, and the evil they do, far exceeds the good. All experience shews that even under the most cautiously applied checks, fraud and imposition are very great without them, such evils are deplorably developed.

Checks on admission, effects of their absence.

The best of all checks is believed to be the obligation to live while under relief within the Relief House enclosure. The paupers are thus subject to constant and entirely trustworthy supervision, their histories and connections become known, and their claims duly estimated. Unless under very peculiar and unexceptionable circumstances, residence should be insisted on for all permanent paupers.

Check on imposition by insisting on permanent residence.

Next in effect is selection and registration by reliable Native Sub-Committees, who have power to relieve on the instant, if need be, whose ordinary function is not to supply relief, but to decide who are fit objects for relief, and to pass such on to the Relief House, where circumstances so favor the action of this check as to make each pauper's history ascertainable, it will act perfectly well, and has been most successfully used.

Check by selection and registration.

But favorable circumstances do not always occur. It is often very difficult almost impossible indeed, to find men who will take all the toil and trouble necessary to work this system in a perfectly satisfactory way.

Residence or selection, or it may be both, ought, however, to be used, and essential parts of the relief system, and while no deserving object should ever be excluded, very resolute measures should be taken to weed out all impostors. It may seem harsh, but it is believed to be strictly true, that less mischief will be done by a tendency rather to over-strictness than to laxity in this part of the work.

The effective action of either check, implies the use of Supervising Agency above suspicion and Relief Houses, for which such agency cannot be secured either in European or reliable Native Agents, are likely to do more harm than good. With such agents they may, and ought to be extended to the full measure of the necessity for them.

Trustworthy European and Native Supervising Agency indispensable to any plan or check.

Treatment of paupers after admission.

4. After their immediate wants have been attended to, new admissions should be examined as soon as practicable by the Native Doctor. All whom he may think to require separate treatment, should be transferred to Hospital.

Inspection of the new admissions by the Native Doctor.

Inspection by Visiting Member of Committee Clothing.

They should further be examined by the Visiting Member of Committee, as to their personal condition. Ordinarily their clothes are in the most wretched state, receptacles of filth, and it may often be sources of disease, sights are sometimes seen abhorrent to common decency and Committees have been very shy of allowing any clothes.

The caution is praiseworthy in itself; but its effects are occasionally pitiable, and it should be known to them that the provision of decent clothing is as much within their powers, and is as proper an expenditure of their funds, as the provision of decent food. Assuming the checks to be equally efficient in both cases, no additional risk is incurred, and equal economy can be used.

All old and bad clothes should be burnt forthwith.

Destruction of old clothing.

Provision of small earthen ware vessels.

Each pauper should be supplied with a small earthen vessel to hold vegetable or water as needful. Much wastage occurs from want of a trifling convenience of this kind.

Supply of tickets.

Each pauper on admission, should be furnished with a metallic or wooden ticket bearing his number and class, and made in such manner as to be as little exposed as possible to fraudulent imitation. Wooden tickets issued by a Member of Committee, or the Sub-Committee, for inspection, are probably the safest.

Special places to be assigned to each number.

A special place should be assigned to each number, so that at time of distribution of food, all may be made to sit down in an orderly way.

The time of distributing food must be regulated mainly by the convenience of the Local Committee supplying the supervising members.

The morning is now the best time when numbers are small. Food may be distributed twice daily, but this is an arrangement rarely practicable.

Provision of work inside Relief Houses.

5. So far as it may be possible to employ the inmates of the Relief Houses light work suited to their strength and state, such work should always be given. It is not for the economy of the arrangement, though *that* is a fair motive enough, but it is mainly to sustain those feelings of self-reliance, and self-respect, which must exist in men who till the present calamity overtook them, never had to seek charity from any one, but have supported themselves and their families by daily labor. The less our relief measures break up the habits and feelings of their previous lives, the purer will be the good they do. Hence the classification of the paupers according to their capacity to do light, sedentary, and unexhausting work, would be a very valuable step, and some Committees have already introduced it with excellent effect.

Motives for the step.

Light work recommended for men and women.

It is the daily business of such women as are relieved, to spin when in their houses. They are therefore set spinning in the Relief Houses, and take willingly to the work. There is no class who have suffered more severely than the native weavers, and such of them as may be fit could be employed in some way in their craft. Other light work will readily be thought of, if the soundness of the principle, and the expediency of supplying it be recognized. The want of such a provision in the interior of Relief Houses often leads to men or women being sent prematurely to out-door work with unfortunate results.

Relief of Purdah-nusheen women.

The same principle applies to sufferers in the more respectable classes who are relieved in their own houses. These cases need special precautions and abuses may easily be perpetrated even when all precautions have been used. The total number is however but small, and the District Officers are almost certain to know the history of each case. But to require some suitable form of labor in exchange for food is very desirable in these cases

as in others, and excepting in very peculiar instances, the requisition should always be made. The best form is doubtless the usual one of spinning cotton, but enquiry may lead to others being found.

6. The only people who can be allowed to remain continuously in the Relief Houses, are those who are utterly helpless, or who can be so fully employed within the dwelling yard as to make it needless to remove them, as pauper servants, people permanently debilitated, though fit for some sedentary work and the like. The bulk of the inmates, however, form the classes whose daily business it is to do ordinary laborer's work, all such should, as soon as possible, be drafted out of Relief Houses to relief work. Periodical inspections at the shortest convenient intervals should be made, and all, so far restored to strength as to be able for some portion of their accustomed labor, should be sent to the Officers in charge of Relief Works, with proper provision for their food, &c., while under transfer. Complaints are not unfrequent that men unfit for any toil at all, are sent to the relief works, but the temptation to the premature ejection of paupers will be greatly lessened, if sufficient and suitable employment can be created for them within the yard by the intelligence of the Committee.

Removal from Relief Houses.

Relief Works.

With the transfer referred to the paupers pass into a new phase of their condition, with which the Central Committee are not specially connected, and these notes may therefore properly terminate here.

No. 196.—*From the Magistrate of Cawnpore, to the Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, Allahabad.—Dated Cawnpore, the 22nd April* 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the Census Returns of the Europeans of this district. All have rendered them with the exception of Messrs. * * * * and they have not neglected to do so through inadvertence, as they have been reminded of their default. I attribute their neglect solely to a foolish desire to shew a spirit of opposition to the orders of Government.

2. There can, I think, be no doubt that Mr. * * is a European born British subject, but with regard to * *, I am not certain, but whether or no, they were bound to render their Returns, and for not doing so they would, in England, have been liable to a penalty of £5. In the absence of any special legislative enactment on the subject, I would wish to be informed whether the fine can be enforced in this country.

No. 1072 *A.—From the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Advocate General, Calcutta.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 11th May* 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 196, dated 22nd April last, received from the Magistrate of Cawnpore, reporting that Mr. * *, a resident of that station, has wilfully omitted to furnish his Return for the census of British-born subjects, lately called for by the Home Government.

2. Mr. * * *, who is also mentioned as a defaulter in the letter, has given in his Return in another district, where he was on the night of the 7th April; but Mr. * * has altogether omitted to furnish a Return, and would, in England, be liable to a fine of £5. But the Lieutenant Governor is doubtful whether this can be enforced in India, and if so by what legal means, I am therefore to request that you will be good enough to favor His Honor with your opinion on this point.

From the Advocate General, Calcutta, to the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Calcutta, the 6th July 1861.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 1072 A., dated the 11th May last, I have the honor to state, that no penalty whatever is incurred by a person (whether European British born subject or not,) omitting to furnish a Return for the census lately called for by the Home Government. The census directed by the Act of Parliament of last year (23 and 24, Vict. Cap. 61.) is a census for England alone, and is applicable to persons in England only. And although a census (23 and 24, Vict. Cap 62,) was also directed for Scotland, and for Ireland, (23 and 24. Vict. Cap. 98,) by separate Acts of Parliament, no provision has been made by Parliament for taking a census of European British subjects of any class of residents in British India.

Consequently a compliance with the requisition to give the information, or make a Return as directed by the Government, is (so far as non-official persons are concerned) quite voluntary, and a non-compliance amount to no offence, and involves no penalty.

NOTIFICATION No. 1935 A.—*General Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 27th of July* 1861.

1. The appropriators of the Horse Dâk Companies in the North Western Provinces, their Agents and Managers, are requested to take notice that Act No. XVI. of 1861, entitled "an Act for licensing and regulating Stage Carriages," will come into force in these provinces on the 1st September 1861.

2. From and after the date mentioned, it will not be lawful for any person to let for hire any Stage Carriage, unless it shall have been licensed as provided by the Act above cited, and the requirements of Section V. thereof shall have been conformed to.

3. A license will be in force for one year only, and the letting for hire of a Stage Carriage, after the expiry of that period, without renewal of license, will subject the proprietor to the penalties described in Section VII. of the Act.

4. Particular attention is directed to Section V. of the Act above cited.

5. Each carriage, used as a Stage Carriage, is required by the law to be separately licensed.

6. Applications for license may be addressed for the present to the Magistrates of Ghazeepore, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Etawah, Agra and Meerut, who have been specially authorized in that behalf by the Government.

7. The attention of all Magistrates, and all Police Officers in these provinces, has been directed to the provisions of Act No. XVI. of 1861, and all parties concerned, are hereby required to take warning that from and after the first day of September next ensuing, the penalties prescribed for infringement of the said provisions, will be duly enforced.

No. 1936 A.—*From Secretary to Government, to the Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners of Districts in the North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 27th July* 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to call your attention to the provisions of Act No. XVI. of 1861, entitled "an Act for licensing and regulating Stage Carriages."

2. This Act will come into force throughout all the districts of the North Western Provinces on the first day of September 1861, and from and after that date will not be

lawful for any carriage, answering to the "definition" given in Section 1 of the Act, to be used as a Stage Carriage, unless it shall have been licensed by a Magistrate.

3. For the present and until further orders, authority to grant licenses under Act XVI. of 1861, is restricted to the Magistrates of Ghazeepore, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Etawah, Agra and Meerut, but, if inconvenience should arise from this limitation, you will be pleased to bring the same to the notice of Government.

4. Copies of the instructions addressed to the Magistrates abovenamed, and of the enclosures, are sent herewith for your information, and, if the authority to grant licenses under the Act should be hereafter extended to you, for your guidance.

5. The offences, for which penalties may be imposed under the Act No. XVI. of 1861, are:—

1*st*.—The letting for hire of a Stage Carriage, without the particular of the license being painted upon a conspicuous part of such Stage Carriage, Sections V., VI., and XI.

2*nd*.—The letting for hire of a Stage Carriage without the same being licensed, Section VII.

3*rd*.—The permitting of a Stage Carriage to be drawn by a less number of horses, or to carry a larger number of passengers, or a greater weight of luggage than provided by the license, Section VIII.

4*th*.—The ill-treating of any horse* employed in drawing, or harnessed to any Stage Carriage, Section IX.

* See definition in Section XXI.

5*th*.—Misconduct of drivers, Section XII.

6. It is particularly necessary to enforce the penalties allowed by the law in all cases of neglect to conform to the provisions of Section V. of the Act, and to this end the District Superintendent of Police should be enjoined to bring to your notice, or to the notice of the nearest Magistrate, every case of the kind even though the circumstances should not be such as to justify seizure of the carriage, &c., under Section XI.

7. In the execution of Act No. XVI. of 1861, you will be pleased to make the distinction between a "Magistrate" as interpreted by Section XXI., and the "Magistrate of a District," as defined in Section I., Act No. V. of 1861.

8. Whenever a complaint or information may be laid before any Magistrate of an infringement of any of the provisions contained in Sections VI., VII., VIII. of the Act, he should call upon the person, having care of the Stage Carriage, the Driver, the Proprietor, or the Proprietor's Agent, as may be, to produce the license, or copy of the license, authenticated by the Magistrate issuing the same. If the license or copy thereof should be produced, and there should be no reason to doubt the genuineness of it, the Magistrate will proceed to pass such order, as, according to the circumstances of the case may seem to him fit. If for any reason, the license should not be produced, an application should be forwarded to the Magistrate, who may be known, or ascertained to have issued the license, for an extract from his Register, shewing the particulars of the license in question, or for information, as to whether license was granted or not, or as to any other circumstances calculated to throw light on the case at issue.

9. It may be safely left to passengers to bring before you complaints of the misconduct of drivers under Section XII., but will be a proper duty of the Police to report all cases of ill-treatment of animals under Section IX. of the Act.

10. The process for the recovery of penalties imposed under the Act, is so clearly laid down in Sections XVI. to XIX., that no remarks or instructions are required

11. You will note that under Section XX., it is not necessary to prove that an offence under this Act was committed within the local limits of the Magistrate, to whom the complaint of such offence may be preferred.

No. 1938 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to the Magistrates of Ghazeepore, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Etawah, Agra and Meerut.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 27th July* 1861.

SIR,—With reference to my Circular of this date No. 1936 A., and to a Notification No. 1935 A., which will appear in the *Government Gazette*, and of which, meanwhile, a copy is enclosed, I am desired to state that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to authorize you specially, to grant licenses under Act No. XVI. of 1860, entitled "an Act for licensing and regulating Stage Carriage."

2. The Act, you will observe, does "not apply to carriages not ordinarily used for journeys of a greater distance than 20 miles."

3. The license will be drawn in the accompanying form (A) of which printed copies should be kept in readiness.

4. A Register will be kept up in your Office in the enclosed form (B), and the particulars of every license granted, will be entered in this Register before delivery to the applicant.

5. A separate license is required for *each* Carriage, used as a Stage carriage, and for each such license a separate payment of five (5) Rupees must be demanded and enforced before delivery of license. It is not sufficient for instance, that, Horse Dâk Company having ten or more Stage Carriages in use, should take out one license. A license must be obtained for every such Stage Carriage.

6. Before granting a license, you must satisfy yourself, either by personal inspection or otherwise, that the carriage, for which license is required, is not unserviceable or unsafe, or unfit for public accommodation or use, and it will be your duty to use your discretion in determining the largest number of passengers, and the greatest weight of luggage, to be carried in or on each carriage, for which you may grant a license.

7. Neglect to conform to the requirement of Section V., or any evasion thereof must be promptly punished.

8. Each license will be in force for one year only, from the date thereof, and any proprietor of a Stage Carriage, who shall let such Stage Carriage for hire, after the expiry of that period, without renewing the license, will be liable to the penalties prescribed in Section 7 of the Act, and if, having renewed the license, he should let such Stage Carriage for hire, without having conformed to the provisions of Section V., he will be liable to the penalties laid down in Section VI. of the same.

9. The fees realized upon licenses will be paid at once into the Government Treasury, and an acknowledgment will be taken from the Officer in charge of the Treasury, in the appropriate column of the Register.

10. The amount of the license fees so paid into the Government Treasury, will be credited to Government in the Treasury Accounts, according to the instructions which the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North Western Provinces, may see fit to issue in that behalf.

11. The Register will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to you for permission to refer to it.

FORM A.

The License of a Stage Carriage is hereby granted under the authority of Act XVI. of 1861, *Sections* 3 *and* 4 *to be in force for the period of one year, from the date hereof, according to the particulars set forth below.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
No. of License.	Date of License.	Name of Proprietor of Stage Carriage.	Residence of Proprietor.	Where Head Office of Proprietor is held.	Maximum of Passengers allowed to be carried in this Stage Carriage.	Maximum weight of luggage licensed to be carried in this Stage Carriage.	Number of Horses by which this Stage Carriage shall be drawn.	Place at which licensed.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE:

Dated the

Magistrate.

FORM B.

REGISTER of Stage Carriage Licenses granted under Act XVI. of 1861, by the Magistrate of

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Years.	No. of License.	Date of License.	Name of Proprietor of Stage Carriage License.	Residence of Proprietor.	Place of Proprietor's Head Office.	Maximum No. of Passengers to be carried.	Maximum weight of luggage to be carried.	Number of Horses by which Carriage to be drawn.	Date of payment of license fee.	Signature of Officer in charge of Treasury for receipt of fees with date.	Date of expiry of License.	REMARKS.

No. 1924 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Commissioner of the Allahabad Division.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 26th July* 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 133, dated the 5th ultimo, in which you solicit further instructions relative to the grant of passes on the Public Service to Officers making use of the Railway.

2. In regard to paragraphs 1 to 8, I am desired to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 1019, dated the 2nd instant, from the Inspector General of Police, respecting the grant of passes to Officers of the Police, and to state that there will be, the Lieutenant Governor thinks, more inconvenience for an alteration of the existing practice than there will be from its continuance, and His Honor therefore requests that it may be maintained.

3. In reference to the other question raised by the Civil Pay Master, His Honor thinks that the interests of the Public Service will be best subserved by allowing Magistrates and Commissioners to travel by the Railway free of charge to themselves. There is, the Lieutenant Governor observes, no risk of these gentlemen abusing the privilege.

No. 1019.—*From the Inspector General of Police, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 2nd July* 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1570 A, dated 24th June, with its enclosure, from the Commissioner of Allahabad, (paragraphs 1 to 8 of No. 133, dated 5th June,) regarding passes to persons making use of the Railway on Public Service.

2. Whenever the Police travel on the Railway on Public Service, they do so in execution of some duty imposed by Judicial or other competent authority, *e. g.*, for custody of prisoners or treasure in transit, or in performance of some duty for which payment is made by the Department or person employing them. In such cases the duty of the Police is merely that of safely conducting or keeping the persons or property entrusted to them.

3. When employed by competent authority on Public Service, they are provided with passes to travel on the Railway, the sums due to the Railway, forming a charge not to Police, but to the Office or Department on whose account the journey is made.

4. When employed by Military, or other Departments or individuals, the employer provides, or should provide, the tickets or passes for conveyance of Police.

5. It appears to me that it would be inconvenient to change the system now in operation. Although the organization of the Police has changed, they are still on such occasions, as are under discussion, the agents or employees of the Magistrate or other Officer, empowered to make use of them. The pass given by the Magistrate of the district is sufficient security against abuse, and the cost incurred thereby being as before Judicial charge should, it appears to me, be brought as before under the check of the Commissioner. That Officer is moreover an authority over the Magistrate, whereas the Police are subordinate to Magisterial Authority, and it appears to me that to give a subordinate power to incur charges upon the higher authority is contrary to general principles.

6. Passes given by District Superintendents to travel on the Railway, could easily be checked in my Office, by requiring that they should be supported by a copy or extract of the order given for the performance of the duty, entailing such journeys. But there would be considerable difficulty in adjusting the accounts. The adjustment could only be obtained by sending to each Officer a monthly account of the charges incurred on his behalf, and requiring a refund of the sum expended. This is the most simple plan I can think of, yet it would involve considerable labor, and considerable correspondence, and might be more costly to Government.

7. If any change is made, I would suggest the abolition of passes altogether, each Officer charging in his Office Contingent Bill, the cost of tickets purchased for those employed by him on Public Service.

No. 2266 A.—*The 29th August* 1861.

THE following Resolution of Government of India, in the Home Department, of date the 9th instant, offering prizes for the production of Cotton in India, is re-published for general information, and for the special attention of those concerned :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.—SUPPLY OF INDIAN COTTON TO ENGLAND.

RESOLUTION.

By the Governor General in Council,—Dated the 9th August 1861.

1. In a Resolution of the 28th of February last, the Government of India signified its earnest desire to encourage the cultivation of Cotton in India by every means consistent with the proper functions of Government.

In the discussions which have since taken place, the best informed Authorities on this great national question have insisted the fact that, while the area of land under Cotton cultivation in India is capable of great and rapid extension under the stimulus of higher prices, the quality of the Cotton produced is less easily susceptible of improvement, and that it is most important to direct the attention of all parties interested in the cultivation to improvement of the quality, while maintaining, and, if possible, increasing the average yield per acre of the general Cotton crop of the country.

2. It has been suggested, that the Government of India might usefully aid in this work without infringing the first Rule* laid down in the Resolution of the 20th February last.

The Governor General in Council believes, that observance of this Rule is necessary to any sound and permanent improvement; but, as far as can be done without infringing it, His Excellency in Council desires that nothing be omitted on the part of Government which can aid in arousing the attention of India to the great questions involved in any scarcity of the raw material for our English manufactures—questions, the interest of which is deepened as each successive Mail brings fresh evidence that the scarcity may be more than temporary.

* 1st.—That no measure which places Government in the position of the private Capitalist, Cultivator, or Speculator, or which in any way interferes with private enterprize, can be otherwise than permanently injurious in itself, and detrimental to the object in view.

Therefore, all attempts to stimulate cultivation or labor by any exertion of Government authority, directly or indirectly, are out of the question.

The same objection will apply to model forms and experimental cultivation conducted by Officers of Government.

3. His Excellency in Council believes, that much may be effected even in those older Cotton Districts of India which have long contributed an important share of the Cotton of the lower qualities employed in our English manufactures. But it is of still greater importance to aid and expedite the solution of the doubts which exists as to the best soils and climates and modes of cultivation for Cotton in those Districts whence, heretofore there has been little, if any export of Cotton to Europe.

4. In furtherance of these views, the Governor General in Council has resolved to offer prizes for the production of Cotton during the two next years, that is to say, in the current season of 1861-62, and in the subsequent season of 1862-63.

Three prizes of ten thousand Rupees each will be given in each season—one in the Presidency of Fort William, one in the Presidency of Madras, and one in the Presidency of Bombay.

5. For the current season the conditions will be as follows :—

A. The prize in each Presidency will be given for the largest quantity of Cotton, combined with the best quality, which shall be grown upon any one Estate within the

Presidency during the season of 1861-62, and which shall be brought for shipment to any Port in or before the month of June 1862.

B. Any District in the interior will be considered to have a claim to compete for the prize in that Presidency to the Port of which it is intended to send the Cotton for shipment.

C. The extent of ground under cultivation must not be less than thirty acres, all belonging to one property, or cultivated by one Superintendent.

D The fulfilment of the last named conditions must be certified by the Chief Revenue Officer of the District in which the Estate is situated, or by any other Agents specially recognized by the Government for that purpose.

These two last Rules are intended to prevent the prize being given to a selection of picked samples from a large area, which would require none of the care or attention to the general cultivation of the plant which it is the desire of Government to encourage.

E. The prizes will be awarded by the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, if the gentlemen representing those bodies will consent to undertake the task.

F. A sealed sample of the Cotton must be sent by each competitor to the Chamber of Commerce, and the consignment to which the prize is awarded will afterwards be inspected by the Chamber and verified as corresponding with the sample. In case of its being desired to ship the consignment at an out Port, the inspection of it will be made by some person specially appointed by the Chamber of Commerce.

G. Each sample must be accompanied by a full and clear statement by the grower of the system which has been pursued in the cultivation, with an accurate and detailed account of all the expenses incurred.

H. Any subsidiary Rules which may be found requisite will be laid down by the Chamber of Commerce.

6. All Public Officers whose assistance may be sought in respect to the conditions of the 4th Rule, or for any other object, are enjoined to give their cordial co-operation in carrying out the intentions of Government.

No. 2254 A.—*From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, to Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 28th August* 1861.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 79, dated the 3rd instant, I am directed to convey to you His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's approval of the Circular therewith submitted, which in its spirit corresponds with the General Order, No. 3824, dated the 21st September 1853.

CIRCULAR No. 47.—*From Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces, to the Officer in charge of the Jail at .—Dated Nynee Tal, the 3rd August* 1861.

SIR,—As nothing can be more detrimental to Prison management and economy, than the frequent change of the Jailor and others in charge of the Jail, and prisoners. I have the honor to inform you, that under the authority of Government, the Jail Officials noted in the margin, must not in future be removed or transferred to other situation without my sanction, and in every instance of a vacancy occurring, a nominal Roll of the person proposed to fill the vacant post, prepared according to the annexed form, must be submitted for approval.

Jailor	Mohurrirs.
Darogha	English Writer.
Naib Darogha.	Native Doctors.

NOMINAL ROLL of the Officer recommended for confirmation in the Jail at

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Office and salary.	How vacant.	Name, caste and age of Nominee.	Family residence.	Relationship with other Government Officials in the District.	Former employment.	Qualifications.	Date of nomination to present office.	REMARKS.

Dated 18

Magistrate.

No. 2522 A.—*The 21st September* 1861.

It has hitherto been not uncommon for Officers, requiring information from Government regarding leave, charge of station, and other personal matters of a similar kind, to request that the replies may be forwarded by Telegram.

2. It is therefore notified, for the information of all concerned, that hereafter no reply will be sent by Telegram to any reference or question, in the remotest degree of a private nature if sent by Telegram, unless the reply be prepaid; or, if sent by post, unless a sufficient number of postage stamps be enclosed to cover the cost of the answer by Telegram.

RESOLUTION

No. 2664 A.—*Of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, in the General Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 10th October* 1861.

Read again Proceedings of this Government, in the Revenue Department, dated the 11th June 1860, Nos. 145 to 148.

Read again Proceedings, Revenue Department, dated 30th March 1861, Nos. 1 to 3.

Read an Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 3417, dated the 15th March 1861.

Read again Proceedings, Revenue Department, Nos. 11 and 12, dated 27th April 1861.

Read Act No. XIV. of 1861, entitled "An Act to remove certain tracts of country in the Rohilkhund Division, from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the General Regulations and Acts."

Read letter to Commissioner of Rohilkhund, No. 637 A., dated 21st June 1861.

Read letter from Commissioner of Rohilkhund, No. 42, dated the 11th September 1861.

1. The Lieutenant Governor records the following observations and instructions :—

2. The Act above cited enacts, that certain Pergunnahs of the Bareilly and Mooradabad Districts, named in the Schedule thereof, together with such portions of Pergunnah Kasheepoor and Juspoor, as the local Government may determine, shall be formed into a separate District, which shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature, or to the control of the Offices of Revenue, constituted by the Regulations of the Bengal Code, and by the Acts passed by the Governor General in Council and the Legislative Council; nor to the system of procedure prescribed for the said Courts and Offices. And the Act further directs, that no Act hereafter passed relative to the constitution and procedure of the said Courts and Offices, shall be deemed to extend to the tracts forming the Terai District, unless the same be specially named therein.

3. The Act was passed in pursuance of the representations contained in the Proceedings of this Government, in the Revenue Department, above cited, No. 148, and in the Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 3417, dated 15th March 1861, the scheme of Administration proposed by this Government (as sketched briefly in the said Extract) was sanctioned experimentally for three years.

4. But, in anticipation of the passing of the Act XIV. of 1861, on receipt of the orders of the Government of India, No. 1917, dated 16th February 1861, the Terai Pergunnahs, then under the control of the Commissioner of Kumaon, were transferred to

and declared to be a part of, the Rohilkhund Division, by Notification No. 228, dated 26th March 1861, and by another Notification of the same date, Mr. Elliot Colvin was appointed to be Superintendent of the Terai District.

5. After enquiries which have been attended with undesirable delay, the Lieutenant Governor has resolved that the entire Pergunnahs of Kasheepoor and Juspoor remaining, as heretofore, attached to the District of Mooradabad, the Pergunnahs of Bazpoor, Roodurpoor, Guddurpoor, Kilpooree, Nanuk-Muttha, and Bilheree shall form the Terai District, and shall be, in all Departments of Administration, in the jurisdiction, and under the control of the Superintendent of the said District; subject to the instructions to be recorded in this Resolution, and to the Rules, which it shall prescribe for the conduct of business in each Department. As required by Section 7 of Act No. XIV. of 1861, a Notification will be published in the *Government Gazette*, declaring the said Act to be in force, within the limits above described, from and after the 1st November next ensuing; and it will be the duty of the Commissioner of Rohilkhund to cause a translation thereof to be published in the manner described in the Section cited, and furthermore at the Tehseeldaree Stations of the Rohilkhund Division.

6. In like manner the Superintendent of the Terai District will give publicity to the Notification, by causing a translation of it to be stuck up at each Tehseeldaree and at all Police Posts within his jurisdiction; as well as at his own principal Office, at the Offices of the Commissioner; and the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon, and at all the Tehseeldarees or similar Offices in the Bhabur.

7. The Superintendent of the Terai District will have primary authority in all matters relating to the Administration in all Departments. He will have power to assign to the Assistant Superintendent such duties, executive, fiscal, or judicial, within the limitations to be elsewhere described, as he may be deemed qualified to discharge.

8. It appears desirable to treat of each Department separately.

Revenue Administration.

9. The tract, now called the "Terai District," has boundless resources in the natural richness of its soil, and in the abundance of its water: and it requires only an industrious population, fair roads, and skilful drainage, to convert what is now a pestilential Prairié into a prosperous District.

10. The population is sparse and scattered, composed, in great part, of Tharoos, and Boksas, the former in Pergunnah Bilheree, Nanukmuttha and Kilpooree, the latter in Roodurpoor, Guddurpoor and Bazpoor. These tribes are migratory, and can never be depended on. An imaginary evil spirit, a quarrel, or any trifle may disturb a whole village; and they leave houses and lands, which they have occupied and cultivated for years, without any apparent regret. They are, moreover, very improvident, and seldom or never accumulate property.

11. It cannot be hoped that the extensive wastes of the Terai will ever be brought under the plough, and made productive by people of this character. They want the patient and trusting industry, which distinguishes the agricultural population of Rohilkhund and the Doab, and, though they are useful as pioneers, there can be no doubt that the Terai can only be reclaimed by imigration of settlers from the South. These must be attracted by low rates, and by the assurance of liberal treatment, and of assistance, when occasionally needed.

12. It seems certain that some years must elapse, before the system of regular settlements for fixed terms of years can be introduced. Before this can be successfully done, villages must be established: the immigrants must acquire an abiding interest in the lands which they occupy, and an united community, having fixed and defined rights of occupancy at least, must be formed. A village settlement in proprietary right, with parties

who have no common interest, and who have not brought themselves to regard their new village as their home, and the land, which they have redeemed from the waste, as the inheritance of their children, would surely be a failure.

13. Settlements now existing need not be interfered with, but it is thought that the best hope of bringing the Terai into cultivation, lies in a judicious Kham management, and in the appropriation of the proceeds, as sanctioned by the Home Authorities many years ago, in respect of the Bhabur Tract, to the drainage of swamps, to the construction of dams and channels of irrigation; to the opening up of communications; to the settling and hutting of immigrant cultivators, and, generally, to the improvement of the Tract.

14. In this view, there will be obvious advantage in regarding all the Pergunnahs, composing the Terai District, as one undivided Estate, and in authorizing the Superintendent to regulate his expenditure, without reference to the proportion of Kham collections from each Pergunnah. Hitherto the Officers in charge of these Pergunnahs have been required to account for Receipts and Disbursements in respect of each. Under this system, the expenditure is local, and so also is the improvement, and it has been impossible to undertake any extensive works of general utility, or to extend improvements to those parts which may most specially need it. The most backward Pergunnahs, yielding the smallest revenue, and needing the greatest care, have been at a stand still, and the general progress of the whole Tract has been retarded.

15. There can be little doubt that every useful work, which can be executed, will be beneficial, in a greater or lesser degree, to every part of the Tract. In the improvement of communications all the Pergunnahs must be interested. From the drainage of swamps, the excavation of Irrigating channels, and the extension of cultivation, advantages accrue to all, indirectly, in the improved salubrity of the surrounding country, which always follows clearances after the first two or three years.

16. The Superintendent will therefore be guided, in his appropriation of Kham Collections towards having for their object the improvement of the Terai, by a consideration of what will tend, in the largest degree, to benefit the whole Tract. As heretofore, he must exhibit in his accounts the amount of Revenue, realized from each of the component Pergunnahs, but his account of disbursements will be general for the entire District under his charge, shewing of course the various works, on which money may have been expended, but without any reference to locality.

17. It must be understood, that the orders issued, and the arrangements made by the Superintendent relative to the settlement of new *Assamees*, the rates of rent to be paid by them, and all other details of Kham management, will be subject to no appeal; nor will his control over the water available for irrigation, or his directions regarding its distribution, or his orders as to removal of dams which cause swamps, and as to the course of new channels, be open to appeal; provided always that, on or before the 15th October of each year, he shall submit to the Commissioner of Rohilkhund, for transmission to the Board of Revenue, a full report of the Revenue Administration for the preceding Revenue year;* and shall at the same time lay before the Commissioner for submission direct to Government, a statement of the new works, as *e. g.*, Roads, large Bridges, Dams, irrigating Channels, which he proposes to undertake during the ensuing Revenue year; with remarks, shewing the object contemplated in each work, the probable cost of it, and the means which exist for meeting it. The Commissioner, in forwarding the latter report to the Government, will express his own opinion as to the propriety of the selections made, but it is to be understood, that the Superintendent shall, nevertheless, have power to incur any expense on account of Tukavee, hutting new assamees, clearing old village Gools, repairing existing roads, and such like works, without prior reference to higher authority. The expenditure will appear in the Superintendent's annual account of disbursements.

* "Revenue" year extends from 1st October to 30th September. "Agricultural" year extends from 1st July to 30th June.

18. The Revenue of settled villages will be realized according to the Kistbundee, and credited, without any deductions, to Government. In case of necessity, the usual coercive processes will be adopted at the discretion of the Superintendent.

19. Reverting now to the 13th paragraph of this Resolution, the Lieutenant Governor thinks it proper to entrust to the Superintendent of the Terai, the power, subject to the confirmation of the Sudder Board of Revenue, of conferring proprietary right in land on cultivators, who may have formed villages in the Terai, and been settled upon the lands for a period not less than ten years, and may have brought under cultivation not less than half the culturable area assigned to them.

20. But it is the opinion of some, who are well acquainted with these tracts, and have had experience in the management of them, that it will not be advisable to confer these rights too freely, or too early. It is apprehended, that the cultivator, while under Kham management he feels that he will be treated liberally, and assisted, would become alarmed at the responsibility which would accompany a fixed, unvarying demand; that, if proprietary right were recognized, and a fixed Juma assessed, as soon as a village or a fair portion of it were brought under cultivation, the village itself might prosper, but that progress elsewhere would be retarded by reduction of the surplus profits from Kham management, held available for the general improvement of the Terai District; and it is thought that the object to be aimed at in giving proprietary right will be as surely attained in the end by holding out hopes of such rights, at the next settlement, to those who had earned them by their industry; and of "Mouroosee" rights to others, having lesser pretensions, and more slender claims to favor.

21. The Lieutenant Governor, therefore, is unwilling to lay down any undeviating or imperative rule. The Superintendent will use the authority conferred upon him, in general accordance with the principle above indicated, and in the manner which he may see best fitted to produce the largest benefit to the Terai District generally.

22. It is hardly needful to observe, that the utilization of the water, which, after its subterraneous passage through the Forest, rises to the surface at the upper edge of the Terai, is a matter, to which the constant attention of the Superintendent will need to be directed. The extension of cultivation, the enhancement of the Land Revenue, the progress of the people towards a state of prosperity, and the improvement of the now deadly climate, all depend upon the proper application of the water to be drained from the swamps of the Terai. The Bhabur offers an example of what can be accomplished in these respects by very simple means, and with little professional assistance; and the Lieutenant Governor is sanguine, that the Superintendent of the Terai District will, before long, bring about similar results in that tract by the like means. It is mainly, though not solely, to help the Superintendent in utilizing the water of the Terai, that the appointment of an Assistant has been sanctioned.

23. No further remarks or instructions of a general kind seem to be called for. The Superintendent will bear in mind, that the object, with which all these Pergunnahs have been formed into one District, and placed under his direct charge, is the reclamation of the Terai. The introduction of a simple and uniform administration, adapted to the rude nature, the social backwardness, and the primitive customs of those, who form the greater part of the population, will assist the furtherance of this object, but success will depend chiefly on the temper, the discretion, and the energy of the Superintendent, and the Lieutenant Governor is glad to think, that in Mr. Elliot Colvin all these qualities are united; and that to him may be confidently entrusted the duty of carrying out the measures, which are looked to, for the conversion of this pestilential and unproductive tract into a flourishing District, yielding its due contribution to the Revenues of the State.

Rules for guidance of Revenue Courts.

24. Rules for the guidance of the Revenue Courts in Summary and Regular Suits are appended to this Resolution.

25. All monetary transactions, connected with the Terai District, will be conducted in the District Treasury of Bareilly. Revenue realized from settled villages according to the Kistbundee, or from the sale of Stamps, or from Abkaree, will be paid into that Treasury, and credited to Government in its accounts. Collection under kham management from Pasturage dues or from Miscellaneous Forest Produce, will be paid into the same Treasury, and held in deposit to the credit of the Superintendent of the Terai District, who will draw upon it as he may require. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General will issue such further and detailed instructions as he may see fit.

Treasury.

26. Stamps will be supplied by the Officer in charge of the Bareilly Treasury to the Superintendent of the Terai District on his indents, and will be accounted for by him in usual course.

Stamps.

27. The Stamp Act No. XXXVI. of 1860, as amended by subsequent enactments, and as modified in its application to Non-Regulation Provinces, by Notifications of the Government of India, Nos. 1828 and 2095, dated respectively the 25th September and 26th October 1860, is to be considered in force within the limits of the Terai District.

Act No. XXXVI of 1860 in force.

28. A small revenue is derived from this source in the Pergunnahs of the Terai District, and there is no reason why it should be relinquished. The management in this branch of the Revenue Department, will be regulated by the instructions contained in the Circular Order of the Sudder Board of Revenue No. 1, dated 1st May 1857; and by such further orders as may have been and may from time to time be issued by the said authority.

Abkaree.

29. Lastly, as incidentally mentioned above, all transactions with the cultivators will be regulated according to the "Agricultural year," extending from the 1st July to the 30th June, and all Revenue Collections, Balances, &c., will be accounted for to the Superior Revenue Authorities according to the "Revenue Year," extending from the 1st October to the 30th September, as recently set on foot in the North Western Provinces generally. An Annual Report of the Revenue Administration must be submitted, shewing demands, collections, and balances, from settled villages, with accounts of kham collections on account of each Pergunnah, and accounts of disbursements from those collections, as incurred for the benefit of the whole tract. This report will be drawn up for the *Revenue* year, and will be submitted in duplicate to the Commissioner, who will forward one copy to the Sudder Board of Revenue, and the other direct to Government for the Lieutenant Governor's early information of what has been done during the year past.

30. Further it will be necessary that, in connection with the above Report, the Superintendent should, as soon after the 1st October as possible, submit to the Commissioner of Rohilkhund for transmission, direct to Government with his remarks, a (*quasi*) Budget Statement* of the works, whether roads, irrigating channels, drainage lines, or other, which he proposes to undertake during the *ensuing* year, taking care that, so far as possible, all the works shall be of a reproductive character, and that the amount of the funds available for their execution, as well as the approximate cost of completing each, shall be exhibited in the statement, or in the report accompanying.

* See Para 17.

POLICE AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

31. In the thinly inhabited Pergunnahs, which compose the Terai District, the normal crime is cattle theft. Property of other kind, there is little to tempt the professional thief; crimes of violence are believed to be rare; affrays, from the very nature of the country, must be almost unknown.

Police.

32. Hitherto the Tehseeldars and their subordinates have been employed both in the Revenue Department, and in the performance of Police duties. The system has not been unsuccessful.

33. After full consideration of the subject, in communication with the Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, and other Officers of local knowledge and experience, it has been resolved that the existing system shall not, for the present at least, be disturbed. There are sufficient reasons for this determination. 1st,—in the fact, that the cost of a constabulary Police organized and enrolled under Act V. of 1861, would be out of all proportion to the Revenue of the Terai District, and the measure cannot therefore be justified in a financial point of view. 2nd,—in the consideration that the villages are so scattered, the population so small and so poor, and serious crime, comparatively speaking, so rare, that, even if the financial difficulty did not intervene, the need of a constabulary Police would still be more than doubtful. 3rd, in the social status of the people which is so backward, that the refined system of procedure, which is prescribed for constabulary Police organized under Act V. of 1861, by the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861) would be unacceptable to the people themselves; would weaken the hands of the Superintendent and his subordinates; and would injuriously hinder their action. The Police Agency in the Terai District will remain unaltered. The Officers, engaged in the performance of Police duties, will continue to be guided by the spirit of Regulation XX of 1817. And in respect of Police management, as of all other branches of administration, the Superintendent of the Terai District will be subject to the control of the Commissioner of Rohilkhund, who is hereby declared to be Superintendent of Police.

34. The Rules in accordance with which the Administration of Criminal Justice is to be conducted, are appended to this Resolution.

35. All offenders sentenced to imprisonment by the Magisterial Courts of the Terai District will be sent either to the Central Jail at Bareilly, or to the District Jail at Moradabad, as may from time to time be most convenient.

The Administration of Civil Justice.

36. By the Rules, which have been above prescribed for the guidance of the Revenue Courts, the trial and decision of all regular suits, for proprietary and accessory rights in land, have been reserved to those Courts, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts being restricted to the disposal of regular suits for orchards, gardens, and wells, appertaining thereto; or for houses or other buildings, the private property of individuals, with the land on which such houses or buildings are erected, and the enclosures around them. In addition to these, the Civil Courts will, of course, have cognizance of actions for debts or bond, or otherwise, respecting partnership, and accounts, not being partnership accounts, injuries to person or character, &c.

37. The functionaries to be employed in the Administration of Civil Justice will be

The Commissioner of Rohilkhund.
The Superintendent of the Terai District.
The Assistant Superintendent.

Each of whom will exercise the powers defined in the Rules appended to this Resolution, and will be guided in their procedure by the same Rules.

38. No provision is made, at present, for investing Tehseeldars with authority to try Civil suits. 1st,—because they are employed as Police Officers. 2nd,—because it is believed that the Superintendent will not require their assistance in this branch of the Administration, and 3rd,—because it is thought, that the duties falling upon them in the Departments of Revenue, Police, and Criminal Justice, will be too onerous to admit of their being employed with advantage in the trial and disposal of Civil Suits. If this measure should appear, hereafter, to be desirable, it may be brought under consideration.

39. In the preparation of the Rules, the exclusion of all needless technicalities has been kept in view. In order, however, to secure uniformity and order in the proceedings of the Civil Courts, it is necessary to lay down certain simple forms of procedure, and nothing more has been attempted. Whenever these Rules may cease to be applicable to the state of things, and to the nature of the ordinary transactions among the people in the Terai District, it will be easy to amend and enlarge them.

40. Monthly Statements of business in this Department, in the forms appended to this Resolution (X. and Z.) will be submitted to the Commissioner, who, after passing his own remarks and orders thereupon, will forward them to the Government, together with a statement, in a corresponding form, of Regular and Special appeals, and Miscellaneous cases disposed of by himself during the month.

41. An annual Report on the Administration of Civil Justice, with statements shewing the number of suits instituted, disposed of and pending, the manner of their disposal, and the proportion disposed of in each Civil Court; the classes of suits brought, whether for real property, or debts on bond, or accounts, &c., and the number of appeals preferred and their results, together with any other particulars illustrative of the administration in this Department, will be submitted by the Superintendent of the Terai District as soon after the close of each calendar year as possible, to the Commissioner of Rohilkund, who will forward the Report, with his own remarks, direct to the Government.

APPENDIX X.

Statement of Civil cases pending, instituted and disposed of in the Civil Court of the Terai District for the Month of 186

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.							8.	9.	10.
District.	Designation of Court.	Description of Cases.	Pending on last day of preceding month.	Instituted during the month.	Total.	Disposed of							Pending on the last day of the month.	Date of institution of the oldest case pending.	Remarks shewing number of Cases pending beyond two months, with explanation of cause of the delay on the decision of all such.
						On merits.	Exparte.	On confession of Judgment.	Razeenamah.	Default.	Otherwise.	Total.			
Terai District.	Superintendent.	Original suits.	50	68	118	38	1	0	10	0	20	69	49	0	
		Appeals.	21	30	51	27	0	0	15	0	0	42	9	0	
		Miscellaneous.	67	37	104	42	16	0	0	18	28	104	0	0	
		Total.	138	135	273	107	17	0	25	18	48	215	58	0	
"	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class.	Original suits.													
		Miscellaneous.													

SCHEDULE A.

Court of the *of* *holden at*

Register of Civil Suits in the Year 18 .

Date of presentation of plaint.	Number of suit.	Plaintiff.			Defendant.			Claim.			Appearance.			Judgment.			Appeal.		Execution.					Return of Execution.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Particulars.	Amount or value.	When the cause of action accrued.	Day for parties to appear.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Date.	For whom.	For what or amount.	Date of appeal.	Judgment in appeal.	Date of application.	Date of order.	Against whom.	For what, and amount, if money.	Amount of Costs.	Amount paid into Court.	Arrested.	Minute of other Return than payment or arrest, and date of every Return.

SCHEDULE B.

Court of *at*

Register of Regular Appeals from Decrees in the year 18

Number of Appeal.	Appellant.			Respondent.			Decree appealed from.				Appearance.			Judgment.			Remarks.
	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of original Suit.	Particulars.	Amount or value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed or altered.	For what, or amount.	

SCHEDULE C.

Court of the Commissioner of Rohilcund,

Register of Special Appeals.

Number of Appeal.	Appellant.			Respondent.			Decree appealed from.				Appearance.			Judgement.			Remarks.
	Name.	Description.	Place of Abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of Abode.	Of what Court.	Number of original suit and of Appeal.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed or altered.	For what or amount.	

APPENDIX D.

Court *of* *holden at* 186

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9.
REGISTER OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION OF DECREE.							DETAILS OF COLUMN 7.					
Number of suit in Register.	Serial yearly No. of application for execution.	Date of Application.	Name of Decree-holder.	Name of Judgment Debtor.	Substance of decree, and if for money, the amount.	Date of Disposal.	Completely executed.	Partly executed.	Adjusted, compromised or withdrawn.	On default to proceed.	Total.	REMARKS.

No. 2820A.—*The 5th November* 1861.

It is hereby notified, that the authority vested in Commissioners of Revenue and Police, by the letter No. 9772, dated 1st August last, from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to grant privilege leave of absence to their subordinates, is not vested in Commissioners under this Government.

No. 2939 A.—*General Department,—Dated Camp Bara, the 22nd November* 1861.

The attention of all Officers corresponding direct with Government is requested to the Circular in the Judicial Department, No. 12, dated 30th March 1859, directing that all applications for leave of absence should be transmitted to Government through the Office of the Civil Pay Master.

2. The rule therein laid down having been frequently transgressed, it is hereby notified, that any such application received hereafter by Government direct, will be returned to the sender.

No. 3033 A.

With reference to the Notification by this Government No. 2522 A., dated the 21st September last, relative to the misuse of the Telegraph by Public Officers, the following Extracts, Paragraphs 3 to 8 from a letter on the subject from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are published for general information:—

Paragraph 3.—The inspection of Service Messages recently undertaken in Calcutta has shewn, that it is a most common practice on the part of Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments, Officers Commanding Regiments, and other public Officers, to communicate regarding applications for leave of absence, and applications for appointments, by Telegraph on the Public Service.

4.—Such communications are in fact very rarely required in the interests of the Public Service. In nine cases out of ten, they are made for the private convenience of the party concerned, and therefore the Messages ought not to be sent at the public expense.

5.—If an Officer seeking leave, or applying for an appointment, desires to receive a reply by Telegraph, he should pay for the reply himself, for no such Message can properly be sent at the public expense unless it be so sent because it is in good faith believed that the interests of the Public Service require it.

6.—The extent of the evil which results from the irregular practice above noted, may not readily strike an individual Public Officer who may perhaps send only one or two such Messages in a month. The evil, however, is in reality a very great one, for the irregularity is found to be prevalent throughout India, wherever Telegraphic communication is available, and thus probably not a day passes that private Messages which have been paid for and Messages which are really on the Public Service are not delayed in transit by the passage of some of these unpaid private Messages improperly sent as on the Public Service.

7.—The difference between the Post Office and the Telegraph in this matter is obvious, though there is reason to suppose, that it is not always borne in mind. No one communicating with Government or any public functionary is entitled to expect a reply by Telegraph. The Telegraph is an extraordinary means of communication, which is not intended to be used in the transaction of public business, except on urgent and important occasions, and when the saving of time effected by the Telegraph is of real importance to the public interest; and it is, I am desired to observe, of the utmost con-

sequence to the interests of the general public, and also as regards the economical working of the Telegraph, that this rule should be rigidly observed by all Public Officers, and especially by those who hold posts of authority.

8.—The Governor General in Council has seen with great satisfaction a recent order on the subject of sending orders regarding leave, &c., by Telegraph published in the *Gazette* by the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.

No. 13727.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the 8th November* 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2716 A., dated 15th ultimo, submitting for consideration and orders, a question as to the justice of giving *retrospective* effect to the rule, dated 3rd March 1852, which requires continuity of service as the condition of the grant of a superannuation pension to Uncovenanted Servants.

2nd.—In reply I am desired to observe that the rule of 1852, was not a new rule, but merely an enunciation of the views *always* held by the late Honorable Court of Directors as to the intent of the Pension Rules, and that the same view was held by the Government of India before, as well as after Mr. D'Rozario's application, which gave rise to the ruling above adverted to.

3rd.—The Governor General in Council therefore considers, that continuous service (with the exception subsequently allowed in paragraph 3 of the Hon'ble Court's despatch No. 75 of 1855, dated 15th August), must be required as a condition of pension whether before or after 1854, the year the rule was promulgated in the North Western Provinces,

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CIRCULAR No. 3105 A.—*From Officiating Under-Secretarg to Governmeut, North Western Provinces, to all Officers corresponding direct with Government.*—Dated Camp Jhansie, the 13th December* 1861.

SIR,—The rules prescribed in the Resolution of this Government, No. 900 A., dated the 9th August 1860, regarding the conduct of official correspondence, not having hitherto been strictly observed, the attention of all Officers corresponding with the Government, is directed to that Resolution; and it is once again requested, that in all cases forwarded for orders, whether it is deemed necessary to submit enclosures or not, all that is important in the case, or necessary for the full exposition of the subject, may be stated in the letter addressed to Government.

* To all Commissioners, Register, Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, Director of Public Instruction, Inspector General of Prisons, Inspector General of Police, Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, Civil Pay Master, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Superintendent of Government Press, Superintendent of Agra, Medical School, Superintendent of Vaccination, Agra, Superintendent of Vaccination, Rohilcund and Kumaon, Commissioner of Customs.

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ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR 1861.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOCKET No. 967.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated the 25th January* 1861.

FORWARDS for information and guidance, Extract from Proceedings with Resolution, on the notes and remarks by the Hon'ble Sir H. B. E. Frere, dated 13th November, and of the Budget and Audit Committee, and orders on the same by the Hon'ble the President in Council as per last Column of the Tabular Statement.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, (*No.* 967.)—*Dated the* 25*th January* 1861.

READ Notes by the Hon'ble Sir H. B. E. Frere, dated the 13th November last, on the Budget Forms forwarded for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, with the Budget and Audit Committee's Report, No. 6, dated the 27th October last.

Read the Remarks of the Budget and Audit Committee on the above Notes, dated the 17th November last.

Read again the Financial Resolution of the 14th November last.

Read also the undermentioned papers:—

Office Memoranda from the Inspector General of the Accounts, Public Works Department, Nos. 13 and 41, dated, respectively, the 3rd November last, and the 15th instant.

Endorsement from Financial Department, No. 11944, dated the 6th ultimo.

Letter from the Budget and Audit Committee, No. 9, dated the 8th ultimo.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to pass orders on the Notes and Remarks above alluded to, as shewn in the last column of the

following Tabular Statement. The present orders, it will be observed, supersede in some cases the orders issued on the 14th November last, on the Budget and Audit Committee's Report No. 6, dated the 27th October last:—

Sir Bartle Frere's Notes.	Budget and Audit Committee's Remarks.	Orders of Govt.
"Abstract of separate Statements under the Government of India. It is observable that this general heading, "Government of India," is liable to, and does, mislead. The only items really belonging to the Government of India, are those in the 3rd Column—"General and Political." The details regarding the five Provinces under the direct management of the Supreme Government, have nothing more to do with the Government of India, than those of any other five Provinces in India. It would be very desirable, in future, to devise some name, which should better express what is meant. Perhaps, when Pegu and Tenasserim are united, it will not be inconvenient to treat all four Provinces separately like so many Lieutenant Governments. But if there are objections to this course, some name should be devised which, like "Separate Administrations" or "Commissions," would indicate what is really meant, leaving nothing to be included under the head "Government of India," but what is really part of the Imperial Receipt and Expenditure, as distinguished from what is local. 1. Eastern Settlements. 2. Oudh. 3. Nagpore. 4. Pegu and Martaban. 5. Tenasserim.	It is true, that the only items, that can strictly be called "Imperial" items are those entered under the head of "General and Political." But it cannot, the Committee respectfully submit, strictly speaking, be said, that the details regarding the Provinces of the Eastern Settlements, &c., have "nothing more to do with the Government of India than those of any other five Provinces in India" since the powers of the Governor of the Straits Settlements and the Commissioners of Oudh, Nagpore, &c., are more limited than the powers of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, or the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab, and many more questions from the former Provinces than from the latter, are in consequence submitted for orders of the Government of India. The accounts too of the former Provinces have always been rendered to the Accountant General to the Government of India, which Government must be regarded as immediately responsible for the Financial results. It is for these reasons, that the Provinces of the Eastern Settlements, Oudh, Nagpore, Pegu and Martaban, and Tenasserim, have heretofore been entered under the head of "Government of India;" but there does not appear to the Committee to be any objection for the future to adopt the course proposed by the	The course now suggested, appears to the President in Council to be the best course, and he directs that it be adopted.

Sir Bartle Frere's Notes.	Budget and Audit Committee's Remarks.	Orders of Govt.
	Honorable Sir Bartle Frere, of treating the said Provinces, separately, especially when the accounts come to be made over to the Local Accountants, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Committee's Report of the 30th July.	
It will be very desirable, in future years, to have "Sayer" and "Abkaree" shown separately as distinct Sub-divisions of "Land Revenue." Also, "Excise on Salt" distinct from "Customs."	The headings in these cases were taken from the Receipts and Disbursements of former years. But there will be no difficulty in entering the Receipts separately in the manner proposed. The Accountant General to the Government of India may be instructed accordingly.	The modified plan should be adopted.
Government of India—Revenues and Receipts, page 4. Will there be no License Tax Receipts ?	License Tax Receipts, should there be any, will be entered under the head of "Assessed Taxes." It was not thought necessary to provide for them in the Forms, pending the passing of the Act.	Approved.
Should Bengal Presidency Railway Receipts all go under the Government of India? Might they not better go separately under each Local Government?	It is, the Committee believe, quite right, that Bengal Presidency Railway Receipts should all be placed under the Government of India. They appertain to the Account Current with "London," and must be brought together by the Accountant General to the Government of India. All the payments also have to be made into the General Treasury, Calcutta. They may be classed as "Imperial," moreover, from the circumstance of the Railway Contracts being made with the Government of India.	The Committee's views are correct.
Public Works Expenditure consists of two grand classes— 1st. For works directly connected with the Administration, *e. g.*, Barracks, Jails, Court Houses, &c., which again fall under the two great Sub-Divisions, Military and Civil.	In considering the Forms proposed by the Committee, it must be borne in mind that they have reference to the Public Works of the *Civil* Department only. Military Public Works, and Public Works connected with the Indian Navy, will be exhibited in the Returns made by the	The plan now suggested by the Committee will, the President in Council considers, be a great improvement, and he directs that it be adopted.

Sir Bartle Frere's Notes.	Budget and Audit Committee's Remarks.	Orders of Govt.
2ndly. For works of public convenience and improvement, *e. g.*, Roads, Bridges, Canals, &c. The Forms put the 2nd of these classes along with the Civil Division of the 1st class, under the head of Civil Services. It is of importance that the broad line of distinction should be drawn, and that the Expenditure on the 2nd class of Public Works, Public Works Proper, should not be mixed up in the accounts with any other sort of expenditure. The Forms should be carefully collated with the Public Works Classification Report. There appears, as they now stand, no place for expenditure on Land for Railways, Govt. Establishment for do., Embankments, Irrigation Works, Government Work Shops, Mines, nor for Civil Buildings in Bengal. The classification of Public Works under six heads :— Government Houses, Public Buildings, ,, Gardens, Communications, Municipal Works, Marine, seems imperfect and inferior to that of the Classification Report, Pages 148 and 149 of the Public Works Code.	Military Finance Commission, and do not require notice in this place. In regard to the Civil Department, it may be observed, that in the specimen Forms, so far as the Public Works Charges are concerned, it was intended merely to shew how they would be fitted into the General Budget Forms, so as to be suitable as well for the Estimates and Receipts and Disbursements as for the Budget. They might have been entirely omitted for all purposes of a Budget, since they receive separate consideration and sanction, but as in the English system, Public Works Expenditure is exhibited under a particular section or division to which it properly appertains, it was deemed advisable to show how the several sections of the Public Works Budget would be distributed among the several Services ; but in doing this, it was not intended to interfere with the details of classification already fixed in the Public Works Department. Thus the Charges of the *Revenue Department* are to be shown as Charges against Income, whether under the head of Land Revenue, or of Customs, or Opium, or Salt, or Post Office, or any other; and in the same way all other "State" (*a*) Charges for Public Works might have been distributed each under its own class of Civil Service, such as those of Lieutenant Governors, Secretariats, &c., under Class II., those of Court Houses, Jails, &c., under Class III., and so on. (*a*) Charges directly connected with the Administration.	

Sir Bartle Frere's Notes.	Budget and Audit Committee's Remarks.	Orders of Govt.
	But following the English Forms, all Public Works Charges connected with the Civil Services, as well as all Public Works Charges for "Internal improvements," *have been collected together as Class No. I of Civil Services; and looking to the English practice noted above, the Forms appear to be strictly correct. There will, however, be no difficulty in separating the "State" Works, which it was proposed to enter under Class No. I of Civil Services, from the Works of "Internal improvement;" and if it is thought advisable that this course should be adopted, the Committee would suggest that all works of the description entered in the Public Works Budget under the latter † head, (with the exception perhaps of Electric Telegraph, which like Post Office is properly a Revenue Department,) should be given in the Budget	

* Charges for works of Public Convenience or Improvement.

† Class.	Department.	Sub-division.
Internal Improvement. (Works of Public Convenience or of Improvement.)	1. Municipal,	1. Town Buildings. 2. Markets. 3. Paving, &c., of streets. 4. Lighting 5. Water supply. 6. Sewerage.
	2. Marine,	1. Harbours and Navigation. 2. Light Houses.
	3. Industrial,	1. Mines. 2. Manufactures.
	4. Agricultural,	1. Irrigation Canals. 2. Tanks. 3. Dykes. 4. Drainage. 5. Forests.
	5. Communications,	1. Metalled Roads. 2. Unmetalled Roads. 3. Bridges. 4. Boat Bridges and Ferries. 5. Navigable Canals. 6. River Improvements. 7. Accommodation for Travellers.
	6. Railways,	
	7. Electric Telegraphs,	

Sir Bartle Frere's Notes.	Budget and Audit Committee's Remarks.	Orders of Govt.
	Forms under a separate *division* after "Army" and "Navy," the necessary alteration being made in the distinguishing letters under which the several *divisions* are entered. The whole of the Public Works Expenditure will then be entered in a clear and intelligible manner. The Charges for each Revenue Department will be shewn under such Department as they appear in the Public Works Budget; the Charges for Civil Services will be shown as a class of Civil Service, with the details given in the Public Works Budget; and the charges for works of Internal improvement will be kept distinct as in the Public Works Budget.	

No. 239 A.—*From Secretary to Government, to Accountant, North Western Provinces.—Dated Camp Jounpore, the* 21*st February* 1861.

SIR,—With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 969, dated the 25th ultimo, a copy of which has been sent to you direct, I am desired to request you to furnish the several Officers, who submit to you their Accounts and Estimates on which the Budgets will be based, with such instructions as may seem to you to be called for, sending a copy thereof for the information of Government.

NOTIFICATION. No. 255 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Camp, the* 28*th February* 1861.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President in Council, in the Military Department, under date the 28th January 1861, is re-published for general observance, and attention to the instructions which it contains.

DOCKET No. 953.—*From Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated the* 28*th January* 1861.

FORWARDS for information, and for adoption of the measures necessary to ensure economy, and for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette*, Extract from Proceedings, with Resolution by the Hon'ble the President in Council, on the subject of the expenditure of the Commissariat Department.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President in Council, in the Military Department, (No. 953.)—*Dated the 28th January* 1861.

READ Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 389, dated 24th October 1860, paragraphs 7 and 8, regarding the expenditure of the Commissariat Department for 1858-59.

Read report of the Military Finance Commission, No. 3309, dated 28th December 1860.

RESOLUTION.—1st.—The Bengal Commissariat expenditure of 1858-59, amounted to little short of 4 millions sterling, and a hope was expressed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, in reviewing the report, that the result of the investigations of the Military Finance Commission would enable the Government of India, to bring this expenditure, which he justly characterizes as "enormous," within reasonable limits.

2nd.—It appears from the report of the Military Finance Commission, now before Government, that the total Commissariat expenditure of 1858-59 was, for all India, upwards of £ 67,30,000. This had been closely approached by the expenditure for 1859-60, which was £ 6,470,000, and the expenditure of the current year will also appear excessively high, not owing entirely to the actual charges of the year, but partly to the settlement of arrear charges of former years.

3rd.—The Military Finance Commission bear testimony to the exertions of the Commissaries General and of many of their subordinates to reduce these enormous charges, and they bring to notice, that the power to do so rests only in part with the Officers of the Commissariat Department.

4th.—This is greatly owing to the system whereby a variety of Miscellaneous charges have been imposed on the Commissariat Department, over which the Commissary General, and the Executive Officer of the Department could exercise little or no direct control; the Commissariat Department in such cases being simply bound to comply with the requisitions of other Departments whereby the Commissariat disbursements have been greatly enlarged; and the enormous expenditure classed under the head "Commissariat" has been viewed, as if incurred to the full extent for its own Departmental purposes, and under its own Departmental direction and control.

5th.—It is resolved, therefore, to relieve the Commissariat Department from bearing the entire responsibility of this large miscellaneous expenditure, and to place on those who originate the demands, the responsibility for the extent of their requisitions, thereby confining the responsibility of the Commissariat Department to disbursements proper to those specified services for which the Commissariat General directly incurs expenditure on account of his own Department, and to the rates at which the demands of other Departments are met. The expenditure incurred on account of supplies to other Departments, as well as the payments made by the Commissariat for supplies directly procured by other Departments will hereafter be exhibited separately in the accounts.

6th.—With a view to check the supplies of Barrack Furniture and Barrack Conveniences, to be provided by the Commissariat Department, their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief in India, and of the Armies of Madras and Bombay will be requested to cause an estimate of Barrack requirements for the troops, to be at once prepared by the Quarter Master General of the Army for the remaining portion of this year, and for the year next ensuing, the same being transmitted to the respective Commissaries General for incorporation in their estimates. Further, to control expenditure, an estimate of Barrack expenditure will in future be prepared by the Executive Commissariat Officer and laid monthly before the Commanding Officer of the Station, with such remarks thereon as the Commissariat Office may think necessary to offer. This estimate is to be thoroughly examined and reviewed by the Commanding Officer before being ordered to be complied with, and at the end of each month the actual expense incurred on account of these supplies is to be submitted to the same Officer for his examination and approval, which he will record on the documents themselves, making a written report in cases of disapproval.

7th.—The documents, thus authenticated, are to be forwarded as vouchers with the accounts of the supplying Officer, and it is to be understood, that the responsibility for the *supplies* as well as for the attendant expenditure, will rest with the Commanding Officer until finally recognized and passed by the Audit Department, the responsibility for the *rates* at which the supplies have been made resting on the Commissariat Officer.

8th.—A similar course is to be pursued in regard to Hospital supplies.

9th.—Each Medical Officer is to submit a monthly estimate of his probable demands as respects quantities, the rates at which the articles are procurable being affixed thereto by the Local Commissariat Officer, the respective responsibilities of these Officers being, as above indicated, in the case of Barrack supplies.

10th.—At the end of each month a statement of the actual expenditure incurred on the estimate is to be submitted to the Medical Officer, who, after comparing it with the estimate, will signify his approval or otherwise.

11th.—These documents will then be submitted to the Deputy Inspector General, who, after careful scrutiny as to the propriety of the quantities and the charges will record his opinion, thus enabling the Auditor of Commissariat accounts to verify the charges and fix responsibility wherever necessary.

12th.—In the same manner all expenditure incurred by any department on the requisition of any Officer, will be submitted by the head of the Department for the approval of that Officer, who will signify such approval by attaching a certificate to that effect under his own signature, and the responsibility for the expenditure, with the exception of the rates as above stated, will rest with him until the charge is finally admitted by. the Audit Department.

13th.—Thus the responsibility for charges, for supplies incurred by the Commissary General for other Departments, will be equitably distributed between the Commissariat Department and the Officers who make the demand.

14th.—The Commissary General and the Examiner of Commissariat accounts will, in communication with the Military Finance Department, issue to the authorities under their control, such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to give effect to the arrangements for ensuring the strict economy herein enjoined.

15th.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, will be requested to impress on all Officers under his control, the necessity for exercising the most careful supervision over the demands made by them on the Commissariat, and to explain fully the system now ordered; a similar request will be conveyed through the Goverments of Madras and Bombay to the Commander-in-Chief of those Presidencies.

No. 1731.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated* 11*th February* 1861.

READ the following:—

No. 47.—*From Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort William, to Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.—Dated the* 29*th January* 1861.

SIR,—With a view to decrease correspondence, I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, whether Civil Auditors may not safely be entrusted with power to permit Government servants visiting England to draw their salaries during absence through their Agents on guarantee, instead of, as is now the case, going up to Government for sanction in each individual case.

RESOLUTION.

Financial Department, Fort William.—Dated 11*th February* 1861.

THE President in Council sees no objection to the grant of the authority asked for by the Civil Auditor.

To all the Local Governments and the Civil Auditors, for information and guidance.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department,

No. 2325.—*Dated* 21*st February* 1861.

No. 150 A.—From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, Fort William.—Dated Camp Benares, the 7th February 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to bring to the notice of the Honorable the President in Council, that the practice hitherto observed in your Office, of sending a copy of the orders of the Government of India, sanctioning Establishments, Pensions, &c., direct to the Civil Auditor of the North Western Provinces, but not to the Accountant, entails an unnecessary expense in the preparation of a copy of those orders in this Office, for transmission to the latter Officer.

2. The Accountant of these Provinces is a sort of Check Auditor, as well as Accountant; and Mr. J. L. Lushington states that, so long as the system of Audit and Account at present in force in the North Western Provinces continues, he should be furnished with, or at all events see, a copy of all documents which are sent to the Office of Audit.

3. No extra expense is incurred in this Office in communicating the orders of this Government to the Offices of Account and Audit; one copy only being made and sent to the Accountant for *registry and transmission to the Civil Auditor.*

4. I am, therefore, desired by the Lieutenant Governor to suggest that in future, a copy of the Orders of the Government of India of the nature adverted to, may be forwarded direct to the Accountant of these Provinces, instead of to the Civil Auditor, for registry and transmission to the latter Officer. This arrangement, besides possessing the advantage of simplicity, would save the expense of transcription in this Office of a copy for the Accountant.

RESOLUTION.

Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 21*st February* 1861.

THE Governor General in Council is of opinion, that the better plan would be to send a copy of the orders to the Accountant, in addition to the copy now furnished to the Auditor, and he directs that this plan be adopted in future in all cases of sanction to charges on account of Establishments, Pensions, &c.

To the Governments of Bengal, North Western Provinces, Punjab, Madras and Bombay.

To the Accountants General, Governments of India, Madras and Bombay; and the Accountants, Bengal, North Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

No. 530.—*Financial Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 2nd April* 1861.

THE following correspondence, published by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, relative to the allowance to which an Uncovenanted Servant of Government is entitled while on sick leave to England is re-published from the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th March 1861, for general information :—

No. 261 OF 1860-61.—*To* C. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.—Dated Bombay, Civil Auditor's Office, the 9th February* 1861.

SIR,—Mr. Dalzell, of the Uncovenanted Service, who has been in England on Sick Certificate upwards of a year, was allowed for twelve months from the date of his quitting his appointment, half, and from the expiration of this twelve months to date of rejoining, one-third of his allowances.

2. He now, I presume, under that part of the Supreme Government Notification, dated 16th October 1857, which is given in the margin,* prefers the following claim, *viz* :—

The half-pay for the period of transit from Kurrachee to Bombay.

To half-pay for twelve months in England.

To half-pay for the time spent in rejoining from Bombay to Kurrachee.

* "On the condition that during this additional period the absentee shall draw the same rate of allowances as are granted by Clause 3 of Section V."

3. It seems to me that, as under Clause 3, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, marginally* quoted, one year is the limit assigned to half allowance *during the whole period of absence,* an Officer cannot get half-pay for more than twelve months *after leaving his Station,* and that the words of the Notification, quoted in the margin* at paragraph 2, must in all cases where an Officer has exceeded twelve months' absence from his Station, counting special and sick leave together, be held to refer to that part of Clause 3 of Section V., which is marginally given.

* During one year of the entire period of absence under this Rule the absentee will be subjected to a deduction of one-half, and during the remainder to a deduction of two-thirds of his allowances.

4. In other words the special leave taken under the Notification of the Government of India, being taken for the purpose of reaching a Port from which to embark on Sick Certificate, appears to me a species of sick leave, and therefore to be subject to the proviso in Clause 3 of one year being the limit of absence from duty on half-pay.

5. In order that the doubt on this point may be set at rest, I beg respectfully to be favored with the early instructions of His Honor in Council thereon.

No. 2580.—*From* C. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India, to the Civil Auditor at Bombay.—Dated Fort William, the 13th March* 1861.

Financial Department.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 261, dated 9th ultimo, I am directed to inform you, that if, as appears to be the case, Mr. Dalzell, of the Uncovenated Service, had sick leave for twelve months only from the time he left Bombay, he is clearly entitled, with reference to the Financial Notifications, Nos. 36 and 42, dated respectively the 11th July 1856, and the 14th October 1857, to half-pay* for the regulated period of transit from Kurrachee to Bombay for the full twelve months of his absence, and for the regulated period for rejoining his appointment at Kurrachee after landing at Bombay.

Not exceeding £ 600 per annum.

EXTRACT of Proceedings of the Board of Audit, (No. 3.)—Dated 8th February 1861.

THE following communications on the allocation of certain classes of expenditure were brought under consideration :—

Memorandum from President, Military Finance Department, No. 2850, dated 22nd November 1860.

Ditto Ditto No. 3,249, dated 20th December 1860.

Ditto Ditto „ 3,437, dated 10th January 1861, with annexures.

Memorandum from the Accountant General at Madras, dated December 1860, with remarks by the authorities in Bengal.

Letters from Madras Accountant General, Nos. 1062 and 1063, dated 24th January 1861.

Report of the Accountant General to the Government of India forwarded to the Secretary to the Financial Department of the Government of India, No. 1423, dated 8th November 1860.

The following appears to be the existing practice in respect to the undermentioned charges :—

ECCLESIASTICAL CHARGES.

In Bengal, the entire charge of the Ecclesiastical Establishment is borne by the Civil Department. Expenditure outside of the Establishment incurred specially for the Troops, as in the case of Roman Catholic Priests and Presbyterian Chaplains attached to Regiments and Brigades, is borne by the Military Department. As far as can be ascertained, the practice is similar in the other Presidencies.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.

In the Bengal Presidency, the charges connected with the Medical College Hospital, the Eye Infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, and similar Institutions, are borne by the Civil Department.

In Madras, the expenses of the Eye Infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, Lying-in-Hospital, and probably some others, are charged to the Military Department.

The entire allowances of Civil Surgeons in Bengal, and the Civil allowances of Medical Officers connected with Public Institutions, are audited by the Civil Pay Master, and constitute a Civil charge. The Military allowances of Officers connected with Public Institutions are audited by the Military Audit Department, but adjusted as a Civil charge. In Madras it is believed that similar allowances are adjusted as a Military charge.

The net Military pay of Medical Officers in Civil employ in Bengal (with the exception of Officers employed exclusively in the duties of Civil Stations) is audited by the Military Examiner and adjusted as a Military charge.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

The Military Secretariat (in common with the other Government Secretariats) is in all the Presidencies a Civil charge. The Accountant General at Madras remarks, that it ought to be a Military charge.

DONATIONS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO MILITARY SERVICE FUNDS.

In Bengal and Madras, the contributions of Government to the Service Funds, both Civil and Military, are borne as a charge of the Civil Department. In Bombay, the expenditure is adjusted as a Military charge.

OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

House-rent and Batta paid at Madras to Officers of Her Majesty's Squadron in the Indian Seas, are borne as a charge of the Madras Presidency. The Accountant General

at Madras states, that the vessels render no service to that Presidency, and the charge should be borne by the General Government of India.

In considering these questions with a view to define the allotment of the expenditure, and to secure the uniform adjustment of the Disbursements at all the Presidencies, it may be convenient to state the principles by which the Board have been guided in arriving at the conclusions recorded in the following instructions. They are of opinion that no change of practice ought as a rule to be permitted, unless such change is required for the purpose of securing uniformity of classification and account; and that when any change is on this account necessary, the prescribed new rule should follow the practice most generally in use, if not otherwise objectionable, so as to retain as much as possible the means of comparison with the expenditure of former years on the same accounts.

RESOLVED.—That, with reference to the foregoing remarks, the following rules be prescribed for the guidance of the Offices of Audit and Account, Civil and Military, respectively.

I.— ECCLESIASTICAL CHARGES.

1. All expenditure connected with Chaplains and other incumbents on the fixed Ecclesiastical Establishment to be audited by the Civil Pay Masters, and adjusted as charges of the Civil Department.

2. All expenditure connected with Roman Catholic Priests and with Chaplains not on the Establishment, but engaged specially for the Troops, to be audited by the Military Examiners, and adjusted as charges of the Military Department.

II.—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.

3. The expenditure connected with Public Hospitals, such as the Lying-in-Hospital, Eye Infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, and Medical College Hospital, to be audited and adjusted as charges of the Civil Department.

4. The entire allowances of a Medical Officer employed exclusively in the duties of a Civil Station to be audited in the Civil Department, and adjusted as a Civil charge.

5. The net Military pay of Medical Officers attached to Public Institutions and other Civil appointments when drawn in addition to other allowances to be audited and adjusted as a Military charge, and all other allowances as a charge of the Civil Department.

III.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

6. The expenses of the Military Secretariats to be adjusted as a charge in the Civil Department. Military pay proper to be audited and adjusted as a charge of the Military Department.

IV.—DONATIONS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO SERVICE FUNDS.

7. Contributions of the state to the Service Funds, both Civil and Military, embracing donations, difference of exchange and additional interest on capital held in Bonds or Treasury Notes, to be adjusted in the Civil Branch as charges of the Civil Department.

V.—OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

8. Payments to Officers of the Royal Navy when made for special services rendered to a particular Presidency to be borne as a charge of that Presidency. Payments made for the general service of the Empire, or for a service in which doubts may arise as to the particular Presidency benefitted, to be adjusted as a charge of the General Government of India. The existing mode of payment at Madras to be continued, and the charge finally adjusted in the Madras Books as a charge of the Government of India.

ORDERED.—That Extract of these Proceedings be forwarded to the undermentioned Officers and Departments :—

To the Auditor General of India,
To the Chief of the Military Finance Dept. } For the issue of the necessary orders to the Departments.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, for information and for communication to the several subordinate Governments.

No. 2514.—*Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 2nd March* 1861.

As the Rules prescribed by the Board of Audit, appear to the Governor General in Council to be unobjectionable, he directs that they be communicated to the several subordinate Governments and Administrations.

No. 335 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 18th April* 1861.

THE following Notification, No. 65, of the 30th March (ultimo), published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd instant, is re-published for general information :—

No. 65.—*Fort William, the 30th March* 1861.

Read a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 159 of 1860, dated 17th October.

Read also paragraphs 5 and 6 of another Despatch, No. 165 of 1860, dated 24th October.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, to promulgate the following rule for regulating the time to be allowed to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers when proceeding to join their appointments either by Railways or by Sea :—

" For the portion of the journey traversable by Railway, one hundred miles a day are allowed; for the portion traversable by Steamer, one hundred miles a day, or the time actually occupied in the voyage, when, by accident, the duration of the voyage, exceeds the time calculated at the rate of one hundred miles a day."

No. 747 A.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 23rd April* 1861.

THE following letter, No. 630, dated 25th ultimo, received from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, prohibiting the insertion, in the Almanacs published for the use of the Courts and Officials, of the Juloos era, is published for general information :—

No. 591.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—Dated Fort William, the 25th March* 1861.

Home Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 138, dated the 13th instant, bringing to the notice of the Government of India, that the continuance of the era termed "Juloos," or reign of the Mogul Emperor, or King of Delhie in the Persian table of corresponding dates, or Almanac published each year, for the use of the Courts and Officials, may occasion inconvenience, or be liable to misrepresentation.

2nd.—In reply, I am directed to request that the insertion of the "Juloos" era may be discontinued and prohibited, and the year of Her Majesty's reign substituted in all Almanacs and Tables of corresponding dates for future years published under the authority of Government.

No. 3531.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 15*th March* 1861.

Read the following:—

No. 1228.—From Accountant General to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 2nd November 1860.

SIR,—My attention has lately been drawn to the practice observed in making advances and payments from the General Treasury under "Treasury Orders" or special sanction of the Governments of India and Bengal, without Audit.

2. Audit is not necessary in respect to advances for general purposes to Officers in account with any of the Offices of account, such as those to the Presidency Pay-Master, the Superintendent of Marine, and the Mint Master, all which are debited to the Officers concerned in the accounts of the General Treasury and this Office, and are, as a matter of course, accounted for by them. But there are other advances and payments, some of which are noted in the margin, which, though not made to Officers rendering accounts, nor for a general, but a special purpose, are nevertheless authorized and paid without the cognizance of the Audit Department, and according to existing practice, are admitted as a final charge in account.

Advances for pay to Clerks of the Foreign Office.
Travelling Allowance, &c.
Ditto for purchase of materials for Public Presses.
Payments for purchase of publication.

3. The objection to the practice in the cases described is obvious; a charge disbursed by the Sub-Treasurer on the authority of a Government order may, by the merest informality either in his Office or the Civil Auditor's, be again disbursed on an audited bill, or advances of a personal nature, either adjustable by recovery or audit from a pay bill or otherwise, may never be adjusted, and thus both the order and the bill being recognized as sufficient vouchers, a double or excess charge might be disbursed and admitted in account.

4. I would accordingly suggest that the following rules be laid down for the observance of the Sub-Treasurer as well as the several Secretariat Departments of the Governments of India and Bengal:—

1*st*.—Advances or payments debitable directly or indirectly as Civil charges, will be made by the Sub-Treasurer on a Government order only, on the conditions that it conveys an express direction to the Sub-Treasurer, (in a printed Form A.) to make the disbursement, and that it is registered, either by the Accountant General, the Accountant of the Government of Bengal, or the Civil Auditor.

2*nd*.—Advances or payments so authorized, if made on account, and to be ultimately vouched and audited, must first be registered, by the Accountant General, or Accountant of Bengal, according as the amount may be adjustable in account with the one or the other Officer, and advances or payments of a personal nature or which constitute a charge to the State, of the description usually requiring audit, must be registered by the Civil Auditor, whose registry will be accepted by the adjusting Office of account as tantamount to an audit.

5. It may be remarked that it is not necessary to lay down similar rules for other Treasuries under this Government, as payments made for them are invariably held unadjusted, however authorized, until supported by audited bills, and the procedure now suggested will tend to place the accounts of the General Treasury under the operation of the same general rule.

TREASURY ORDER.

——————————Department.

No.

Dated——————————

To

THE SUB-TREASURER,

Fort William.

SIR,

I am directed to request that you will pay to——————————

——————————————————————————

——————————————————————————

REGISTERED No.——— DATE.———

the sum of Company's Rupees——————————

——————————————————————————

——————————————————————————

on account of——————————————————

——————————————————————————

——————————————————————————

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of India.

N. B.—This order must be registered before payment.

By the Accountant General, or Accountant Government of Bengal if for an advance or payment on account.

By the Civil Auditor, if for a payment of the description usually requiring audit.

RESOLUTION.

Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 15*th March* 1861.

The Governor General in Council approves the Rules proposed by the Accountant General to the Government of India, in the 4th paragraph of the above letter, in respect to payments and advances made from the Sub-Treasurer's Offices in India, and directs that they be observed by all the Local Governments, and the several Officers concerned.

No. 94.—*Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 26*th April* 1861.

THE following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for the information and guidance of the Officers concerned:—

No. 39.—*India Office.—London, the* 16*th March* 1861.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Financial.

MY LORD,—1. With reference to my Despatch in this Department, dated the 15th March last, No. 41, requesting that Civil Servants, to whom leave of absence was granted,

should be required to furnish, on their arrival in this country, certificates, stating the particulars of their leave, absentee allowance, &c., I have to call your attention to the inconvenience which is experienced at this Office in consequence of the continued omission by Civil Servants to furnish the required certificates.

2. I forward herewith a Form of Certificate applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants, to whom leave of absence may in future be granted; and I have to request that you will notify, for the information of the Service generally, that no absentee allowance will be issued in this Country to any Civil Servant who shall omit to transmit such Certificate to this Office.

This Certificate granted by the Civil Auditor to be forwarded to the India Office immediately on arrival.

Name, Service and Designation of the party obtaining leave.	Nature and period of the leave.	Date of intended departure of Vessel from Calcutta.	Portion of salary passed in advance at Calcutta.	Rate of allowance to be drawn in England or not.	Date from which the first payment is to commence.
				In England.	
				In Calcutta.	

Calcutta *Civil Auditor*

No. 4874.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Officiating Civil Auditor, North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the* 19*th April* 1861.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 9, dated 14th January last, I am directed to inform you, that the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt temporary Establishments of the description noted in the margin, specially entertained by Officers when absent from their Sudder Stations on tours of inspection from the operation of the Rule of the 14th February 1860.

Burkundazes.
Bhistees.
Sweepers.
Khallassees.
Coolies.

RESOLUTION.

No. 96.—*Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 8*th May* 1861.

Certain applications for additional establishments having been submitted for consideration and orders since the Budget Estimates for the current Official year were passed, His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes, that such applications cannot be complied with, unless the expenditure on account of them can be met by a reduction of other items of expenditure under the heads of service to which the applications in question appertain.

This principle has already been enunciated on more than one occasion.

It was explained in the Report of the Budget and Audit Committee No. 6, of the 27th October 1860, that the Budget Estimates were to exhibit the "scale of charge" of

the year; and it was pointed out, that that scale of charge should embrace, under each department, the whole of the charges appertaining to such department, whether to be paid in the Presidency to which they belong or elsewhere. Separate provision was made only for "extraordinary expenditure rendered necessary by unforeseen emergency;" and it was remarked, on paragraph 38 of the Budget and Audit Committee's Report, No. 10, of the 18th January 1861, in respect to *such* expenditure, "that as all charges of whatever "character that have to be included in the Budget Estimates as the scale of charges "for the year, should be definitely and clearly set forth in the Budget Estimates of the "several Departments, and brought under fixed and clearly defined heads, and based on "calculations sufficiently specific to be capable of verification, the extraordinary expendi-"ture referred to, does not come within the above, nor is it expenditure on account of "petty contingencies or miscellaneous items for which provision is made in the Budget "Estimates for various purposes regularly recognized by Government and classed under "fixed heads of service. It is confined to expenditure on account of Wars, Famines, "Inundations, and such like occasions which cannot ordinarily be foreseen, and may best "be provided for by special grants as the emergencies arise."

The Governor General in Council requires, that the Rules thus laid down shall be strictly adhered to; that the sums sent in by the Local Governments and passed by this Government, shall be held to be sufficient for the wants of the Local Governments for the year; and that these sums shall in no instance be exceeded except in cases of the description above-mentioned, and in cases of pensions and gratuities, the occasions for which cannot be accurately foretold and certainly provided for in the Budgets.

In all other cases, whether of establishments or casual charges, the requirements of the Local Governments will be sufficiently met by the arrangement set forth in the Resolution of this Department, No. 11322, of the 15th November 1860, under which the heads given in Column 3 of the Statement entered in the margin, were prescribed as the heads to which specific sums would be appropriated, and within the limits of which the Local Governments would be at liberty to expend at discretion subject to the following provisions, *viz*:—

Division of Service.	Class of Service.	Department of service to which specific sums will be appropriated.
A	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.
B	Charges against Income.	I. Revenue Departments:— 1. Land Revenue, &c. 2 Assessed Taxes. 3. Customs. 4. Salt. 5. Opium. 6. Stamps. 7. Post Office. 8. Electric Telegraph. 9. Superannuation Pensions. 10. Miscellaneous. II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. III. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. IV. Miscellaneous payments.
B	Civil Services.	I. Public Works. II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments. III. Law and Justice. 1. Courts. 2. Jails. IV. Police. V. Education, Science and Art. VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services. VII. Superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities for charitable and other purposes. VIII. Marine. IX. Miscellaneous. X. Civil Contingencies, special and temporary.

"1*st*. That any alteration in the distribution of the charges of a department be at "once reported with all details, as at present, to the Government of India.

"*2ndly.* That no salary of any Officer appointed by any Government can be altered or re-distributed without the sanction of the Government of India, previously obtained.

"*3rdly.* That no general rates of pay or allowances shall be altered, nor any charge incurred, which can pledge the Government beyond the year to which the Estimate relates, without the sanction of the Government of India; and

"*4thly.* That all existing Rules relating to the control of the Government of India over pensions and superannuations remain in force."

The Governor General in Council desires that the attention of all Departments, Governments, and Officers, be specially directed to these rules; and he requests that in future, all Officers will refrain from sending in any applications for expenditure in excess of the Budget grants, except in special cases of the nature referred to above.

Subsidiary orders in connection with the charges of the Military Department will be issued, in accordance with the principle of the above instructions, by the Military Finance Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be sent to the Departments, Governments, and Officers, noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and for the issue of further necessary orders.

Foreign, Home, Military and Public Works Departments.
Governments of Bengal North Western Provinces, Punjab, Madras and Bombay.
Military Finance Department and the Mint Committee, Calcutta.
Auditor General and Accountant General to the Government of India and the Deputy Auditors General and Accountants to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North Western Provinces and the Punjab.
Sub-Treasurers, Fort William, Madras and Bombay.
Civil Pay Masters, Fort William, Madras, Bombay, the North Western Provinces and the Punjab.

No. 5759.—*From Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, the 15th May* 1861.

FORWARDS copy of a letter addressed to the Auditor General of India, approving of his ruling, that all charges sanctioned by Government, which may not have been included in the Budget Estimates, must be added to the sanctioned Grants under the proper heads of service, and pointing out, that all charges disallowed by Government which may have been included in the Budget Estimates, must be deducted by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General from the sanctioned Grants, under the proper heads of service.

No. 5724.—*From Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to Auditor General of India.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the 15th May* 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication No. 99, dated the 15th ultimo, forwarding copy of a correspondence which has passed between you and the Officiating Deputy Auditor General and Accountant of the Punjab, wherein you have ruled, that all charges sanctioned by Government which may not have been included in the Budget Estimates, must be added by him to the sanctioned Grants under the proper heads of service, and you request that provision be made to keep the Audit Departments duly informed of all charges in the public expenditure for entry in the Audit Ledgers.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council approves of your ruling, and to point out at the same time, that all charges disallowed by Government, which may have been included in the Budget Estimates, must be deducted by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General from the sanctioned Grants under the proper heads of service.

3. It is impossible to state with certainty from the information in this Office, what Establishments, sanctioned or disallowed since the Budgets were prepared, have been

entered in the Budgets. Lists are therefore under preparation in this Office, shewing all Establishments and Charges sanctioned or disallowed since the beginning of December last. These, as soon as they are completed, will be forwarded to the Departments, Governments, Administrations and Officers noted at foot, with a request, that they will submit statements to this Department, shewing which of such Establishments and Charges have been included in their Budgets. On receipt of these statements, orders will be issued in respect to the additions or deductions that will have to be made in the Budget Estimates.

4. It will be clearly understood, that the above course has been adopted only in respect to Grants which may have been sanctioned during the period when the Budget was under preparation, or before it was finally adopted. In future no expenditure will be sanctioned which is not included in the Budgets, unless upon the most urgent grounds.

No. 3401.—*From Officiating Accountant, Punjaub, to the Auditor General, Fort William.—Dated Lahore, the 28th March* 1861.

SIR,—I request the favor of your informing me whether it is necessary under the provision of paragraph 35 of the Budget and Audit Committee's Report, No. 10 of the 18th January, to report all charges for which provision has not been made in the Budget, the sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department having been accorded subsequent to its compilation and despatch.

For instance, by the orders of Government of India, dated the 14th instant, the following is sanctioned as temporary arrangement:—For the survey of the Punjab River, debitable to this Government from 1st December 1860, a Moonshee on Rupees 30 per mensem, and two Pilots on Rs. 12 each per mensem.

As no provision is made for this charge in the Budget, I am doubtful how the charge is to be exhibited in our accounts.

No. 98.—*From the Auditor General of India, to the Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Punjaub.—Dated the 15th April* 1861.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 3401, dated 28th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you, that all charges sanctioned by Government which may not have been included in the Budget Estimates, must be added by you to the sanctioned Grants under the proper heads of service, and intimation of such additions will be communicated to this Department by the Financial Department of the Government of India for the purposes of the appropriation audit.

No. 99.—*Office of the Auditor General of India, Fort William.—Dated 15th April* 1861.

Copy of the above submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, with the request that if the ruling is approved, the necessary provision may be made to keep the Audit Departments duly informed of all changes in the public expenditure for entry on the Audit Ledgers.

CIRCULAR No. 834 A. OF 1861.—*From Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to all Officers, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 11th June* 1861.

Financial Department.

SIR,—The Government of India in the Financial Department having directed that applications for sanction to extra expenditure should state whether such expenditure

can be provided for out of the Budget Grants, I am directed to request that you will submit every such application to Government through the Deputy Auditor, and Accountant General, in order that he may endorse upon it a certificate, either that the item of disbursement was foreseen and specifically provided for in the Estimates of the Local Officers, or that the amount of expenditure proposed, can be met from the sums reserved in the Budget under the particular head of appropriation.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Deparment, No. 6053.—*Dated the* 14*th May* 1861.

READ the following :—

EXTRACT of Proceedings of the Board of Audit, No. 1, *dated* 10*th May* 1861.

THE Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th instant, containing rules for the introduction of Transfer Receipts for official purposes, in lieu of Bills of Exchange, having already been submitted to Government for information, it was *ordered* further, that extra copies be sent to Government, with the request that the rules may be communicated to the Local Governments, for the issue of the necessary orders at the several Presidencies.

Financial Department, Fort William, the 14*th May* 1861.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the above Extract and of the Notification be sent to the Governments of Bengal, North Western Provinces, Punjab, Madras, Bombay and the Eastern Settlements, for information and the issue of further necessary orders; and also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Administrations under the control of that Department.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 7049.—*Dated* 21*st May* 1861.

READ the following :—

No. 489.—*From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.—Dated* 9*th April* 1861.

SIR,—In his letter of 11th February 1859, the Director of Public Instruction recommended, and by their order of 26th idem, this Government sanctioned, for Deputy Inspectors of Schools, when absent from Head Quarters on duty, a daily allowance of 1 Rupee per diem, for the whole period of absence, in addition to a mileage allowance of 4 annas per mile, for the distance actually travelled by them.

2. Both allowances had accordingly up to January last, been simultaneously passed by the Audit Office. The late Officiating Civil Auditor, however, in submitting,* the matter for the consideration of this Government, gave it as his opinion, that the daily allowance should be granted, as in the case of other Officers, *only when halting on duty while absent from Head Quarters,* and the mileage for distance actually travelled, the former being inadmissible for days on which the latter was claimed.

* Letter to Government, 23rd January 1861.

3. Concurring in the view taken of the question by his predecessor, Mr. Raynor observed, that according to the acceptation of the term "halt," for audit purposes, an officer changing his locality within an interval of 24 hours, whether during the day or at night could not be considered to have made a regular halt on that day, and that he had never known halts to be otherwise reckoned in practice as giving a claim to halting allowance.

"A halt is always construed to mean an "interval of 24 hours, (more or less) coming between the interval of 24 hours, during which an Officer has changed his "locality. It is quite impossible to pass "an officer's travelling allowance for 30 "days of a month, and also halting allowance for 30 more merely in consequence "of his moving at night, and remaining "stationary during the day.

4. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools are, it is to be remarked, the only Officers in the Educational Department of this Presidency, who draw both mileage and a daily allowance during their tours of duty.

5. On referring to the Director of Public Instruction, the question whether this exception need be maintained, and whether the daily allowance drawn by Deputy Inspectors might not, as suggested by Mr. Raynor, be changed into haltage, the latter to be drawn only on those days on which no journey was performed, the Director of Public Instruction replied, that he was not prepared to recommend the change advocated by the Civil Auditor. "On the contrary," he added, "I should prefer the rule, which now applies to the Deputy Inspectors, being made applicable to the Inspectors. As observed by Mr. Ricketts in his report * on travelling allowances, the allowance which in addition to the mileage for distance actually travelled, is granted to Officers of the Educational Department and others similarly circumstanced, who have frequent and long journeys to perform, whether it be a haltage or a daily allowance is intended to cover, "the increased expenses incident to absence from home, batta to servants, breakage, lodgings, &c." All these expenses have equally to be defrayed on days of which a part only is spent in travelling, as on those days on which there is no travelling, and if the allowance, intended to meet them, be withheld because a mileage allowance has been drawn for a certain number of miles travelled during the night, the object with which the former is sanctioned is defeated."

Last page on Sheet I.

6. Under the opinion thus expressed this Government have been unwilling to alter the present rule, regulating the travelling allowances of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, under which they have been in the habit of drawing a daily allowance during the whole period of their absence from Head Quarters, on duty, as well as mileage. They were not, however, prepared to make any change as regards the travelling allowances of Inspectors of Schools.

7. The decision arrived at on the first of the two points just noticed being adverse to the opinion entertained of the question by Mr. Waterfield, the present Officiating Civil Auditor, he has requested that the matter should be reported to the Government of India. I have the honor therefore, by desire of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, to submit with the above summary of proceedings, a copy of the correspondence, * that has passed on the subject, and to request their instructions on the point; *viz*, whether Deputy Inspectors of Schools, absent from Head Quarters on duty are (in addition to mileage for the distance actually travelled) to receive a daily allowance for the whole period of absence or haltage, only for the days that they may not travel.

* Letter from Director of Public Instruction, 3rd December 1860, No. 2143.
" from Officiating Civil Auditor, 20th December 1860, No. 888.
Order thereon, 10th January 1861, No. 42.
Letter from Officiating Civil Auditor, 23rd January 1861, No. 30.
Order thereon, 5th February 1861, No. 182
Letter from Director, Public Instruction, 12th February 1861, No. 252.
Order thereon, 2nd March 1861 No 322.
Letter from the Officiating Civil Auditor, 20th March 1861, No. 88.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department.

READ the following letters:—

No. 2143.—*From Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.—Dated* 3*rd December* 1860.

SIR,—It has been represented to me by two of the Inspectors of schools (Colonel Pears * and Mr. Fowler,) that the Civil Auditor has declined to pass to them the authorized halting allowance for a day on which, after having halted at a station on duty and spent perhaps more than the usual number of working hours in the performance of that duty, they have proceeded during the night to another station, and drawn the prescribed mileage allowance for the journey.

* The letters are enclosed. Requested to be returned.

2. The present rule for travelling allowance as applicable to Inspector of Schools, is that, while absent on duty from Head Quarters, they shall draw a mileage allowance of eight annas a mile, for distance actually travelled, and a halting allowance of Rupees four per diem, provided that the latter shall not be drawn at the same place for a period in excess of twelve days.

3. The construction of the Civil Auditor, that the latter allowance is not to be drawn for any day, of which a part is spent in travelling, appears to me to be erroneous, and, inasmuch as it tends to discourage the practice of travelling by night, to be prejudicial to the public interests. I am of opinion that, under the present rules an Inspector of Schools is entitled to halting allowance for every day, on which, when absent from Head Quarters on duty, he has occasion to halt during the day time, irrespectively of the question whether the night is passed in travelling, or in halting.

Referred for the report of the Civil Auditor.

No. 888.—*From Officiating Civil Auditor, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.—Dated* 20*th December* 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to reply to the order of Government, dated 10th instant, referring for report a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, with enclosures, from the Inspector of Schools, named in the margin, relative to a question of claim of halting allowance under certain circumstances.

Colonel Pears and Mr. Fowler.

2. The rules allow Inspectors of Schools while absent from Head Quarters on duty, a mileage allowance of 8 annas a mile for distance actually travelled, and a halting allowance of 4 Rupees per diem, provided the halts do not exceed twelve days at any one place, and the question at issue is whether halting allowance can be drawn simultaneously with travelling allowance for *the same day*. The Officers concerned claim both allowances, on the ground of travelling at night and halting during the day on duty.

3. On informing Mr. Fowler on 16th August last, the travelling and halting allowance could not be passed for the same day, my predecessor thus * explained the objection taken by this office, which appears to me perfectly valid for according to the acceptation of the term "halt" for audit purposes, an Officer changing his locality within an interval of 24 hours, whether during the day or at night, cannot be considered to have made a regular halt on that day, and I have never known halts to be otherwise reckoned in practice as giving a claim to halting allowance.

* "A halt is always construed to mean an interval of "24 hours (more or less) coming between the interval of "24 hours, during which an Officer has changed his locality. It is quite impossible to pass an Officer's travelling "allowance for 30 days of a month, and also halting allowance for 30 more, merely in consequence of his moving at night and remaining stationary during the day."

4. I beg to return the enclosures.

No. 42.—*Madras Government Order thereon,—10th January* 1861.

THE Civil Auditor's report will be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction. The Government see no reason to question the correctness of the view taken by the Auditor.

Proceedings of the Madras Government,—Public Department.

READ the following letter :—

No. 30.—*From Officiating Civil Auditor, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.—Dated 23rd January* 1861.

Contingent Department.

SIR,—In letter No. 113, dated 11th February 1859, the Director of Public Instruction reported, that the travelling allowance of 1 Rupee per diem granted to Deputy Inspectors of Schools was insufficient to meet their expenses, and proposed that they should receive a daily allowance of 1 Rupee and 4 annas mileage, when absent from Head Quarters, which was sanctioned in Extract Minutes of Consultation under date 26th of that month, No. 308, subsequently in a proceeding, dated 21st April 1859, No. 423, which is on record in this Office, the Director of Public Instruction observed, that Deputy Inspectors of Schools were entitled to draw the daily allowance of 1 Rupee during the whole period they were absent from Head Quarters on duty, in addition to the mileage, and both allowances have been simultaneously * passed by this Office. I am not aware whether such was the intention of Government, but as it is not in accordance with general rules to grant any other allowance in addition to mileage for the distance travelled, I beg to submit the matter for the consideration and orders of Government.

* The Deputy Inspector of Malabar and Canara draws in like manner, a daily allowance of Rs. 2 and 8 annas mileage. *Vide* G. O. No. 274, dated 25th February 1860, Public Department.

2. The daily allowance should in my opinion be granted, as in the case of other Officers only when halting on duty, while absent from Head Quarters, and the mileage for distance actually travelled, the former being inadmissible for days on which the latter is claimed, as explained in my letter to Government, No. 888, dated 20th December 1860, proceedings, dated 10th January 1861, No. 42, Public Department.

No. 182.—*Madras Government Order thereon, 5th February* 1861.

IT is observed that in his letter of 11th February 1859, No. 113, the Director of Public Instruction recommended, and by their order of 26th idem, No. 308, the Government sanctioned, for Deputy Inspectors of Schools, when absent from Head Quarters on duty a daily allowance of 1 Rupee per diem, for the whole period of absence in addition to a mileage allowance at 4 annas per mile for the distance actually travelled by them.

2. It is remarked, however, that Deputy Inspectors of Schools are the only Officers in the Educational Department, who draw both mileage and a daily allowance during their tours of duty.

3. In forwarding the letter of the Acting Civil Auditor to the Director of Public Instruction, the Government resolve to inquire of him whether this exception need be maintained, and whether the daily allowance might not, as suggested by the Civil Auditor, be changed into haltage, the latter to be drawn under the limitation explained in Mr. Raynor's letter of 20th December, No. 888.

No. 15.—*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department.—Dated 2nd March* 1861.

READ the following letter :—

No. 252.—*From Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.—Dated 12th February* 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, under date the 5th instant, No. 182, calling for my opinion on the Acting Civil Auditor's proposal, that the daily allowance granted to Deputy Inspectors of Schools should be changed into haltage, the latter to be drawn only on those days on which no journey is performed.

2. I am not prepared to recommend the change advocated by the Civil Auditor. On the contrary, I should prefer the rule, which now applies to the Deputy Inspectors being made applicable to the Inspectors. As observed by Mr. Ricketts, in his Report* on Travelling Allowances, the allowance which, in addition to the mileage for distance actually travelled, is granted to Officers of the Educational Department, and others similarly circumstanced, who have frequent and long journeys to perform, whether it be a haltage or a daily allowance, is intended to cover "the increased expenses incident to absence from home, batta to servants, breakage, lodgings, &c." All these expenses have equally to be defrayed on days of which a part only is spent in travelling, as on those days on which there is no travelling, and if the allowance, intended to meet them, be withheld, because a mileage allowance has been drawn for a certain number of miles travelled during the night, the object with which the former is sanctioned is defeated.

* Last page on Sheet L. The pages are not numbered.

3. On these grounds, I would advocate the retention of the present rule, in the case of Deputy Inspectors, and I would further recommend, that in the case of the Inspectors, the haltings now granted be changed into a daily allowance, adopting for the latter the rate proposed by Mr. Ricketts, *viz.*, Rs. 3 per diem, instead of Rs. 4 per diem, the present rate. I should have made a recommendation to this effect in my letter† of the 11th February 1859, when proposing the rates of travelling allowance now granted to Deputy Inspectors and Inspector's Clerks; but was deterred from doing so, on the ground that it might be considered inexpedient to adopt any portion of Mr. Ricketts' scheme, until the Home Government had passed orders on it as a whole. As, however, the question of travelling allowance is quite distinct from that of salaries, and adverting to the construction of the Civil Auditor, which practically, and I venture to think erroneously, has introduced a change in the operation of the rules, under which halting allowance has been hitherto drawn by the Inspectors, it seems desirable that the application of the same principle in regulating the travelling allowances of the two classes of Inspecting Officers employed in the department, should be no longer postponed, and I accordingly beg leave to recommend that from the 1st proximo, the travelling allowances of the Inspectors be fixed at the rates proposed by Mr. Ricketts, *viz.*, 8 annas a mile, and 3 Rupees per diem while absent from Head Quarters.

† Recorded in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 26th of the same month, No. 308.

4. I will take this opportunity of offering a few remarks on the general question of travelling allowances. I have heard it suggested that it would save a good deal of trouble in the auditing of bills, &c., and would, on the whole, be a more satisfactory arrangement to grant to each Officer, whose duties involve travelling, a fixed permanent allowance for the purpose, leaving it to the head of the department, or if there be no other official superior, to the Government to see that this part of each Officer's duty is not

evaded. I cannot think that such a change would be advantageous to the public service. Again quoting from Mr. Ricketts' Report,* it is, I would submit, of the utmost importance that, "if avoidable, an Officer's pecuniary interests should never be placed in antagonism with his duty." When a man receives a fixed annual allowance for travelling, irrespectively of the distance travelled by him, or the time spent away from his home, it is clearly to his advantage in a pecuniary point of view, to travel as little as he can. The result in a large department, I feel assured, would be frequent evasions, or attempts at evasion of duty, the checking of which would prove no inconsiderable tax on the time and labor of the departmental head. Keeping in view the various circumstances which have to be considered, it appears to me that in almost every case, certainly in the case of Officers who have long distances to travel, the plan of a mileage allowance, calculated at a rate sufficient to cover the actual cost of locomotion and a daily allowance while absent from Head Quarters, sufficient to cover the extra expenses, which absence from home necessarily entails, is the best that can be devised, and one which might with advantage be applied more generally than it is at present. The countersignature of the head of the Department, or if the Officer receiving the allowance be himself the head, his signature ought to be sufficient to prove, that the journey was necessary and *bonâ fide* on the public service, and all that the Audit Office has to do, is to ascertain by reference to the Road Book that the calculations are correct.

* Sheet A., page 3.

No. 16.—*Madras Government Order thereon, No.* 322.—*Dated 2nd March* 1861.

UNDER the opinion expressed by the Director of Public Instruction, the Government will not alter the present rule regulating the travelling allowances of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, under which they draw a daily allowance, during the period of their absence from Head Quarters on duty, as well as mileage.

2. The Governor in Council is not, however, prepared to make any change as regards the travelling allowances of Inspectors of Schools, nor will he now enter upon, the consideration of the larger question, raised in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter.

No. 88.—*From Officiating Civil Auditor, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.—Dated 20th March* 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor respectfully to request, that the decision of Government, No. 322, of the 2nd instant, may be reported to the Supreme Government.

2. There is nothing in the case peculiar to Madras, and I think a uniform rule should be adopted for all the Presidencies.

3. I am not able to refer to Mr. Ricketts' report, but it appears to me, that the Director of Public Instruction is wrong in his premises. He argues, as if the mileage allowance were the *actual travelling expenses*, whereas, I am under the impression that it is intended as a consolidated allowance to include both charges of actual travel, and a compensation for the increased expenses incident to absence from home. For this reason, Officers have always their choice to draw mileage or tentage, whichever they find most advantageous, but so far as I am aware, in no other instance are they permitted to receive both at once.

No. 1069.—*Home Department, Fort William.—The 25th April* 1861.

Forwarded to the Financial Department, for consideration and orders.

No. 5064.—*Financial Department, Fort William.—The 3rd May* 1861.

Referred to the Officiating Civil Pay-Master, Fort William, for report.

MEMORANDUM.

THE rule is, that travelling allowance be granted to Deputy Inspectors of Schools, "at the rate of four annas per mile travelled, and one rupee per diem, while absent from Head Quarters." From this it is clear, that the daily allowance is to be drawn for the whole term of absence from Head Quarters, and the receipt of the mileage in the interim would be no bar to it, but as the receipt of both allowances for the same day by Officers of other Departments is interdicted, it has been the practice to grant either the mileage or haltage for the same day.

RESOLUTION.

Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 21st May 1861.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that, in supersession of the existing rule, travelling allowance be granted in future to Deputy Inspectors of Schools, when absent from Head Quarters on duty, either at the rate of four annas a mile travelled, or at one rupee per diem, but not both the allowances for the same day.

RESOLUTION.

No. 133.—*Financial Department.—Dated the 8th July* 1861.

THE Governor General in Council agrees with the Auditor General in thinking, that the Estimate required to be submitted on the 1st October of every year, may be dispensed with, and he accordingly approves of its discontinuance.

2. In addition, however, to the Register that is maintained in the Financial Department, of Grants made in excess of the Budget, a Memorandum of probable expenditure arising from unforeseen contingencies will be kept up in that Department, and with this view His Excellency in Council desires, that the several Local Governments and Administrations, &c., be requested to give early warning to the Financial Department of any such expenditure being likely to arise in the course of the current year 1861-62.

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, together with a copy of the Auditor General's letter, be sent to the Governments, * Departments,† Administrations,‡ and Officers §, noted in the margin, for information and guidance.

* Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North Western Provinces, Punjab, and the Straits Settlements.
† Foreign, Home, Public Works and Military.
‡ Chief Commissioner of Oude; Commissioners of Nagpore, Tenasserim, and Martaban Provinces, and Pegu; Residents, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Indore; Governor General's Agents, Central India and Rajpootana.
§ Deputy Auditors and Accountants General, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North Western Provinces, and the Punjab; Civil Pay Masters of North Western Provinces, and the Punjab; Auditor General of India.

No. 726 B.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 17th July* 1861.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 7297, dated the 27th May last, is published for general information:—

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 7297.—*Dated 27th May* 1861.

Read again the Financial Resolution, No. 6747, dated the 27th July last, on the subject of the competence of Local Governments to sanction the entertainment of Settlement Establishments.

Read an Office Docket from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, No. 462, dated 13th instant, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by that Government to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, sanctioning a charge of Rupees 100 for Settlement duties, under the authority contained in the Financial Resolution above referred to.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes, that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces has sanctioned a charge of Rupees 100 for Settlement duties, under the general authority contained in the Financial Resolution, No. 6747, dated 27th July 1860.

2. But His Excellency in Council observes, that under the Budget System which has been introduced, the Lieutenant Governor has already estimated a certain amount for Settlement work during the year, and His Excellency in Council is accordingly of opinion that that amount ought not to be exceeded.

3. The Budget System having been introduced, His Excellency in Council resolves, that the authority vested in Local Governments by the Resolution of the 27th July 1860, as well as the authority contained in all other Resolutions of the same kind shall now cease; and he desires that it may be intimated to all Local Governments, that now that the Budget System has been introduced, no expense which is not provided for in the Budget can be passed by them without the previous sanction of the Government of India, unless it can be met by reduction of other items under the head of service to which the expenditure may appertain.

DOCKET No. 5803.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces.—Dated 27th July* 1861.

FORWARDS for information and guidance, and for the issue of further necessary orders, copy of a Resolution of the Government of India, laying down instructions in regard to the passing in future, items of expenditure on account of Establishments, &c., sanctioned on condition, that the expenditure is included in the sums sanctioned in the Budget.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 5803.—*Dated* 21*st May* 1861.

RESOLUTION.—Since the issue of the orders of this Department, No. 96, of the 8th instant, certain applications for expenditure on account of Establishments, &c., have been sanctioned, on condition, *that the expenditure is included in the sums sanctioned in the Budget under the head of service to which the applications in question appertain.*

2. This course was pursued, because owing to the imperfect manner in which the details of the Budget Estimates have been prepared, it could not be ascertained whether the said expenditure had been provided for or not, and because it was considered desirable in order to prevent delay, to enable the Civil Pay-Masters, in case the expenditure might prove to be included in the Budgets, to pass bills for it, in communication with the Local Governments without waiting for further orders from this Department, to be issued after the necessary information had been obtained from the Local Governments in usual course.

3. It now appears that the object of the abovementioned condition has not been fully understood, and it is considered necessary therefore to intimate, for the information and guidance of the authorities concerned, that in cases in which the said condition

has been imposed, it will be the duty of the Civil Pay-Masters, before passing the expenditure, to enquire from the Local Governments, or Departments of the Government of India, whether it is included in the Budget or not.

4. If after such enquiry it shall appear, that it is included in any of the Budget Grants sanctioned by the Government of India, the Civil Pay-Masters will pass it for payment, and report having done so to this Department. If, on the other hand, it shall appear, that it is not so included, the Civil Pay-Masters will decline to pass it for payment, pending further orders from this Department.

5. It will further be understood that the fact of provision being made in the Budget, for any particular item of expenditure, does not, *per se*, justify the Civil Pay-Masters in passing such expenditure for payment. They will, as directed in paragraph 20 of the Budget, and Audit Committee's Report No. 10, of the 18th January last, continue to pass charges according to the then "existing practice of the Civil Auditors," and every charge must be covered by a specific sanction from competent authority, except in cases otherwise especially provided for.

No. 51.—*Financial Department.—From the Board of Audit, to Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.—Dated the* 21*st June* 1861.

SIR,—We have the honor to solicit the consideration and orders of Government in regard to a difficulty that has arisen respecting the commencement of the expenditure out of the Budget Grants.

2. The Annual Financial Returns have hitherto included the actual payments from 1st May to 30th April, as the expenditure of the year, and the payments on account of the fixed charges (pay and allowances) for April payable in May, have been included in the year in which they are payable, and not in the preceding year in which the service is rendered. On this principle, the payment of fixed charges out of the Budget Grants for 1861-62, will commence with the allowances for April, payable in May, and close with the allowances for March, payable in April.

3. On the other hand, it may be stated that, although payable in May, yet the pay and allowances being for April, they belong to the service of the previous year, and the payments out of the Budget Grants should, therefore, commence with the pay and allowances for May, payable in June, and the year will then close with the fixed charges for April, payable in May. The Military Estimates for 1861-62, have been prepared on this principle.

4. After full discussion and consideration of the subject, it appears to us, for various reasons, chiefly the inconvenience of disturbing existing practice and the importance of establishing from the commencement a correspondence between the year of the Grant and the Financial year of the Government, that it may probably be ruled that the charges to be paid out of the Budget Grants should be those *falling due* within the Financial or official year, commencing on the 1st May, and closing on the 30th April. The pay and allowances for April fall due in May, and the payments out of the Grants will therefore commence with these disbursements, and not with those for May falling due in June. The Grants will thus represent the actual *demands* that fall due, and may be made, on the Government from the 1st May to the 30th April. The *payments* out of the Grants will be chiefly within the same period, though not exclusively, as the currency of the Grants has been extended by Government to the close of the following official year, but the payments during the second year will be confined to the liabilities of the Government unto 30th April of the year of Estimate and Account, the pay and allowances of April being a portion of the liabilities or demands of the succeeding year.

5. The only point on which the orders of Government are necessary, is in respect of the difference that may arise between the amount of actual Military Disbursements

and the Estimates, the latter having been based on the probable disbursements of fixed charges from June 1861 to May 1862; while, under the above ruling, the actual disbursements from May 1861, to April 1862 will be placed against the Grants, and this may lead to an apparent excess of the disbursements over the Grants, inasmuch as the fixed charges payable on account of April 1861 are likely to be greater than those payable on account of April 1862. This may cause an apparent increase in the Military charges of the year, but will not affect the actual expenditure from 1st May to 30th April, which will remain the same under either of the methods of Audit and Account adverted to above. We have accordingly to solicit that authority may be granted to the Appropriation Auditors to admit any difference that may arise solely from this cause between the Budget Grants for the year and the sums placed against those Grants on account of the liabilities of the Military Department up to the 30th April next.

6. We beg leave to remark, in conclusion, that the difficulty which has occasioned the present reference will not occur again, as the Military Estimates will, in future years, be drawn out in accordance with the views of the Board.

No. 7872.—*The 27th June* 1861.

THE Governor General in Council observes that it is highly desirable to avoid disturbing existing practice, and also to establish from the commencement a correspondence between the year of the Grant and the Financial year of the Government. He is accordingly pleased to approve of the proposals of the Audit Board.

His Excellency in Council also desires that the sum to be added to the Budget Grant of 1861-62 in the Military Department, under the orders now issued, be ascertained and reported to this Department, when further orders with respect to it will be passed.

No. 137.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

No. 95.—*The 16th July* 1861.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—The Civil Servants of the Madras Establishment having represented that a large number of their body have qualified for Annuities from the Civil Service Annuity Fund, but that, under the existing Rules, many years must elapse before they can succeed to Annuities, I forward, for your information, copy of a Financial Despatch* which I have addressed to the Government of Madras on the subject, authorizing the grant to subscribers, qualified by service and residence in India for Annuities, the option of resigning the Service and of drawing an allowance of £500 per annum, until they shall be entitled in turn to Annuities to the full amount of their subscriptions, added to an Annuity of £500; and I authorize the grant of the same indulgence to the Members of the Bengal and Bombay Civil Service Annuity Funds in the event of their being similarly situated.

No. 45, dated 7th June 1861.

PARAGRAPH 9.—At the same time I admit, that the circumstances reported by the Memorialists call for some remedy, and I consider that the most suitable mode of meeting the present excess in the number of claimants of Annuities will be to allow to Civil Servants who have completed the prescribed period of twenty-five years' service, and twenty-two years' residence, the option of retiring immediately on £500 per annum, that amount being the portion of the Annuity granted by the Government, they subsequently receiving in turn the full amount of Annuity to which their subscriptions may entitle them.

No. 139.

COPY of the foregoing Despatch, and paragraph 9 of its enclosure, published in the *Gazette*, with an intimation that the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the same indulgence to the Members of the Bengal and Bombay Civil Service Annuity Funds.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 8344.—*Dated 6th July* 1861.

READ again the Financial Resolution, No. 7183, dated the 14th June 1861, relative to the disposal of applications for expenditure in excess of Budget Grants.

RESOLUTION.—In the above-mentioned Resolution, His Excellency the Governor General in Council directed, that orders be issued to the several Departments of the Government of India to the effect—*First.*—That as few sanctions to applications for expenditure as is possible, without absolute inconvenience, be given in those Departments; and, *Secondly*, that in all cases (whether for charges for Establishments or Contingencies, or any other class, and whether fit for sanction in other Departments, or for transmission to this Department for consideration,) enquiry be made, in the first instance, whether the expenditure can be met out of the Budget Grants, and that fact of its being so met or otherwise, be invariably stated in the orders communicating the papers to this Department.

2. In continuation of the above orders, His Excellency in Council directs, that the information, whether the expenditure can be met out of the Budget Grants or otherwise, be invariably afforded *at the time that the cases are submitted for the orders of Government* in the several Departments.

3. In regard to Grants of land to individuals, which are occasionally sanctioned in the Foreign Department, causing a diminution of Revenue, the Governor General in Council directs, that enquiry be also made whether the Revenue of such land has been included or not in the estimated "Revenues and Receipts," entered in the Budget; the information being laid before Government in the manner stated above, and noted in the orders communicating the papers to this Department.

4. The same rule applies to the release of Jageers.

5. In the case of resumption of Jageers, causing an enhancement of Revenue, it should be ascertained and stated, whether the amount has been included in the Budget Estimate, in anticipation, or whether it should now be added to the "Revenue and Receipts."

No. 1420 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 17*th August* 1861.

THE attention of all Officers, responsible for the expenditure of public money, is earnestly directed to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 121, dated the 15th June last, and republished in the *Government Gazette*, North Western Provinces, of the 9th July last, page 890.

2. It will be noticed that the Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North Western Provinces, is required by those orders to close his Budget Estimates, so as to reach the Local Government on the 10th January of each year, that he may be enabled to do this, it is imperatively necessary that he should be in

possession of every Departmental Budget Estimate without any exception, on or before the 15th December, the date fixed by the Resolution above cited. The default of one Local Officer, even, must retard the completion of the Budget for the North Western Provinces, and in like manner, delay in the submission of one provincial Budget to the Government of India, must hinder the Settlement of the Estimates for the whole empire.

3. The Lieutenant Governor desires to impress upon all Officers concerned, the paramount necessity of preparing their Budget Estimates in the fullest, clearest, and most careful detail that is practicable, and of despatching them in time to reach the Office of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General on the 15th December of each year at the latest.

4. Any deficiency or inaccuracy in the details of the Department Budget Estimates will necessitate their return for explanation or correction, and will thus cause delay not less mischievous than want of punctuality in their primary submission to the Office of account. Every Officer, the Lieutenant Governor is fully assured, will feel that discredit must fall upon him, if, by his want of care, or by his disregard of punctuality, the Financial Administration of the Government of India should be hindered.

5.—It is the intention of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General to furnish, shortly, all Officers, whose duty it will be to supply Budget Estimates with the fullest instructions, accompanied by the requisite Tabular Forms, and the Lieutenant Governor expects that, due attention being given to these, all the Local Budget Statements for the year 1862-63, will be submitted to that Officer, in full and accurate detail, on or before the 15th December 1861.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department,

No. 9211.—*Dated the* 11*th May* 1861.

READ again the Financial Resolution, dated the 8th May last, laying down certain Rules for the guidance of the Local Governments in sanctioning charges within the limits of the Budget Estimates.

Read the following papers on the subject of Educational Grants.

1.—Letter to the Officiating Civil Pay Master, No. 5672, dated the 18th May last.
2.—Letter from Officiating Civil Pay Master, No. 7, dated the 20th idem.
3.—Office Memorandum, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 7259, dated the 6th ultimo.
4.—Office Memorandum, from Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 75, dated the 27th ultimo, and its enclosure.

OBSERVATIONS.—In 1854 the Council of Education applied to the Government of Bengal, to be vested with power to expend all schooling fees upon the schools in which they were collected, in procuring additional masters, or meeting other requisitions for extension, for which good and reasonable grounds could be shewn by the Local Committees.

This request was complied with, "on the understanding and condition, that the total amount expended annually on any one school, shall not exceed the amount now assigned from the education or other funds for its support, in addition to the actual amount realized by schooling fees within the year, and provided, that the salary of no master be raised above the scale already sanctioned by Government."

With reference to this order, the Civil Pay Master was requested to state, whether he considered himself at liberty to pass any such fresh salaries, not included in the Budget, on the authority of the Director of Public Instruction.

In reply he states, that the practice of his Office is to pass any salaries sanctioned by the Director General of Public Instruction out of school fees, provided the total amount does not exceed the amount of the Education Grant, and that realized by schooling fees.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council approves of this practice, and sanctions its being continued, as an exception to the Rule prescribed in paragraph 1 of the Resolution of this Department, dated the 8th May last.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 191.—*Dated 2nd October* 1861.

Read the following:—

No. 1524 A.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, Fort William.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 29th August* 1861.

Financial Department.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to transmit to you, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, No. 192, dated the 6th instant, soliciting instructions as to the applicability or otherwise to the Uncovenanted Assistant Commissioner of his Division, of the orders of the Government of India, in the ———— Department, No. 136, dated the 10th ultimo, granting travelling allowance at the rate of 8 annas a mile to all Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted. It further appears from the same Notification, that all Assistant Commissioners in that Province had been previously placed on the same footing in respect to the allowance when on duty under canvas in the interior of their Districts, *viz:* all alike receive Rupees 5 per diem.

2. The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that, in justice, these Rules should apply to all Assistant Commissioners, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, in whatever Province they may be employed.

No. 192.—*From Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Jubbulpore, the 6th August* 1861.

Revenue.

SIR,—At the request of Mr. H. Read, Assistant Commissioner of Saugor (an Uncovenanted Officer,) I have the honor to beg you will do me the favor to inform me of the applicability or otherwise to this Division of the Orders by the Governor General, No. 136, dated 10th July 1861, published at page 1000 of the North Western Provinces' *Government Gazette,* ruling that Assistant Commissioners of the Uncovenanted Service in the Punjab shall, like those Officers of the Covenanted Service, be allowed to draw travelling allowance at 8 annas a mile, when transferred from one Station to another, and Rupees 5 per diem when on duty under canvas in the interior of the District.

2. Heretofore in this Division, 4 annas per mile and 3-10ths of salary has been drawn by Uncovenanted Assistant Commissioners under the general Rules applicable to that Service.

RESOLUTION.

Financial Department, Fort William.—The 2nd October 1861.

THE Governor General in Council agrees in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, and is pleased to sanction the extension of the Rule of 10th July last, to all *Assistant Commissioners*, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, in whatever Province they may be employed, but not to *Extra Assistant Commissioners*, for whom separate provision has been made.

Copy sent to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in reply to his letter No. 1524 A., dated 29th August 1861, and to the Officiating Civil Pay-Master, North Western Provinces, for information and guidance.

NOTIFICATION No. 188.—*Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 5th October* 1861.

WITH reference to Section 2 of Act LI. of 1860, it is hereby notified, that so much of Act XXXVI. of 1860 as imposes duties on Foreign Bills of Exchange drawn out of the British Territories in India shall come into force from and after this date.

No. 83.—*From Officiating Civil Pay-Master, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 11th September* 1861.

SIR,—With reference to the orders of Government, dated 1st September 1855, (copy accompanying) under which Assistants specially directed to proceed by Dâk or some rapid mode of travelling to distances in excess of 10 miles from the Sudder Station, are authorized to draw travelling allowance, I have the honor to solicit the instructions of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, as to the admission or otherwise of the title of Joint Magistrates to the same indulgence when so employed, and their bills are countersigned by the Commissioner of the Division.

2. I beg to observe, that in a few instances bills have obtained audit, but as the question does not appear to have been authoritatively ruled, I deem it my duty to submit the same for His Honor's decision, to remove all doubts on the subject.

3. I also avail of this opportunity to forward, for the orders of Government, a Bill for travelling allowance submitted by Mr. G. E. Watson, as Officiating Collector and Magistrate of Meerut, under the same rule, and it is for His Honor to determine whether such claims are to be restricted to Assistants only, or admitted generally under the Commissioner's countersignature.

4. With your reply, I beg the return of the original enclosure.

No. 1910 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of Benares.—Dated Head Quarters, Nynee Tal, the 1st September* 1855.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 16th instant, No. 90, with enclosure, and in reply to state, that where Assistants are specially ordered by a Magistrate and Collector, for reasons with which you are satisfied to proceed by Dâk, or by some rapid mode of travelling, to distances in excess of 10 miles from the Sudder Station, upon any occasion of pressing duty in the interior of a District, the

usual travelling allowance of 8 annas a mile is authorized to be passed by you on account of such journeys, the amount being admissible in audit on your countersignature to Contingent Bill.

2. Copies of this correspondence will be circulated to all the Commissioners, who will exercise the same authority within their several Divisions.

3. The enclosure of your letter is herewith returned, a copy having been kept for record.

No. 1810 A.—*From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, to Officiating Civil Pay Master, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 1*st October* 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 83, dated the 11th instant, soliciting instructions in regard to the admission or otherwise of the title of Joint Magistrates to the same travelling allowance as is drawn by Assistants, when specially directed to proceed by some rapid mode of travelling to distances in excess of 10 miles from the Sudder Station, and forwarding for orders a bill from Mr. G. E. Watson, for travelling allowances, under the above rule.

2. In reply, I am desired to state, that the Lieutenant Governor sees no reason for extending the order to higher grades than Assistants.

3. Mr. Watson, I am to add, is certainly *not* entitled to the allowance under the orders of the 1st September 1855.

4. The original bill, which accompanied your letter, is herewith returned.

No. 1916 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 14*th October* 1861.

IN an Extract from their Proceedings in the Financial Department, No. 11844, dated the 23rd September 1861, the Government of India have expressed much disappointment at the delay, which has occurred in the submission of the Monthly Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for all India, prescribed in accordance with suggestions offered by the Budget and Audit Committee.

2. This delay reflects more or less, upon all Officers in charge of Treasuries, without whose separate Abstracts for each month it is impossible for the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General to prepare the consolidated Monthly Abstracts and the Quarterly Returns which he is required to render to the Government of India.

3. The Lieutenant Governor observes, with great regret, that up to the 9th September 1861, the Abstract Returns from the North Western Provinces, for the month of May even, had not been received by the Auditor General of India.

4. A Circular, issued by the Auditor General of India under instructions received from His Excellency the Governor General in Council, will be shortly communicated by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General to all Officers in the North Western Provinces, rendering accounts to his Office; and the purpose of the Lieutenant Governor in this Notification is to require the most prompt and constant attention to the instructions and requisitions which the Circular in question will be found to contain.

5. The date fixed for the despatch of the Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements by each Officer rendering accounts to the Deputy Auditor General, is the 2nd of the month, following that to which it relates; and it is only by the strictest punctuality on the part of the Treasury Officers, that the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General will be enabled to comply with the orders of the Auditor General of India, who requires that the consolidated Monthly Abstract shall be despatched without fail on the 25th of each month by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, "with a note," as directed by the Governor General in Council, "of any of the subordinate Returns, which ought to have been, but have not been embodied in them."

6. The Lieutenant Governor is not content that the financial administration of the Government of India should be hindered, or that this Government should be brought into disrepute by want of care or punctuality on the part of Officers in charge of Treasuries in these Provinces. The Governor General in Council observes, that "there is no single fact essential to making out such an account," (as this Monthly Abstract) "which is not irrevocably fixed, and which ought not to be recorded, under its proper head, on the evening of the day on which the account closes." And His Excellency further remarks, that the Return required "is a single half sheet of foolscap in a printed form, which ought to be filled by mere copying from accounts, finally closed on the last day of every month." "No calculation whatever, beyond a sum in addition, ought even to be required, and nothing but neglect or gross carelessness could lead to an incorrect result."

7. It is the belief of the Lieutenant Governor, that whatever may have been the delay, which has occurred hitherto, or its causes, the Officers in charge of Treasuries in the North Western Provinces, now better informed of the great importance which is attached by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to the punctual rendering of the Abstract Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements, will spare no exertion to fulfil His Excellency's expectations, and to have the Return in question ready for despatch to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General within a day or two from the close of the month, the transactions of which are recorded.

8. The Lieutenant Governor would rather trust to the zealous exertions of Officers in charge of Treasuries, and to their sense of the duty which they owe to the Government they serve, than resort to coercive measures, but it must be understood, that inattention and neglect will not pass unnoticed or unpunished. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General has been desired to publish in the *Government Gazette* the statement, which he is required by the 16th paragraph of the Auditor General's Circular to render, making known the names of all defaulting Officers, and also to submit a copy to this Government for information, and for such notice as may be thought proper. Repeated default on the part of any Officer will be regarded by the Lieutenant Governor as constituting a bar to his promotion. And whenever a want of care or of punctuality, not fully explained and shewn to be excusable, may be brought to his notice, His Honor will be compelled, however reluctantly, to have recourse, either to the measures of coercion, or to the penalties indicated in the Auditor General's Circular above referred to. He hopes that he may be spared the pain of using any such severity.

No. 2022 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Camp Allahabad, the 14th November* 1861.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, with Resolution by the Governor General in Council regarding the appropriation of Savings of Establishments for Contingent Expenses, is published for general information :—

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 12262.—*Dated* 18*th September* 1861.

READ the following :—

No. 655.—*From the Auditor General of India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.—Dated* 14*th August* 1861.

SIR,—The Civil Pay Master in Bengal in an Office Memorandum, dated 9th instant, submits the question whether, under the Budget Rules, undrawn salary can be

applied to contingent expenditure, and as the point does not appear to have been determined by authority, I have the honor to submit the case for the consideration and orders of Government.

2. The circumstances which gave rise to the enquiry are the following :—

The Director of Public Instruction applied to the Government of Bengal, for permission to appropriate the undrawn salary of the Assistant Professor of Law, amounting to Rs. 300 to the purchase of Law Books for the Library. The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in his letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 295, dated 22nd ultimo, states, "that the Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to the application of the undrawn salary of the Assistant Professor of Law to the purchase of Law Books for the Library, as suggested by Mr. Montriou, provided it can be done under the Budget Rules, but he agrees with you in thinking, that it will be advisable to purchase with it Standard Law Works other than Reports."

3. Under these orders, the Principal of the Presidency College has drawn a bill (copy annexed) for the amount and presented it for audit. The Civil Pay Master, with reference to the provisional sanction accorded by the Lieutenant Governor, has accordingly instituted the present inquiry.

4. The conditions under which the Local Governments are permitted to exercise a discretionary power over the sums allotted for particular heads of service within the amount set apart for each class, contain the proviso, that "no salary of any Officer appointed by any Government can be altered or *re-distributed* without the sanction of the Government of India, previously obtained," and although the alteration or re-distribution of salaries may be primarily intended rather than the appropriation of undrawn salary, yet the objection appears to bear equally upon both, as otherwise expenditure of a contingent nature refused by the Supreme Government might be affected by allowing vacancies to remain open to the detriment of the Public Service, and the neglect of the just claims of individuals, and applying the sums thus accruing from Civil Salaries to the contingent expenditure. It is not easy to provide a rule which shall meet the requirements of all cases, but it might be desirable to limit the action of the local Governments without specifically interfering with their existing powers, by enacting as a rule, that *ordinary casual* savings only from salaries or establishments should be applied to other purposes, and that all other savings should lapse to the State.

Orders of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 11322, dated 15th November 1860.

5. The mode in which the amount available is applied for in this case, appears open to special objection. It is, in fact, *an advance* for the purchase hereafter of Law Books that is required; and the audit of the Civil Pay Master, if given, will afford no security to the Government that the money has been properly expended. A bill for undrawn salary certainly ought not to be susceptible of audit, and if the amount be diverted to other purposes, the actual application of the sum available should be brought within the cognizance of the Civil Pay Master, who should audit the prescribed expenditure on the production of the usual bills or vouchers.

Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 18th September 1861.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is of opinion, with reference to the above enquiry of the Auditor General, that local Governments have authority, under the first condition given in paragraph 3 of the Financial Resolution of the 15th November 1860, to authorize such a re-distribution of charge as will allow of savings of salary being appropriated to contingencies, provided that the sum total of the Budget Grant is not exceeded, and the change in the allotment of the charge is immediately reported to the Financial Department. His Excellency in Council agrees, however, with the Auditor General as to the necessity of fixing a limitation of such power, and he is accordingly pleased to rule that *ordinary casual* savings only shall be applied to such purposes.

No. 2118 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Camp Atta, the 27th November* 1861.

THE following letter No. 13189, dated the 7th October, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the address of the Officiating Civil Pay-Master, Fort William, is published for the information of all concerned:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 271, dated 21st August last, enquiring whether Professors of the Medical College (who, while employed in the Civil Department, draw their net Military Pay from the Military Department,) are entitled to any portion of their Civil Salary during the first six months of their absence on sick leave to England.

2nd.—In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to rule, that a Medical Officer in Civil employ, who receives net pay from the Military Department, is on the same footing as other Military and Medical Officers on Staff employ with regard to Staff Pay under the new Military Absentee and Furlough Rules.

3rd.—The original enclosure of your letter is herewith returned.

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ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR 1861.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR No. 5 A. OF 1860.—*From* SIR GEORGE COUPER, BART: C. B., *Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to All Commissioners.—Dated Camp Cawnpore, the 8th of January* 1861.

Police Department.

SIR,—In continuation of my Circular No. 14 A., dated 21st instant, I am directed to request that you will require each Magistrate in submitting his Police Report to forward for his own District, Statements in the subjoined form showing the operations during the year under Act XX. of 1856.

STATEMENT A. of the Collections and Disbursements of the Chowkeedaree Tax in the District of for

Division.		
District. / Town	Name of Town and the District in which it is situated.	
Total No. of Houses in which the Tax is levied.*		
Total No. of Houses exempted from the Tax.		
Estimated amount of Collections per annum.		
The amount actually collected.		
The number and grade of Police Officers employed in the Town, their rate of wages and their total annual cost.		
The Collecting Establishment, its rates of pay and total annual cost.		
Amount expended in conservancy arrangements.		
How far the amount expended in the Conservancy Department, meets the requirements of each Town.		
REMARKS.		

* The particulars of this Column should be shown in Statement B.

STATEMENT B., containing the particulars of Column 4 of Statement A.

District.	Town.	NUMBER OF HOUSES ON WHICH THE CHOWKEEDAREE TAX IS LEVIED AT THE UNDERMENTIONED RATES, *viz.*:—
		3 Pie.
		6 Pie.
		9 Pie.
		1 Anna.
		1¼ Anna.
		1½ Anna.
		1¾ Anna.
		2 Annas.
		2¼ Annas.
		2½ Annas.
		2¾ Annas.
		3 Annas.
		3¼ Annas.
		3½ Annas.
		3¾ Annas.
		4 Annas.
		4¼ Annas.
		4½ Annas.
		5 Annas.
		5¼ Annas.
		5½ Annas.
		6 Annas.
		6½ Annas.
		7 Annas.
		7¼ Annas.
		7½ Annas.
		8 Annas.
		8½ Annas.
		9 Annas.
		10 Annas.
		11 Annas.
		12 Annas.
		13 Annas.
		14 Annas.
		15 Annas.
		1 Rupee.
		1 Rupee, 1 anna.
		1 Rupee, 2 annas.
		1 Rupee, 4 annas.
		1 Rupee, 6 annas
		1 Rupee, 8 annas.
		1 Rupee, 12 annas.
		2 Rupees.
		2 Rupees, 8 annas.
		2 Rupees, 12 annas.
		3 Rupees.
		3 Rupees, 4 annas.
		3 Rupees, 8 annas.
		4 Rupees.
		4 Rupees, 8 annas.

RESOLUTION.

No. 132 of 1861.—*Police Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 12th March* 1861.

Resolution recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.

Read again letter to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, with the Governor General, No. 18 A., dated the 21st December last.

Read again letter to the Superintendent General of Police, North Western Provinces, No. 6 A., dated the 8th idem.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to resolve, that the authorized arms of the new Police in the North Western Provinces shall be the following :—

Inspectors, European.—Colt's revolvers, navy-size; cavalry swords.

Inspectors, Native.—Common holster pistols; cavalry swords.

Chief Constable.—Infantry sword.

Head Constable.—Fuzil. Non-Commissioned Officers, native tulwar.

Constable.—Carbine or common musket, and native sword and truncheon.

2nd.—The above arms, together with the necessary accoutrements, including belts and badges, will be supplied by Government.

3rd.—Officers late in command, or representing those formerly in command of Military Police Battalions, will close the accounts of the Military Police with the Auditor General, by observing the following orders :—

4th.—All arms or accoutrements in store, on the date of the discharge of the Military Police, will either be returned to Ordnance Store or made over to the Police Department.

5th.—All arms or accoutrements, which are required on Police service, will be delivered to District Superintendents of Police, whose receipts must be obtained.

6th.—All arms, not required by the Police, will be returned to the Arsenal whence they were issued.

7th.—The Superintendent General of Police will indent for such arms as are required for the Police, and for such accoutrements as are kept for issue.

8th.—Any articles, not kept in Government Arsenals, will be made up by the Superintendent General, and charged in Contingent Bills for the district for which they may be required.

9th.—Ammunition for the Police Forces will be indented for at the rate of 30 rounds of blank cartridge per man.

10th.—Ditto ball.

RESOLUTION No. 133 of 1861.

Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, in the Police Department, under date the 12th March 1861.

Read again letter to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, with the Governor General, No. 18 A., dated the 21st December last.

Read again letter to the Superintendent General of Police, North Western Provinces, No. 6 A., dated the 8th idem.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to resolve, that the following uniform shall be worn by the Officers and men belonging to the Police in the North Western Provinces :—

2nd.—*European Officers.* Dress tunic, of Rifle green cloth, embroidered with black silk braid, facings (collar and cuffs) black.

Divisional Superintendents to be distinguished by a Star and Crown, embroidered in gold on the collar.

3rd.—District Superintendents by a Crown, and "doing duty" Officers by a Star.

4th.—*Dress, Trowsers.* Of Rifle green cloth, with double stripes of black silk braid.

5th.—*Dress, Cap.* Of Rifle green cloth, with 2 inch black silk braid band, oak leaf pattern, and embroidered with black silk at the top.

6th.—*Pouch Box.* Of black enamelled leather, fitted to hold cartridges for Colt's revolver. "P. F., N. W. P.," embroidered in gilt letters on the cover.

7th.—*Pouch Belt.* Of black enamelled leather, with guilt mountings.

8th.—*Sword Belt.* Of black enamelled leather slings, with guilt mountings, and waist-plate with a Crown. "P. F., N. W. P.," in the centre.

9th.—*Spurs.* Of steel, and swan-necked pattern.

10th.—*Ordinary Dress.* A loose blouse, and ancle breeches of Rifle green color, of cloth or light stuff, according to the season, with jackboots and spurs, and a helmet hat, with red and gold turban.

11th.—*Inspectors.* Dress tunic, of Rifle green cloth, with black braid and without ornaments on the collar, facings black.

12th.—*Dress, Trowsers.* Of Rifle green cloth, without braid.

13th.—*Pouch Box.* The same as that of the Europeon Officers of the Force, but with the letters P. F., N. W. P., in bronze on the cover, instead of gilt.

14th.—*Pouch Belt.* Of black leather, without ornaments.

15th.—*Sword Belt.* The same as that of the European Officers, with the exception of the mountings and waist plate, which should be bronzed instead of gilt.

16th.—*Head Dress.* A helmet hat, with red and gold turban for Europeans, and a red and gold pugree for Natives.

17th.—*Ordinary Dress.* The same as that for European Officers.

18th.—*Chief Constables.* A loose koorta or blouse, of Rifle green colored American drill, with a Crown in red cloth sewn on the collar; facings Rifle green.

19th.—*Pyjamas.* Of the same color and stuff as the koorta.

20th.—*Waist-Belt.* Of black leather, with sling frog for tulwar, as worn in the Irregular Cavalry Corps.

21st.—*Waist-Plate.* Brass, with "District Police, N. W. P.," "Chief Constable," in capital letters in the English character engraved on it.

22nd.—*Native Shoes.* Of black leather.

23rd.—*Turban.* Of red saloo.

24th.—*Head Constables.* A loose koorta or blouse, of the same color, material and pattern as that prescribed for Chief Constables; no Crown on the collar, and stripe of red cloth on the right arm.

25th.—*Pyjamas.* Of the same color, material and pattern as above.

26th.—*Waist Belt* Of black leather, with a frog for tulwar, and a brass waist-plate, with "District Police, N. W. P.," "Head Constable," engraved on it in capital letters, English character.

27th.—*Native Shoes.* Of black leather.

28th.—*Turban.* Of red saloo.

29th.—*Constables, Foot.* The same koorta or blouse as prescribed for Head Constables; but without the stripes on the arm, or ornament of any kind.

30th.—*Pyjamas.* The same as above.

31st.—*Waist Belt.* Of black leather, with snake clasp, and a sliding chuppras of brass, with "District Police, N. W. P.," in capital letters, in the English character only; and the letter of the Division and the number of the Constable, engraved in both English and Persian character on it. On the belt must fit, so as to be removable at pleasure, a pouch box, large enough to contain 20 cartridges, with a compartment for caps, a frog for a tulwar, a frog for sword, bayonet scabbard, and a baton scabbard, all of black leather.

32nd.—*Native Shoes.* Of black leather.

33rd.—*Turban.* Of red saloo.

34th.—*Constables, Mounted.* A loose koorta or blouse, of the same material, color and pattern as the Foot Constables.

35th.—*Pyjamas.* Coming to the ancle only.

36th.—*Sword Belt.* Of black leather, with brass mountings, of the pattern as worn in the Irregular Cavalry.

37th.—*Waist Plate.* Brass, with "District Police, N. W. P., Mounted Constable," in English (only) capital letters, and the letter of the Division and number, in English and Persian, engraved on it.

38th.—*Jack Boots* and *Spurs.*

39th.—*Turban.* Red saloo.

MEMORANDUM.

Constables, *when on duty,* to wear a strap of black leather, with a brass buckle on the right wrist, and outside the sleeve of their koortas.

RESOLUTION.

No. 161 of 1861.—*Police Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 14th March* 1861.

Resolution recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.

Read again the Notifications promulgated by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, in the Police Department, Nos. 21 A. and 136, dated respectively, 22nd March 1860, and 12th March 1861.

With reference to the said Notifications, the following orders are issued for the guidance of all Officers concerned:—

1st.—The Superintendent General of Police, having provided a force sufficient for every District, will determine what portion of the former establishments shall be reduced, and the cost of it will be credited to Police Revision.

2nd.—The new Police force is to comprise the following bodies of men:—

Kotwallee and Thannah Police, entire.
Municipal Police.
Cantonment Police.
Magistrate's Nizarut and Chuprassies, excepting authorized Orderlies.
Jail and Hawálat Guards.
Treasury Guards, and
Tehseel Guards.

3rd.—To prevent doubts and misunderstanding, the following directions are given:—

4th.—Kotwallee and Thannah Police.—This is a purely Police body, and, on completion of the new Police force, will be erased entirely from the Magistrate's Pay Abstract.

5th.—Municipal Police.—This formerly consisted of men styled Chowkeedars, who were paid from a tax assessed upon the inhabitants under Regulation XXII. of 1816 or Act XX. of 1856, or who were provided for, out of proceeds from bazaars or markets by a cess on goods brought to such localities.

6th.—These Police were auxiliary to the Government Police, and consequently the Police employed for the protection of a town consisted partly of men paid by Government, partly of men paid by the inhabitants.

7th.—Under the new scheme, the entire Police, necessary for watch and ward, will be provided from the organized force.

8th.—Although the number of men may be smaller than heretofore, the cost of the Police thus provided will generally be greater than the sum levied from the inhabitants. Whenever this is the case, the tax will not be raised to meet the entire cost, but the sum hitherto paid for the Police of the city will be paid by Magistrates to District Superintendents, as a contribution to the General Police Fund.

Under "Police" will be included the pay of Inspectors, Jemadars, or other Officers of Police and Chowkeedars.

The Bukshee and Mohurrirs employed in assessing and collecting the tax, the sweepers and establishment employed in conservancy, are not Police, and no charges on account of these will be included in the sum paid to the Police Department for Police supplied.

The Police for any town must never be on a lower scale than can be provided by the sum paid for Police.

9th —Cantonment Police.—The Police Establishments under Cantonment Magistrates have hitherto been provided, partly from an establishment charged to the Military Department, partly by Chowkeedaree Assessment on properties in the Cantonments.

Under the former, were included a Sudder Bazaar Establishment, the ministerial Officers of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate and the Police.

The Sudder Bazaar Establishment, consisting usually of a Bazaar Sergeant, chowdhrees and weighmen, are not Police. The Kotwal, Jemadars and Burkundazes are Police, and these will be erased from the Establishmnt of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

From the Chowkeedaree Assessment will be paid as contribution to the General Police Fund, the sum hitherto spent for maintenance of Cantonment Police, as defined under the heading of Municipal Police.

10th.—Magistrate's Nizarut and Chupprassies.—Whenever the new Police is prepared to serve all processes of the Magistrate's Court, the Nizarut Establishment with all peons attached to it is to be reduced. All sowars and camel riders attached to the Magistrate's Court must be discharged. In regard to orderly chupprassies, orders will be issued hereafter, when certain enquiries now in progress shall have been completed.

11th.—Jail and Hawalat.—Prisoners under trial will hereafter be kept in the custody of the District Police. Any Establishment of Hawâlat guards will be erased from the Mgistrate's Pay Abstract.

12th.—Jail Guards.—Besides the Contingent guards, who are employed to ward prisoners, a Police guard will be furnished to each Jail from the District Police, for the special protection of the Jail, to furnish sentries round the Jail, and to be ready to suppress any emeute or outbreak by the inmates. The cost of this guard will be defrayed by the Prison Department.

Since the formation of the Military Police, the establishment of Jail guards has been reduced. The Inspector General of Prisons will apply for sanction to the cost of the guard required for this special duty, and will hereafter pay to the District Superintendent, through the Officers in charge of Central Prisons or District Jails, for the Police supplied.

13th.—Treasury Guards.—Where these exist, they must be erased from Pay Abstracts.

14th.—Tehseel Guards.—The Establishments of Jemadars, Chupprassies or Nujeebs, were fixed with the view of providing not only for the revenue duties appertaining to the Tehseeldar, but also for the guarding of the Tehseel building and the escorting of Tehseel remittances to the Sudder Station. In some districts, some reduction has taken place consequent on the employment of Military Police. In others, the men reduced have, on the withdrawal of Military Police, been again employed under the sanction of Government. Upon the Police will hereafter devolve the duty of furnishing guards to the Tehseelee and escorts for remittances to the Sudder Station. The Superintendent

General of Police will revise the establishments, and after leaving ten Chupprassies to each lakh of revenue, will discharge so many of the surplus as will meet the cost of the Police supplied. Any further reduction that may be practicable will be effected as a revenue saving through the medium of the Board of Revenue.

15th.—Magistrates, Collectors, and other Officers will furnish the Superintendent General of Police with statements showing the present state of the several establishments above enumerated.

RESOLUTION.

No. 174 of 1861.—*Police Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 15th of March* 1861.

Read again letter No. 18 A., dated 21st December last, to the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General in the Home Department.

Read again letter No. 6 A., dated 8th December 1860, to the Superintendent General of Police in these Provinces.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to resolve, that Inspectors or other Subordinate Officers of Police when deputed on urgent service, such as the pursuit of Criminals or the like, beyond the boundaries of the districts in which they are employed, shall be sent by the District Superintendent of Police on the Public Service.

2nd.—The actual charges on account of conveyance together with a deputation allowance of Rs. 2 per *diem* for Europeans, and eight annas per *diem* for Natives, shall be recovered by Contingent Bills, under the countersignature of the Superintendent General of Police.

Circular No. 1 of 1861.—*To all Commissioners and Superintendent General of Police, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 19th March* 1861.

Police Department.

Sir,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to inform you, that Police Officers of all grades are strictly prohibited from aiding in the supply of labor, carriage or provisions for any purpose whatsoever; and from interfering under any pretext whatever with the persons or property of any class of the population, otherwise than as required by the Law.

Order No. 5.—*Police, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 8th March* 1861.

Travelling Allowances.

The following orders of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor are published for the information of European Officers of Police :—

1st.—An allowance at the rate of eight annas a mile will be granted to Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police for rapid travelling, *i. e.*, a greater distance than 20 miles in one day, and Rs. 4 per diem, when halting on duty, the halting allowance to cease with the seventh day, *i. e.*, when their stay at one place at any one time exceeds seven days.

2nd.—No travelling allowance will be granted when an Officer shall not proceed to a greater distance than 10 miles from his fixed station.

3rd.—Travelling on public duty, any distance beyond 10 and within 20 miles in one day, will be accounted a short march, for which Officers will be allowed to draw Rs. 5 per diem.

4th.—Each bill for travelling allowance of a Divisional Superintendent of the Police, must be countersigned by the Commissioner of the Division.

5th.—Each bill for travelling allowance of a District Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent, must be countersigned by the Magistrate of the District, and by the Divisional Superintendent.

6th.—The bills so countersigned will be submitted to the Superintendent General, whose endorsement will be a sufficient authority to the Civil Auditor to pass them.

EXTRACT from Orders of Government, North Western Provinces, to the Superintendent General of Police, No. 57.—*Dated 4th March* 1861.

PARAGRAPH 7.—" You will doubtless, find it necessary, whenever the system is really at " work, to require from District Superintendents, a Diary of their proceedings, and this " will always enable you to check the practice, of which the Authorities in Oudh have had " reason to complain, namely, that of leaving Head Quarters for a Stationery Camp a few " miles distant."

PARAGRAPH 8.—"Any persistence in such practice, I am to observe, will be regarded by " the Lieutenant Governor as dishonorable, and as sufficient cause for the dismissal of " any Officer from the Police Force."

RESOLUTION.

No. 220 A. OF 1861.—*By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, in the Police Department, under date the 8th April* 1861.

READ again the letter to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, with the Governor General, No. 18 A., dated the 21st December last.

Read again the letter to the Superintendent General of Police, North Western Provinces, No. 6 A., dated the 8th idem.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to resolve that Tents shall be provided to the Police as follows :—

Divisional Superintendents, 1 single Poled, full size,	...	... Rs.	450
District Superintendents, 1 single Poled, 2nd size,	...	... Rs.	350
European Inspectors, 1 Hill Tent, each,	...	... Rs.	225

Palls, Regulation number for Reserve Force with two additional Palls, for emergencies.

The Rules applicable to Collectors, and other Officers, regarding Annual Report, &c., are to be observed.

Tents required on first issue will be charged for in the Contingent Bills under the authority of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

No. 258 A. of 1861.—*By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Police Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 12th of April* 1861.

Read again the 11th and 20th paragraphs of the "Memorandum for the guidance of Divisional and District Commandants in the Military Police, North Western Provinces," dated the 31st January 1859.

Observations.—By these paragraphs Commandants of the late Military Police Battalions were required to pass the examination of an Assistant Magistrate in order to hold their appointments, that known in the Civil Department, as the lower standard being the test, with the exception of Revenue questions, which were not required.

It was also ruled, that all Officers of the Police who had not passed their examination in Hindoostanee would be required to read an *Urzee* clearly, to write an order in Oordoo, and to converse *vivâ voce* with a Native.

Those Officers who have already fulfilled the conditions laid down in the above Rules will be liable to no further examination. But, it being essential that Officers hereafter appointed to the new Police, should possess a competent knowledge of the Laws and the Rules by which their proceeding should be guided, the Lieutenant Governor thinks it necessary to require that each of such Officers in addition to the language test abovementioned shall pass an examination in the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the new Police Act No. V. of 1861, and all such Rules and General Orders as may be issued, either by the Government, or by the Inspector General of Police for the guidance of Police Officers.

Accordingly all future new appointments to the Police will be made under this condition.

No. 460 A.—*Police Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 11th May* 1861.

Collectors of Districts and Officers in charge of Treasuries in these Provinces, are hereby authorized to make advances to Deputy Inspector Generals and District Superintendents of Police, upon Estimates endorsed or countersigned by the Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces.

No. 964.—*The 14th May* 1861.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act No. V. of 1861, being an Act for the Regulation of Police, to the Provinces and Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the North Western Provinces.

No. 537 A.—*Police Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 28th May* 1861.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 964, dated 14th instant, extending Act No. V. of 1861 to the Provinces and Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of these Provinces, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, in conformity with Section XVII. of the said Act, is pleased to

direct that its provisions shall be carried into effect in the following Divisions and Districts in these Provinces :—

Divisions.	*Districts.*	*Divisions.*	*Districts.*
MEERUT, ...	Meerut. Dehra Dhoon. Seharunpore. Moozuffernugger. Allygurh. Boolundshuhur.	AGRA, ...	Agra. Etawah. Mynpoory. Furruckabad. Muttra. Etah.
ROHILKHUND, ...	Bareilly. Bijnour. Budaon. Moradabad. Shahjehanpore.	ALLAHABAD, ...	Allahabad. Cawnpore. Banda. Futtehpore.
		BENARES, ...	Benares. Mirzapore. Ghazeepore. Azimgurh. Jounpore. Goruckpore.

No. 589 A.—*Police Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 12*th June* 1861.

THE Lieutenant Governor is pleased to prescribe the following Rules to be observed by all Officers and others requiring special Police parties, for whatever purpose :—

I. Requisitions for Police parties shall be made in the Form of Indent annexed, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of Police of each District.

II. The Officer, Department, or individual requiring Police aid, will, in the second column, detail the duty to be performed.

III. It will be the duty of the District Superintendent to furnish the Police so required, and to determine the strength of the party to be provided, with reference to the nature of the duty to be performed.

IV. In column 3 of the Indent will be noted whether the Guard required is for permanent duty, as Guard over Store-room, Treasure Chest, or such like, or merely temporarily, as for protection of stores in transit, from station to station. When the requirement is only for temporary purposes, the probable time of employment will be noted.

V. On receiving the above Indent, the District Superintendent will, on the reverse, enter the strength of the party to be furnished, together with the cost, including pay, authorized allowance for carriage, and other charges.

VI. The Indent thus endorsed will be returned by District Superintendent to the applicant, and on receipt in cash of the cost detailed, the Police will be furnished.

VII. The cost will be charged for the whole period of intended employment, when such employment is "temporary," or month by month, when permanent.

VIII. No Police parties will be furnished except after receipt of cost in cash.

IX. The rules laid down by the Inspector General of Police, under Section III. of his Circular, issued in December 1860, are to be observed.

X. Heads of Civil Departments under this Government will immediately report for sanction the expenditure incurred by them on account of Police Guards or Escorts.

Detail of strength and Cost of Police Party required by *for duty shewn.*

Detail of Force to be furnished.	Cost of Party.			
Pension Pay Master.	Pay of force per mensem, ...	87	0	0
	Carriage 4 days, ...	2	0	0
1st Class Head Constable, 15 Rupees.				
12 Constables,—8 for actual duty. 4 Relief.	Total, ...	89	0	0
Exemplar, 2				
Head Constable.	Pay of Party, ¼ month,	11	8	0
Constable.	Carriage for ditto, 7 days,	3	8	0
		15	0	0

District Supdt. of Police.

Indent for Police Party on Superintendent *District Police.*

Officer, Firm, or Individual requiring Party.	Detail of duty to be performed.	Duration of employment whether "Temporary" or "Permanent."	Date from which required.
Exemplar 1. 1 Pension Pay Master, ...	Guarding Treasure Chest containing 10,000 Rs. by double Sentries relieved weekly, ...	Permanent.	1st June 1861.
Exemplar 2. Executive Engineer Division, G. T. R.	To escort Tumbril of Treasure from Meerut to Sirdhanah,	Temporary, 7 days.	15th June.

Signature.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 677 A. OF 1861.—*Police Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 2nd of July* 1861.

THE several Deputy Inspectors General, and District Superintendents of Police in the North Western Provinces, are hereby invested with the powers of "a Magistrate," within the several districts comprising the Division of the Revenue Commissioner within which they are serving.

The powers thus conferred upon the above named Officers and the powers of a Magistrate throughout the General Police District, which by Section 5, Act V. of 1861, are vested in the Inspector General of Police, shall be exercised only as far as may be necessary in the absence of any Magistrate, for the preservation of peace, the prevention and detection of crime, and the pursuit and apprehension of offenders, and further, for the trial, and adjudication of penalties for neglect or misconduct on the part of the Police under Section 29, Act V. of 1861, provided always, that whenever persons not belonging to the Police force shall be amongst the parties concerned as in the contemplated case of "unwarrantable personal violence to any person in the custody of the Police," the trial shall be held by "a Magistrate."

RESOLUTION.

No. 835 A.—*Recorded by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Police Department.—Dated 6th August* 1861.

I.—READ the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 279 A., dated the 15th April 1861.

SIR,—The Lieutenant Governor has had under his consideration the preparation of Rules to regulate the formation and the management of the Police Superannuation Fund, under Section 11 of Act V. of 1861.

2nd—The law limits the rate of stoppages from the pay of the Police Officers, and Constables, not entitled to the benefits of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, to one Anna in the Rupee, and it directs, that the sum so deducted, with savings, fines, and money arising from other sources, shall be invested in such a manner and such securities as the Local Government may direct.

3rd.—While the formation of the Fund is thus made obligatory by law, there are at the present no data enabling the Government to calculate how far the subscriptions, at a rate not exceeding one Anna in the Rupee, graduated according to rates of pay, will suffice to secure the stability of the Fund.

4th.—I am desired, therefore, to enquire, whether the Government of India intend, or are disposed to guarantee the Police Superannuation Fund under any conditions, and if so, what those conditions would probably be.

5th.—The Lieutenant Governor presumes that he will be at liberty in any case to use the agency of the Civil Auditor's, and Accountant's Offices in regulating deductions and stoppages, &c., and in keeping the accounts of the Fund.

6th.—As it is important that the conditions of the Superannuation Fund should be made known without delay to those taking service in the new Police, the Lieutenant Governor would beg for an early answer to this enquiry.

II.—Read the following order of the Government of India, Financial Department, (No. 5823.)—Dated Fort William, the 11th May 1861.

It appears from the Memorandum furnished by Mr. Wauchope, the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, that with a deduction of only half an Anna in the Rupee, the Superannuation Fund for the Calcutta Police has greatly prospered without a Government guarantee, and the Governor General in Council has no reason to suppose, therefore, that under similar management the Agra Superannuation Fund will require a guarantee from the Government. It also appears that the regulation of the deductions, and stoppages is conducted in the Office of Mr. Wauchope himself, and the same practice should, His Excellency in Council thinks, be followed in the Office of the Superintendent in the North

Western Provinces; the Offices of Account and Audit having ample work without this additional duty being, as proposed by the Government of the North Western Provinces, imposed upon them.

III.—Read again paragraph 14 of a Resolution of this Government, No. 767 A., dated the 2nd July 1861.

RESOLUTION 1.—Under the authority conveyed by Section II., Act V. of 1861, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, is pleased to lay down the following rules for the management of the "Police Superannuation Fund," constituted thereby.

2nd. Under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, passed by the Supreme Government on the 4th January 1831, pensions are granted by the State to servants of the following classes, *viz*:—

1*stly*.—To superior classes of the Police service, generally receiving a salary not less than Rs. 10 per mensem, subject to certain exceptions, which need not be specified in this place, provided that the applicant shall have been employed for at least twenty years in a grade entitling him to pension, and provided the requisite period of service shall have been continuous, and further, that the applicant shall be incapacitated for further employment by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity, and shall be able to produce certificates of good conduct and character.

2*ndly*.—To the family, or any member of the family of a deceased public servant only, when such servant shall have been killed in the execution of his public duty, or shall have died in consequence of wounds or accidents sustained therein.

3*rdly*.—Persons who may have sustained injuries in the execution of their duties, which render them unfit for the ordinary duties of the service, but who are notwithstanding able to do something towards obtaining a livelihood, may receive, under the sanction of Government, pensions of not more than a quarter of their monthly pay.

3rd. The Police Superannuation Fund is intended to supply a provision in old age, for all "Police Officers," who have no title to pensions under the rules above referred to.

4th. All Police Officers duly enrolled under Act V. of 1861, who are not entitled to pensions from the State under the rules quoted in paragraph 2 of this Resolution, or who, by any decision or interpretation of Government for the time being, may be debarred from the benefits thereof, and who shall have been subscribers to the "Police Superannuation Fund," are hereby declared entitled to annuities from the said Fund under the following rules, and subject to the following conditions:—

5th. Any Police Officer, who is incapacitated for further employment by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity, may, with the sanction of Government, be superannuated, and receive thereupon out of the Police Superannuation Fund, a monthly pension not exceeding the following proportions, that is to say,—

Firstly.—If the period, during which the individual shall have been actually serving in the Police force, as constituted under Act V. of 1861, be more than sixteen years, but less than twenty-four years, the amount of pension shall not exceed one-third of the monthly salary, as authorized official allowances of such individual, calculated on average of those allowances for the five years previous to the date of the application for such pension.

Secondly.—If the period of actual service be twenty-four years or upwards, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-half of the salary or authorized allowances of the individual, calculated in the manner above stated.

Thirdly.—If any Police Officer as aforesaid, shall be disabled by any wound or injury received in the actual execution of the duty of his office, it will be within the discretion of the Local Government to grant to him out of the Police Superannuation Fund, any monthly allowance "not exceeding half his pay," or if he should receive from the Government a pension under the rule referred to in Clause 3, paragraph 2, of this Resolution, any monthly allowance, which shall make up his stipend to a sum equal to one-half his pay.

6th. It will also be in the option of the Government to grant gratuities for reasons to be assigned in the cases of those persons, who will not be entitled, either to a pension from Government, or to a pension from the "Police Superannuation Fund."

7th. As an experimental measure His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to allow such of the subscribers to the Fund as belonged to former bodies of Police, and were paid servants of Government, to count one year as service entitling to annuity under the above rules, for every two years of actual service continuously performed previous to enrollment under Act V. of 1861. It is, however, declared that this concession on the part of the Government will be revoked or modified, should experience prove, that it is, or liable to be, attended with detriment to the "Police Superannuation Fund."

8th. Annuities granted to Mounted Constables will be calculated on the salary of Constables of the 1st grade.

"Form of Application and Rules for payment of Annuities."

9th. Every application for a pension under the "Police Superannuation Fund" will be made in the Form A. appended to this Resolution, of which columns 1 to 7, 9, 10 and 12, will be filled up by the District Superintendent, and column 11 by the Civil Surgeon having medical charge of the Police force.

10th. Pensions granted from the "Police Superannuation Fund" shall be commutable to a consolidated payment according to the scale laid down by Circular of the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 3rd October 1845, and District Superintendents, when receiving applications for such pensions, before forwarding such, will ascertain the wishes of the applicant in regard to commutation, and if he should be willing to accept it, will take from him a written agreement to that effect. It is to be understood that the election, whether for annuity or for a consolidated sum in lieu thereof, must be made once for all, at the time of the applicant's retirement from the service.

11th. It shall always be in the discretion of the Government to determine whether annuity shall be granted, or a consolidated payment substituted.

12th. Consolidated payments in commutation of annual pensions will not exceed the sum found by the following valuation table as laid down in the orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated the 3rd October 1845, above quoted.

Value of Life Annuity of Rupee 1 per annum.

Age.	*Value.* Rs.	A.	P.
25 to 30 years,	11	8	0
30 to 35 ditto,	11	0	0
35 to 40 ditto,	10	8	0
40 to 45 ditto,	10	0	0
45 to 50 ditto,	9	8	0
50 to 55 ditto,	9	0	0
55 to 60 ditto,	8	0	0
60 to 65 ditto,	7	0	0
65 to 70 ditto,	6	0	0
above 70 ditto,	5	0	0

13th. Consolidated payments in lieu of annuities will be made, under arrangements to be carried out by the Inspector General, within one month from the receipt of the orders of Government, authorizing the same.

14th. Pensions will be payable half yearly, *viz.*, on the 30th June and 31st December, or in the event of these dates falling on a Sunday, or other authorized holiday, then on the first succeeding Office day.

15th. Any pensioner failing to appear on the date fixed for payment will be recorded "absent," and will lose his claim for payment until the following 30th June, or 31st December, as the case may be.

16th. Any pensioner failing to appear on two consecutive days of payment, will be presumed to have deceased, and in the event of his future appearance, will not be entitled to payment of pension or arrears of pension, except under the authority of the Inspector General of Police.

17th. Every pensioner must appear in person on date of payment, unless a life Certificate of inability to appear, through sickness or bodily ailment signed by a Civil Surgeon, be furnished. In such case, payment of annuity may be made to any person who may satisfy the disbursing Officer, that he is duly authorized to receive the same.

PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF PENSION TO HEIRS OF DECEASED PENSIONERS.

18th. Pensions payable for any broken period between the date on which last half-yearly payment fell due (whether actual payment shall have been made, or shall in consequence of non-appearance have been withheld), and the date of decease will be withheld in every case in which it shall appear that the actual date of decease is doubtful, either from delay in reporting the same, or for other reason.

19th. The heirs or nearest of kin, residing with the pensioner, at the time of decease are constrained under Rule 16 to report immediately, or at the furthest within one month, at the nearest Police Station, the demise of the pensioner, and neglect of this duty will ordinarily debar payment of arrears of pension due to date of decease.

20th. The Police Officer in charge of the Station on receiving reports of the decease of a pensioner, will enter the same in his Station Diary, and will, by immediate local enquiry, ascertain whether or not the death occurred at the date reported. He will then report to the District Superintendent the result of his enquiries, and if the pensioner should have deceased will recover and send to the District Superintendent the Pension Roll of the deceased, with certificate of death and date thereof endorsed.

21st. All such rolls with certificates of death of pensioners will be forwarded to the Office of the Inspector General of Police.

22nd. A Register of all annuitants of the Fund will be kept in the Office of the Inspector General. The Register will be in Form B., appended to this Resolution. The Register will be according to districts from the Treasuries of which pensions are payable.

23rd. On or before the 25th June, and 25th December of each year, the Inspector General will furnish to the District Superintendent of each district, from which pensions are due, a statement shewing the name, rank, personal description of and amount payable to each pensioner in Form C. appended, and the District Superintendent will, after comparing the Pension Rolls with this statement, pay to the pensioners appearing, the instalment of annuities due to them. The funds necessary to meet such payment will be furnished to him by the Inspector General, in such way as shall be most convenient at the time, and the payments made will be entered in the primary accounts of the Fund, which are kept in the Office of the District Superintendent, aforesaid.

24th. Certificate of payment will be endorsed on the Pension Roll by the disbursing Officer, and the pensioner's receipt for payment will be entered in the column of Form C. made for the purpose. The statement will then be returned to the Inspector General for record.

25th. The Inspector General will entertain the establishment necessary for the keeping of the accounts and registers of the Fund, defraying the cost thereof and all contingent expenses from the Fund and charging the same in his accounts of the said Fund.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, for information and guidance, and for communication to Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors General, to District and Assistant District Superintendents of Police, with an intimation, that this Resolution should be carefully translated, and made known to all Police Officers concerned therein.

FORM A.

APPLICATION for pension from Police Superannuation Fund in favor of *Constable of* *District Police Force.*

1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.		7.	8.	9.			10.			11.	12.
Name of Applicant.	Rank.	Age.		Descriptive Roll and permanent marks of distinction.	Detail of Service.	Years of Service counting for pension under Rules.		Statement of District Superintendent, regarding general character & grounds of application.	Report of Civil Surgeon.	Amount of pension proposed.			If compounded, sum to be paid.			Orders of Government.	District where payable.
		Years.	Months.							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		

FORM B.

REGISTER of Pensioner on the Police Superannuation Fund, for the District of

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.			7.	8.
Number in the General Register.	Name.	Number in Superintendent's Register.	Date of Order of Government.	Age of commitment at time of taking annuity.	Amount of Pension.			Date of decease or cancelment of Annuity.	REMARKS.
					Rs.	A.	P.		

FORM C.

NOMINAL Roll of Pensioners on Police Superannuation Fund whose Annuities are payable by the Collector of

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.			7.
Number of Pension Roll.	Name of Pensioner.	Rank.	Descriptive Roll.	Date of Order of Government granting Annuity.	Amount of Annuity.			RECEIPT OF PENSIONER.
					Rs.	A.	P.	

No. 407.—*Dated Allahabad, the* 16*th August* 1861.

THE following Circular issued by the Inspector General of Police in the North Western Provinces, is published for general information :—

CIRCULAR No. 19.—*To all District Superintendents of Police, Magistrates and other Officers in charge of Districts, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the* 16*th August* 1861.

Hitherto reports of the Civil Surgeon in cases of suspicious or violent death by wounding, &c., have been called for by the Magistrate. Inconvenience is found to arise from this practice, and you are directed, under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, to call for these reports for the future.

2*nd*.—In cases of death, the report required from Civil Surgeon should not be of the open or apparent cause of death only. The body shall be sent for *post mortem* examination, which should extend to every part of the body. As an illustration of the necessity of this, the following is an actual occurrence during this year :—

3*rd*.—A woman was found with her throat cut, and other wounds. The murder was supposed to have been committed in furtherance of robbing the deceased. On further investigation by the European Officer, proof was obtained, that the woman was suspected of infidelity, and was reported to have been pregnant under circumstances which would convict her of infidelity. The Civil Surgeon having been called upon to report the cause of death only, did not extend his enquiry further than was apparently necessary, and the question of pregnancy could not be solved, and a most important point of evidence was lost.

4*th*.—The requisition to the Civil Surgeon will be in the following form :—

SIR,—You are requested to hold a *post mortem* examination on the body of_____, sent herewith, and to furnish a report of your examination to

Your most obedient Servant,

_____

District Superintendent.

5*th*.—Whenever it is necessary to direct attention to any particular point, a foot note may be added, as for instance in cases of poisoning, a remark should be added as follows :—

"Deceased is supposed to have been destroyed by poison, and your attention is requested to the determination of this point."

6*th*.—In cases of personal injury unattended with loss of life, the form of requisition now in use may be continued.

RESOLUTION.

No. 767 A.—*By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Police Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 2*nd July* 1861.

READ Act V. of 1861, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Police."

Read Act XIII of 1861, entitled "An Act to regulate temporarily the Procedure of the Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861," (for the Regulation of Police.)

Read a Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 964, dated 14th May 1861, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th May, extending Act V. of 1861 to the Provinces and Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the North Western Provinces.

Read a Notification, No. 537 A., dated 28th May, by the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, published in the *Allahabad Government Gazette* of the 11th June, directing that the said Act V of 1861 shall be enforced in the districts of the North Western Provinces, therein named.

1. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, under the authority conferred upon the Local Government by various Sections of the Acts, above cited, is pleased to prescribe the following Rules, for the due execution of the said Acts:—

Sections 5 and 6.

2. The several Deputy Inspectors General and District Superintendents of Police, in the North Western Provinces, are hereby invested with the powers of "a Magistrate," within all the Districts comprising the Division of the Revenue Commissioner, within which they are serving.

3. The powers thus conferred upon the above named Officers, and the powers of a Magistrate throughout the General Police District, which, by Section 5, are vested in the Inspector General of Police, shall be exercised only as far as may be necessary in the absence of any Magistrate, for the preservation of peace, the prevention and detection of crime, or the pursuit and apprehension of offenders; or further, for the trial and adjudication of penalties, for neglect or misconduct under Section 29, Act V. of 1861. Provided always, that whenever persons, not belonging to the Police Force, shall be amongst the parties concerned, as in the contemplated case of "unwarrantable personal violence," to any person in the custody of the Police, the trial shall be held by a "Magistrate."

Appointment, &c., of Police. Section 7.

4. The appointment, promotion, dismissal and punishment of Inspectors, of all Police Officers below the rank of Inspector, and of all Constables, shall rest with the Inspector General, who is hereby empowered to delegate his authority to the Deputy Inspector General or to the District Superintendent, in such manner, and subject to such limitations as may from time to time, appear to him expedient. Provided always, that the appointment, promotion, dismissal and punishment of Inspectors of Police shall in every case be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector General.

Certificate of Office. Section 8.

5. The Certificate of appointment to be given to Police Officers or Constables under Section 8, will be given under the seal and signature of the Officer, under whose authority the appointment is finally confirmed.

Police Superannuation Fund. Section 11.

6. The Police Superannuation Fund shall be formed

1*stly*.—By deductions at the following rates from monthly pay:—

Chief and Head Constables, 1 anna per Rupee.

Constables, mounted or foot, ½ anna per Rupee, the deduction from pay of mounted Constables being from one-third of the salary.

2*ndly*.—By savings from the stoppages from pay of Police Officers, during absence from sickness or authorized leave.

3*rdly*.—By the amount of fines imposed, as follows:—

a. Fines imposed for neglect or misconduct of Police Officers under Sections 7 and 29 of Act V. of 1861.

b. Fines imposed by "Magistrates" on drunken persons, or on persons convicted of assault upon Police Officers.

4*thly*.—By proceeds of sale of useless and worn-out articles of clothing or equipment provided for the use of the Police by the State.

5*thly*.—By sale proceeds of unclaimed property, placed at the disposal of Government by Section 27, Act V. of 1861.

6*thly*.—By proceeds of sale of moveable property of absconded offenders, whether process has been evaded or resisted.

7. The first source calls for no remark.

8. As regards the second item, it is necessary to remark that, it will be only the *surplus* of stoppages, which will be available. It will frequently be unavoidable to employ extra Policemen in the absence of persons sick or on leave; and these substitutes will be paid from stoppages. The *saving* after such payment, will be credited to the Superannuation Fund.

9. With regard to the third item, the Lieutenant Governor remarks, that it will be the duty of the Inspector General to watch closely the exercise of the power to fine, and to call for such returns as may satisfy him on this point, and to direct that no fines imposed under Section 7 of Act V of 1861, shall be credited to the Superannuation Fund, until such have received his sanction.

10. With regard to other fines, mentioned under the third clause, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to declare, that it will be the duty of all "Magistrates of Districts," and they are hereby required to keep up a separate Register of all fines imposed for the offences specified under this head; and, at the close of each month, to send an extract from the Register to the District Superintendent of Police, together with the sum of the fines realized. The District Superintendent will give his receipt for the monies so transmitted, and will credit the same in his account of the Superannuation Fund.

11. Similarly the "Magistrate of each District," at the close of each month, will pay to the District Superintendent the nett amount realized during the month by the sale of unclaimed property, and of the moveable property belonging to absconded offenders; it being understood, that a commission of 5 per cent. shall be allowed to the person employed to conduct the sale, and that no other deductions than the said 5 per cent. commission shall be made.

12. The District Superintendent of Police will keep up a daily account of all monies, from whatever source realized, to the credit of the Superannuation Fund, and on the 15th of the month following that to which the account relates, will remit the monies so realized in even sums to the Office of the Inspector General of Police at Allahabad, with an extract from the account for the month.

13. The Inspector General of Police will keep a general account of all sums thus received from District Superintendents, and deposit the monies transmitted in any Bank, until they shall amount to the sum of Rs. 5,000, when he will invest the same in Government Securities, or in the purchase of shares in a Chartered Bank.

14. No grants or other payments from the Superannuation Fund may be made without the sanction, previously obtained, of the Lieutenant Governor. Rules as to the period of service and other conditions, required to entitle the several members of the Force to pensions or gratuities therefrom, and as to the rates of pensions, &c., will be issued hereafter.

15. As soon after the close of each calendar year as possible, an abstract account showing the receipts, expenditure, and the nature of the vested Securities, will be published in the *Gazette*, for the information of the Police interested therein.

General Police Fund. Sections 16 and 41.

16. The General Police Fund will be composed of all sums paid or realized for extra or special Police, under Sections 13, 14 and 15 of Act V of 1861, and, under Section 41 of the same Act, of "all sums paid for the service of process by Police Officers, and of all rewards, forfeitures and penalties, which by law are payable to informers," and which "when the information is laid by the Police," would be payable to members of the Police Force.

17. In the general annual Budget for the North Western Provinces, it will be necessary to show the estimated receipts of the General Police Fund, and the estimated

expenditure therefrom. The strictest observance, therefore, of the following rules is enjoined upon Deputy Inspectors General and District Superintendents of Police, and upon "Magistrates of Districts."

Municipal and Cantonment Police.

18. It is expected that all cities and Mofussil towns, bazaars, &c., to which Act XX of 1856 may have been, or may hereafter be, extended, or in which the system of Town duties or "Octroi" may have been, or may hereafter be introduced, shall defray the entire cost of the Police, which has been allotted to them respectively. And it will be the duty of all "Magistrates of Districts" to provide adequately for this demand upon their Municipal Funds.

19. It will be understood, that only so much of the Municipal Fund, realized from each such city, town or bazaar, will be claimable by the "General Police Fund," as shall suffice to cover the cost of the Police.

20. The surplus will, as heretofore, be at the disposal of the "Magistrate of the District," for the purposes of lighting, paving and conservancy, and every such Magistrate will be entitled to reserve a sum out of these funds, sufficient to meet the charges of collection.

21. "Magistrates of Districts" will be furnished by the Inspector General of Police, under these instructions, with a statement, showing the strength, grades, and total cost of the Police allotted to each such city, Mofussil town or bazaar, &c., and upon receipt thereof, it will be the duty of the "Magistrate of the District" to supply the Inspector General with a statement, in the following form :—

District.	Name of city, town or bazaar.	Number of Houses.	Population.	Amount of Municipal Funds per annum.	How levied, whether under Act XX. of 1856 or by Octroi.	Contribution to General Police Fund.	REMARKS.

22. The Inspector General of Police, whenever, on inspection of this statement, he may find that the cost of the Police, in any city, town or bazaar, is not covered by the contribution to the General Police Fund, will call on the "Magistrate of the District" to make up his contribution to the amount required, or, if the Municipal collections should not admit of this, then to increase the assessment in such degree as he may find practicable, without exceeding the limitations imposed by Section 11, Act XX of 1856.

23. "Magistrates of Districts" are hereby enjoined to take measures for the timely and punctual realization of these Municipal Funds, and to pay over to the District Superintendent the cost of the city, town, or bazaar police, within thirty days after the close of the month, for which pay is due.

24. The foregoing instructions, *mutatis mutandis*, will guide the Cantonment Joint Magistrates in the realization of the bazaar and other Cantonment Funds, and in respect of the payments which they are required to make to the District Superintendent of Police.

Jail Guards.

25. The strength of the permanent Jail Guards, to be entertained at each Jail of these Provinces, has been determined in concert with the Inspector General of Prisons, and the Inspector General of Police has been informed thereof.

26. This guard will be hereafter furnished from the Police Force by the District Superintendent, to whom payment of the cost thereof will be made by the Magistrate or other Officer in charge of the Jail, on or before the 10th of each month, for the month preceding.

27. Officers in charge of Jails having been specially authorized to draw advances from the Treasury, to meet this and other Jail charges, subject to adjustment by audited bills, will have no excuse for deferred payment, and the District Superintendent will report to the Deputy Inspector General, all instances in which delay may occur.

28. The District Superintendent, before distributing pay to the Police, forming the Jail Guard, will make the deductions on account of contribution to the Police Superannuation Fund, and will credit the same in his accounts of that Fund.

29. The District Superintendent will include in the Pay Abstract of the Police Force belonging to his District, the pay of the Jail Guard, the object being to keep in view the entire strength of the Police Force attached to each district; but before submitting the Abstract for audit, he will deduct, from the total amount thereof, the sum received from the Officer in charge of the Jail, on account of the permanent guard.

30. Whenever extra or special guards are required on occasions of emergency, *e. g.* for escort of prisoners under transportation, the Officer in charge of the Jail will indent for such special Police party, in the form prescribed by Notification, No. 589 A., dated 12th June 1861, paying in cash the cost of the Police thus furnished.

Guards, Escorts, and Special Police parties.

31. The Government of India have enjoined upon the Local Government the necessity of employing Police, instead of Military guards, to watch buildings or property of the Government, whether in Cantonments or elsewhere. In connection with this order, the Military Finance Commission have laid down, in the following terms, the conditions under which Police parties shall be furnished to Military Authorities and other Heads of Departments indenting for such. These conditions, it is to be noted, have been approved and endorsed by the Governor General in Council, and Section 13, Act V of 1861 provides, that "private individuals" taking Police parties, shall pay the cost of them. In like manner, therefore, all Military Authorities and Heads of Departments, will be required to pay the cost of Police provided on their indents.

The conditions proposed by the Military Finance Commission, are as follows:—

"That the *watching* of Military buildings and property, whether in Cantonments or in movement, in tranquil times, is *not* Military but Civil duty."

"That such Civil duty ought to be performed by the Civil Constabulary, and that their services should be allowed by the Civil Authority to any Military Authority or Head of Department, in the same manner and on the same conditions as to other parties."

"That any Military Authority or Department, requiring extra or special guards of the above description, should pay for it at the same rates as charged to *private individuals*." *

* See Section 13, Act V of 1861, above quoted.

"That such Military Authority or Department should specify to the Civil Authority the nature of the extra or special duty to be performed; the Civil Authority being held responsible for the due performance, and therefore fixing the number of men to be employed thereon."

(Extract paragraph 26 of letter of Military Finance Commission, No. 2339, dated 30th August 1860.)

32. In order to secure uniformity in the submission of indents for Police parties, the following Notification has been issued, under date the 12th June 1861, and no Police will be furnished, except in accordance with the rules therein contained:—

No. 589 A.

"The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rules, to be observed by all Officers and others requiring special Police parties for whatever purpose:—

"*1st.*—Requisitions for Police parties shall be made in the form of indent annexed, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of Police of each District.

"*2nd.*—The Officer, Department or Individual, requiring Police aid, will, in the second column, detail the duty to be performed.

"*3rd.*—It will be the duty of the District Superintendent to furnish the Police so required, and to determine the strength of the party to be provided, with reference to the nature of the duty to be performed.

"*4th.*—In column 3 of the indent will be noted, whether the guard required is for 'permanent duty,' as guard over Store-room, Treasure Chest, or such like, or merely 'temporary,' as for protection of stores in transit from station to station. When the requirement is only for temporary purposes, the probable time of employment will be noted.

"*5th.*—On receiving the above indent, the District Superintendent will, on the reverse, enter the strength of the party to be furnished, together with the cost, including pay, authorized allowance for carriage and other charges.

"*6th.*—The indent thus endorsed, will be returned by the District Superintendent to the applicant, and on receipt in cash of the cost detailed, the Police will be furnished.

"*7th.*—The cost will be charged for the whole period of intended employment, when such employment is 'temporary,' or month by month, when 'permanent.'

"*8th.*—No Police parties will be furnished except after receipt of cost in cash.

"*9th.*—The rules laid down by the Inspector General of Police, under Section 3 of Circular, issued in December 1860, are to be observed.

"*10th.*—Heads of Departments under this Government will immediately report for sanction, the expenditure incurred by them on account of Police guards or escorts."

On Reverse of Indent.		Form of Indents for Police Party on Superintendent.			
Detail of strength and cost of Police party required by for duty shewn.					
Detail of force to be furnished.	Cost of party.	Officer, firm or individual requiring duty.	Detail of duty to be performed.	Duration of employment whether "temporary" or "permanent."	Date from which required.

33. Private firms or individuals will be provided with the Police they are willing to pay for. It will, however, be the duty of the District Superintendent to see that they are not employed on other duties than those attaching to Police; that the duties to be performed are not out of proportion to the strength of the party indented for; and that during such employment Police discipline and regulation shall be strictly maintained.

34. Deputy Inspectors General of Police are required to see, that additional men are not employed on "temporary" special duties, for the performance of which Constables in reserve are available.

35. To the Inspector of the Reserve, entrusted with the performance of duties belonging to the interior economy and discipline of the Force, will be allotted the duty of keeping a Register Account of all receipts and expenditure authorized by the Deputy Inspector General; but the District Superintendent will be held responsible that the accounts are faithfully kept, and that no interpolations are permitted in the Register.

Processes.

36. The establishment of the Nazir of the Magistrate's Court having been abolished, and his duties having been undertaken by the Police, the service of "process," in petty cases, not cognizable by the Police, and usually instituted by petition, will devolve on the Police. But it is to be understood, that the fees usually charged under the existing laws and practice for service of such processes, shall continue to be levied before issue thereof, and this must be provided for in the order, which the "Magistrate" will, as heretofore, pass upon petition of plaint.

37. There will be an Inspector of Police, with a party of Police attached to the Court of the "Magistrate of the District;" and an Officer of Police to each "Magistrate's" Court. To the Inspector in attendance on the Court of the "Magistrate of the District," every complainant will be directed to pay the regulated amount of tulubana for the service of subpœna, summons, or other process; and on the Inspector certifying, by endorsement on the petition, that the money has been paid, the process will be forthwith prepared in the Magistrate's Office, in the usual form, and handed to the said Inspector for service.

Appendix No. 3.

38. The Inspector, after entering the process in the Register of Processes, (Form C. appended to rules for guidance of Police Officers, dated 26th December 1860,) will forthwith cause the process to be directed to the Officer in charge of the Police Station, nearest to the residence of the parties cited to appear.

39. The amount of the fees, received by the Inspector, for service of processes, will be paid to the District Superintendent.

At the close of the week, the District Superintendent will deposit in the Treasury, under "General Police Fund," all sums received during the week, and enter the amount in his account of the "General Police Fund."

Savings of Establishment.

* Appendix No. 7.

40. The Pay Abstract, forwarded to the Civil Pay-Master, will include the pay of the whole sanctioned Force. The statement,* attached to the Pay Abstract, provides for the separate exhibition of all savings of Establishment. On return of the audited Pay Abstract, pay will be distributed to the Force. The amount of "Savings" will be reserved by the District Superintendent, and deposited by him in the Treasury, to the credit of Government, under "General Police Fund," and will also be entered in that Officer's monthly account of the Fund.

General Remarks.

41. The General Police Fund is the property of Government. The Fund is constituted under Act V. of 1861, and is applicable under "Section 16 to the maintenance of the Force, under such orders as the Local Government shall pass."

42. The Lieutenant Governor accordingly resolves, that this Fund shall not be applicable to any other than the following purposes, without the express sanction of the Government.

1*st*.—To the repayment to Government of the cost of all Police, whether Municipal, Cantonment, or Ferry, or forming Jail Guards, whose cost, though included in the Pay Abstracts, will be provided for by special payments, on the part of the "Magistrate of the District," the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, or the Officer in charge of the Jail.

2*nd*.—To the pay of special Police parties furnished under Sections 13, 14 and 15 of Act V. of 1861, to Public Departments or Officers; or to firms or individuals, in those instances in which such parties cannot be furnished from the Reserve Force.

43. In regard to the first, it has been pointed out above, (paragraph 40) that the Pay Abstract to be forwarded to the Civil Pay Master, will include the pay of the whole permanent Police Force, that is to say, it will include the Police, whose pay will be met from Municipal, Cantonment or Ferry Funds, as well as the Police, whose pay will be met from the Funds of the State. The punctual disbursement of pay is thus secured in the way of advance from the Government Treasury on account of the former, and by audited Pay Bill for the latter body. In repayment of the advances referred to, the District Superintendent will pay over to the Collector, to be *credited* to the Government, under the head of "Police," all payments that may be received on account of Municipal, Cantonment or Ferry Funds. He will credit such payments in his accounts of the "General Police Fund," and debit himself per contrâ with a remittance of the same amount to the Collector. The remittance will be made in cash, with a memorandum in the following form:—

FORM.

The District Superintendent of Police, in the District of remits to the Collector the sum of Co.'s Rs. to be credited to Government, in his "General Treasury Account," under the head of "Police," as follows, *viz*:—

On account of Municipal Police of for the month of	Co.'s Rs.	0	0	0
On account of Cantonment Police of for the month of	„	0	0	0
Total Co.'s Rs.,		0	0	0

44. The Collector will give his receipt for the amount so remitted, in a corresponding form.

45. Under the second heading, it will be sufficient to remark, that the special Police parties furnished, whether to Public Departments or to private individuals, will be charged for in full, according to the directions given in Notification, No. 589 A., dated 12th June, (vide paragraph 32,) whether such parties be composed of men specially entertained, with the sanction of the Deputy Inspector General, under Clause 16 of Rules of Inspector General of Police, dated December 1860, or whether they be drawn from the Force in Reserve. The District Superintendent will defray all proper or authorized charges on account of such special Police parties, and bring the same into the accounts of the General Police Fund.

46. The accounts of the General Police Fund will be kept under the following headings:—

Accounts of General Police Fund.

1. Municipal.
2. Cantonment.
3. Jail.

4. Guards, escorts and special Police parties under Sections 13, 14 and 15, Act V. of 1861.
5. Processes, and rewards and forfeitures, under Section 41, Act V. of 1861.
6. Savings of Establishment.

47. A daily Ledger account will be kept by District Superintendents. All sums received will be entered at the time of receipt, and all sums expended at the time of paying the same. A monthly account will be despatched by each District Superintendent to the Deputy Inspector General, on the first day of each month, (not being a Sunday), and a quarterly account will be furnished by each Deputy Inspector General to the Inspector General, on the 10th day of August, November, February, and July, for the preceding quarters, ending the last day of July, October, January, and April.

48. Half-yearly accounts will be rendered by the Inspector General of Police to the Secretary to Government, for each half year, ending with 31st October and 30th April.

49. The monthly accounts rendered by the District Superintendent, will be in full detail, showing every receipt and every disbursement under each heading of account, and the balance in deposit at the close of the month. (Vide Appendix No. 9.)

50. The quarterly account of the Deputy Inspector General will give the total of receipt and expenditure under each heading of account for each District: and the half-yearly account of the Inspector General will exhibit the same totals for each Deputy Inspector General's Circle.

51. The Inspector General of Police will direct, that at the close of each month each District Superintendent shall deposit, in the Government Treasury, the balance standing to the credit of the General Police Fund of his District.

52. In submitting the accounts of the General Police Fund of the six months, ending on the 30th April, the Inspector General will take the orders of the Government, as to the disposal of the aggregate balance, standing to the credit of the Fund of the entire "General Police District."

Duties of the Police, Sections 23, 25, 30 and 31.

53. The general duties of the Police are detailed in Sections 23, 25, 30 and 31 of Act V. of 1861, and the Police are not to be employed in any other duty, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing by the Inspector General, as laid down in Section 10 of the Act named. These powers, the Lieutenant Governor observes, are very generally described in the Sections referred to, but there are one or two points on which, His Honor thinks, remarks may be made with advantage.

Collection and communication of intelligence.

54. The first point that attracts attention, is the injunction, "to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace." This is a duty which, it is believed, very few Native Police Officers can appreciate in its whole extent, and it is one which has not formed a principal object of his attention. Still it must be obvious, that a familiar acquaintance with all the events occurring within his Division or his Beat, may frequently enable an intelligent Police Officer to determine the origin, to trace the progress, and put his finger upon the perpetrators of a particular crime. European Officers, who are all more or less acquainted with the system of Police in England, will readily recognise the truth of what has been above stated; but it is not to be doubted that before natives can be made to appreciate fully the usefulness of general observation, and to connect the results of that observation with the occurrence of particular crimes within their Circle, a great deal of explanation and teaching on the part of the European Officers of Police will be requisite; for example, not to speak of an assembly of people in other than ordinary numbers, near wealthy towns, as indicating an evil purpose on their part or of gypsy encampments, as likely to contain persons of bad character and predatory habits, or of other equally obvious and prominent objects of observation. It will possibly happen that a Police Officer on his beat may observe the occurrence of a personal quarrel between two or more parties, who separated on his inter-

ference, and were thus prevented from committing further violence. But it may happen that such a quarrel may lead, in the course of time, to a murder, attempt to murder, or other crime of violence, and the Police Officer having observed the personal quarrel, and made himself acquainted with the parties, will be in a position to give a reasonable clue to the detection of the culprit; or as a second illustration:—

A stranger is seen in the house of, or in company with a person of known bad character. An intelligent Police Officer would take note of this, would ascertain all particulars of such stranger, and should a theft occur, it is probable he will have, by such observation, obtained a clue, which will lead to discovery of the offender.

55. The foregoing are intended to be only illustrations of the advantages to be derived from the observation of Police Officers, and it is to be understood, that this observation may, and should be carried on by the Officer of Police, on whatever duties he may happen to be engaged away from the Police Station. If charged with service of process, he can still, as he passes on, take note of every thing that comes within his view or hearing. Even if absent on leave, he is still under Section 22 of Act V. of 1861, considered to be on duty, and carries with him the powers of a Police Officer throughout the whole of the "General Police District," and must, therefore, be taught not to relax this important duty of "collecting and communicating intelligence, affecting the public peace," under any circumstances.

Prevention of crime, &c.

56. The next point that attracts attention, is the injunction to "prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances." This is a point to which the Lieutenant Governor believes, the Native Police Officers, under the old system, have never given sufficient consideration, and this partly, because the observation insisted on in the preceding paragraph, has never been practised. From unacquaintance with the general occurrences, and the state of feeling between different parties residing within their beat, and from the fact that a Police Officer has hitherto seldom left his post or station except when called upon to enquire into a crime already committed, it has been out of his power to anticipate the commission of crime in any particular quarter, or consequently to take steps for its prevention.

57. The object of the Lieutenant Governor is, that the Police should not restrict themselves to watching large assemblages of people, whether on occasion of a fair, or of a religious ceremony, or marriage procession, which are usually notorious; but that they should extend their vigilance, and their observation to smaller every-day occurrences, and note particularly, and at the time, any such as may seem likely to result in a breach of the peace, or other offence within their primary cognizance. The prevention of public nuisances will be more particularly treated of in connection with the Lieutenant Governor's remarks on Sections 30, 31, 32 and 34 of Act V. of 1861.

58. The duty of Police Officers in the prevention of crime, will be greatly facilitated by the power which is conferred upon them by Sections 28, 29 and 30 of Act XIII of 1861. The terms of Section 28 make the exercise of this power permissive, but the Lieutenant Governor would remark, that no Police Officer should hesitate to take upon himself the responsibility of acting with promptitude under these Sections, whenever he may see reasonable cause to justify him in making an arrest, which is warranted by Law.

59. The Inspector General of Police will give his careful attention to the last Clause of Section 23 of Act V. of 1861, regarding the inspection of gaming shops, drinking houses, &c., to which bad characters are in the habit of resorting, and will issue such instructions on this point as he may think proper.

60. Sections 30 and 31 of Act V. of 1861, give a substantial legality to Acts which the Magistrate and Police Officer, it is true, have hitherto performed under the obligation to preserve the peace, and maintain the public safety, but which they have not been authorized to enforce by specific penalties.

61. This power, it appears to the Lieutenant Governor, may be exercised with very great advantage to the public comfort and the public safety, and His Honor would direct he especial attention of all Police Officers and Magistrates to these Sections.

62. It may be well left to the Police Officer, under the direction of the "Magistrate of the District," to provide for the peaceful conduct of all assemblies and processions, especially on occasions when a breach of the peace may, for any reason, be apprehended; but it seems necessary to call attention to the minor duties, which are laid upon the Police by Section 31, and which, however unimportant they may appear, must not be overlooked. The assembly or stoppage of crowds on the public thoroughfares, the occurrence of disorderly conduct on such thoroughfares, and the encroachment upon such streets or thoroughfares, are hardly less public nuisances, than those which are so specifically designated in Section 34 of the Act, and it will be the duty of every Police Officer, under the control which is reserved by Section 33, to the "Magistrate of the District," to give himself to their prevention and to their correction wherever observed.

63. Adverting to Section 34, on the subject of public nuisances, and to the duty, which is laid by Section 23, upon every Police Officer to prevent them, the Lieutenant Governor has to point out, that every Police Officer is empowered by the law to take into custody, without warrant, any person who may commit within his view any such public nuisance, provided that the above Section shall have been extended to the town or other locality in which such offence may have been committed. It is certain that the prompt and judicious exercise of this authority will deter the people generally from the commission of such acts.

Provisions of Section 34, extended to certain towns, &c.

64. The provisions of Section 34, Act V. of 1861, shall be extended to the following cities, towns and thoroughfares, and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor requires, that the Magistrates of the several districts, within which these several towns, &c., are situated, shall give local notice by proclamation of this extension to the provisions of the law:—

Name of District.	*Name of Town or Thoroughfare.*	*Name of District.*	*Name of Town or Thoroughfare.*
SEHARUNPORE, ...	Seharunpore. Roorkee. Deobund. Chilkanah.	ALLYGURH, ...	Allygurh, Station and Fort. Coel City. Hatrass. Secundra Rao. Somna. Sasnee.
MOOZUFFERNUGGER,	Moozuffernugger. Khutowlee. Shamlee. Poor.	MEERUT, ...	Meerut, City, Cantonment, and Bazars, attached thereto. Ghazeeabad. Hauper. Sirdhanah. Bhagput. Gurhmukhtesur.
DEHRA, ...	Mussoorie. Dehra. Rajpoor.	MUTTRA, ...	Muttra. Bindrabun. Goverdhun. Sydabad.
BOOLUNDSHUHUR,	Boolundshuhur. Khoorja. Secundrabad. Anoopshuhur.		

Name of District.	*Name of Town or Thoroughfare.*
AGRA, ...	Agra City, Cantonment and Bazars and Suburbs, attached thereto. Futtehpore Sikree. Khundowlee. Ferozabad. Itmadpore.
ETAWAH, ...	Etawah. Juswuntnugger.
MYNPOORIE, ...	Mynpoorie. Ghiroor. Shekoabad. Bhowgaon. Bhewur. Kerowlee. Nubeegunj. Kurhul.
ETAH, ...	Etah. Khasgunj. Soron. Puttecalee. Allygunj.
FUTTEHGURH, ...	Futtehgurh, Station, Town and Cantonment. Furruckabad City. Goorshaegunj. Chubra Mow. Jelalabad. Meerun ke Seraee, including Kunouj.
CAWNPORE, ...	Cawnpore, Cantonment, Station and Bazars. Jajmow. Sheorajpore. Bilhour.
FUTTEHPORE, ...	Futtehpore. Korah Jehanabad.
BANDA, ...	Banda. Tirohan and Kirwee.
ALLAHABAD, ...	Allahabad, City, including Kydgunj, Daragunj and Kuttra, Colonelgunj. Allahabad Cantonment, Station and Bazars, attached thereto. Phoolpore.
BAREILLY, ...	Bareilly, City, Cantonment & Bazars, attached thereto. Pillibheet.
BIJNOUR, ...	Bijnour. Nugeena. Nujeebabad.
MORADABAD, ...	Moradabad. Umroha. Chundowsee. Sumbhul. Kasheepore.
BUDAON, ...	Budaon. Bilsee. Oojhanee.
SHAHJEHANPORE,	Shahjehanpore. Jelalabad.
MIRZAPORE, ...	Mirzapore. Chunar. Bindachul. Gopeegunj.
BENARES, ...	Benares, City and Suburbs, Secrole, Cantonments and Bazars. Rajghat. Sigree. Ramnugger.

Name of District.	*Name of Town or Thoroughfare.*	*Name of District.*	*Name of Town or Thoroughfare.*
JOUNPORE, ...	Jounpore. Muchleeshuhur. Shahgunj.	GHAZEEPORE, ...	Ghazeepore. Koruntadhee.
AZIMGURH, ...	Azimgurh. Mhow. Burhul. Deoree Ghat.	GORUCKPORE, ...	Gorruckpore.
		KUMAON, ...	Nynee Tal. Almorah.

All Railway Stations opened for traffic and all Encamping Grounds.

Rewards, Penalties, &c., Section 41.

65. Section 41, Act V. of 1861, seems to call for some explanation. By the term "rewards" are not intended rewards specially authorized by the Government or its Officers for the apprehension of absconded offenders, escaped convicts, or for any special service. These will be payable to the parties performing such service. But they are the "rewards and forfeitures," contemplated by Regulation VII. of 1824, for information of infraction of Abkaree laws; for infraction of the Opium laws under Regulation III. of 1816, and such like. To such rewards no Police Officer, giving the information referred to, will be entitled, because he is a paid servant of the Government, entertained for the enforcement of all laws. The whole of such rewards and forfeitures will, however, be claimed from the Department authorized to award such, and will be credited to the General Police Fund.

Diaries to be kept, Section 44, Act V. of 1861.

66. As required by Section 44, the Lieutenant Governor directs, that every Inspector of a Division and every Chief Constable of a Station shall keep a general diary, as laid down by the "Rules for guidance of Police Officers," and a special diary of their proceedings, whenever engaged in any local enquiry, under Section 62, Act XIII. of 1861.

Returns to be submitted, Section 45, Act V. of 1861.

67. The Lieutenant Governor directs, under Section 45, Act V. of 1861, their the following Periodical Returns and Statements shall be submitted, as shown below:—

No. of Appendix.	*Designation of Return or Statement.*	*By whom to be submitted.*	*To whom to be submitted.*	*Date.*
	MONTHLY RETURNS.			
4	Return of Crimes, &c.	District Superintendent.	Inspector General.	5th.
5	Return of District Police Force.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd.
6	Pay Abstract.	Ditto.	Civil Pay Master, through Inspector General.	2nd.
7	Distribution of Pay.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd.
8	Contingent Bill.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th.
9	General Police Fund Account.	Ditto.	Deputy Inspector General.	1st.
10	Superannuation Fund Account.	Ditto.	Inspector General.	17th.

No. of Appendix.	Designation of Return or Statement.	By whom to be submitted.	To whom to be submitted.	Date.
	QUARTERLY RETURNS.			
	General Police Fund Account.	Deputy Inspector General.	Inspector General.	10th day of Aug., Nov., Feb. and July.
11	Report of Inspectors.	District Superintendent.	Deputy Inspector General for transmission to Inspector General.	10th day of April, July, Oct., and January.
	HALF-YEARLY RETURNS.			
	General Police Fund Account.	Inspector General.	Secretary to Government, N. W. P.,	25th November. 25th May.
	ANNUAL RETURN.			
	Superannuation Fund Account.	Inspector General.	Secretary to Government, N. W. P.	31st January.
	Return of Crimes.	District Superintendent.	Deputy Inspector General.	20th January with Annual Report.

The forms of the above Returns are appended to this Resolution.

Annual Police Report.

68. An Annual Police Report, showing the administration of the Department throughout the "General Police District," will be submitted to Government by the Inspector General, on or before the 1st of April. The materials for the Annual Police Report will be obtained from the Reports and Annual Police Returns of the "Magistrate of the District," which will henceforth be submitted to the Inspector General of Police, instead of to the Commissioner of the Division.

69. It will be in the discretion of the Inspector General to call for such further departmental reports as he may find necessary.

70. The change in the constitution of the Police makes it necessary, that certain modifications should be introduced in the Resolution of Government, dated 22nd March 1855, which was circulated with Circular No. 2, dated 16th April 1860.

71. Of the forms prescribed in paragraph 2 of that Resolution, Return No. 2 of "Distribution of Business," and Return No. 4 of Chowkeedaree Assessment may be entirely discontinued, and as Magistrates will not be at liberty to issue Circular Orders to the new Police Force, Return No. 3 will cease to be submitted by the Magistrates of the District. Return No. 1 being the "Triennial Comparative Statement," will accompany the Report in the usual form.

72. Paragraphs 4, 5, 7 and 8 of the Resolution above referred to, are cancelled, and in substitution of paragraph 5, the Lieutenant Governor directs, that Magistrates will, with the Annual Police Statement, draw up, for submission to Government, through the Inspector General of Police, a report showing the result of Police Administration during the year, with such remarks on the working of the system, its merits or defects as may appear called for.

73. Circular No. 745 A., dated 25th May 1854, which was re-published with the Circular, dated 16th April 1860, is cancelled, in so far as the Police Department is concerned, because under Section 4, Act V. of 1861, the "Magistrate of the District" is the only Officer who is vested with the general control and direction over the administration of the Police.

74. The Lieutenant Governor is pleased, under the authority conveyed by Section 47, Act V. of 1861, to declare, that the authority hitherto exercised by "Magistrates" over village watchmen for the purposes of Police, shall be exercised, subject to the general control of the "Magistrate of the District" by District Superintendent of Police

Authority of District Superintendent of Police over Village Police, Section 47.

75. The Lieutenant Governor having, in the preceding paragraphs, recorded such observations and instructions relative to the provisions of Act V. of 1861, as have appeared to him to be called for, proceeds to direct attention to those parts of Act XIII. of 1861, which have the most important bearing on the Police administration, or which, for any reason appear to require explanation

Act XIII. of 1861.

76. The distinction between the "Magistrate of the District" and a "Magistrate" runs through the whole Act and must always be carefully borne in mind. The "Magistrate of the District" is the Chief Officer, charged with the executive administration of a District A "Magistrate" includes all persons, who exercise any of the powers of a Magistrate; *e. g.*, an Assistant Magistrate or a Tehseeldar, who is invested with Magisterial powers, is, under these Acts, a "Magistrate," for instance, under Section 3 of the Act, "a warrant issued by a Magistrate," will ordinarily be executed within the jurisdiction of the "Magistrate of the District" in which it has issued. In other words, a warrant issued by a Tehseeldar and Deputy Magistrate in pergunnah B is good, and will be ordinarily executed in any other pergunnah within the jurisdiction of C. "the Magistrate of the District," and may be executed beyond, if specially ordered, or under the circumstances and provisions of Section 4, Act XIII. of 1861

Distinction to be observed between terms "Magistrate" and "Magistrate of the District."

77. As provided by Sections 2, 16 and 20 of the Act, every warrant of arrest, every summons, and every search warrant must be addressed either to the District Superintendent or the Head Officer of the Police in attendance in the Court of the "Magistrate" issuing the warrant. If the Officer, to whom the warrant, summons, or search warrant may be addressed, should be unable to serve it himself, he may delegate the duty to any other Police Officer, but he must in every such case, endorse the process to such other Officer, the purpose of the law being, that the name of the individual Police Officer executing any such process, shall be apparent on the order itself.

Warrant of arrest and search and summons.

78. In executing a warrant, every Police Officer must scrupulously observe the directions contained in Sections 5 and 6 of the Act. These may appear of trivial importance, but in point of fact, an arrest may become illegal by reason of their neglect, and inconvenience may arise.

79. In serving a summons, under the circumstances contemplated in Section 18, a difficulty may arise, if the Police Officer, charged with the duty, should be illiterate. In any such case, the serving Officer must carry the summons to the nearest Police Station, and having obtained a copy, duly attested by the Officer in charge of the Station, he will proceed to serve the process according to the directions of the Section cited.

80. The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that, whenever a house or place is to be searched, either on the warrant of a Magistrate under Section 19, or by an Officer in charge of a Police Station in person, under Section 50, or upon the requisition of any Officer in charge of any other Police Station under Section 51, such search shall be made between the hours of sunrise and sunset, unless there be special reasons demanding immediate search, even during the hours of night. Whenever any such exception must be made to the rule, the reasons must be reported to the District Superintendent, for the information of the "Magistrate" having jurisdiction.

81. A general search warrant, as contemplated in Section 19, will be drawn up in the form No. 10, appended to Regulation XX. of 1817, copy of which, for facility of reference, is given in the margin.

Form of Search Warrant.

"Whereas, there is strong cause to suspect, that plundered or stolen "goods or effects are within the dwelling house or premises of [*name "and caste of suspected person*] inhabitant of —— ; you are hereby "authorized and required, with necessary and proper assistance, to "enter into the said dwelling house or premises of the said —— and "if any goods or effects shall be found therein, which there may ap-"pear cause to suspect to have been plundered or stolen, you are re-"quired to bring the property so found, and also the person of the "said ——— to the Police Station of ———"

82. But it may, be noted that the search warrant, referred to in Sections 50 and 51, is quite distinct in its character and its purpose from that authorized by Section 19. The object of the latter is to recover plundered or stolen property, suspected to be concealed in the house to be searched. The object of the former is to discover any particular thing, not necessarily plundered or stolen, the production of which is considered by the Police Officer in charge of a Station, essential to the conduct of an enquiry into any offence within his primary cognizance. It follows, therefore, that in search warrants, issued under Section 50 or 51, the particular thing, which is wanted, must be specified, and the form of the warrant will therefore be as follows:—

"Whereas it is essential to the investigation of a charge of [*name of offence*] "brought by —— against —— that [*name of particular thing wanted*] which is believed "to be within the dwelling house or premises of [*name and caste of occupant or owner*] "should be produced, you are hereby authorized and required to enter into the said "dwelling house or premises, and if the said [*name of particular thing*] shall be found "therein, you are required to bring the said [*name of particular thing*] and also the "person of the owner or occupant, to the Police Station of ——."

83. It will be noted that, under Section 26, every search must be made in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the place, where the house searched is situate, and it will be proper to require such persons to attest, by their signature, the inventory of the property which may be found, lest it should become necessary to summon them to attend the Magistrate's Court as witnesses; and it should further be observed by all Police Officers, that the provisions, relative to general search warrants, contained in Sections 20 to 27 of the Act, are applicable to the search warrants, which may be issued under Sections 50 and 51.

84. Under Section 28 of the Act, the several cases are specified in which a Police Officer may arrest without warrant of a "Magistrate." The second clause of this Section calls for explanation.

Arrest by Police without warrant, Section 28.

85. It will be the duty, under this Section, of the Police Officer, when receiving complaint against any person named, to make immediate and summary oral enquiry from the person charging, and any other persons, who may happen to be present; and with reference to the facts elicited by this interrogation, to judge, whether the complaint is "reasonable" or not; and if "reasonable," whether there are grounds of "reasonable suspicion" against the party charged or not.

86. It will be in the exercise of a just discrimination on this, and the like points, that the efficiency of a Police Officer will chiefly become apparent. It is obviously impossible to lay down any principles or rules, by which the Police Officer shall be guided in forming his judgment; but it is important for him to bear in mind, that, while precipitation and hasty conclusions must be guarded against, as calculated to expose innocent persons to the unmerited degradation of arrest, a failing to exercise the powers of immediate arrest, from whatever cause arising, may favor the escape from justice of a great criminal.

87. If, in the judgment of the Police Officer, the complaint should not appear reasonable, or if reasonable in itself, there should be no grounds of reasonable suspicion against the person charged, the Police Officer will abstain from making arrest, and will

proceed, under Sections 46 and 47 of the Act, to report the substance of the complaint or information, for the orders of the "Magistrate," in the sheet of Charges refused. (Form No. 2 of Appendix).

Enquiries to be made by Police, Sections 44 and 45, &c.

88. Reading Section 44 in connection with Section 45 of Act XIII. of 1861, and having regard to the fact, that Clause 2, Section 2, Regulation II. of 1832, has not been specially rescinded, the Lieutenant Governor cannot think it to be the intention of the Legislature to require, by Section 44, that, whenever any of the offences, specified in the Schedule of the Act, shall be committed, the Officer in charge of the Police Station shall either himself proceed, or depute a Subordinate Officer to proceed, to the spot, for the purpose of a local enquiry; but that such local enquiry shall be obligatory only on those occasions, when an offence, heinous in itself, and serious by reason of the circumstances attending it, and obscure, owing to want of information as to the offender, shall have been perpetrated; or, when a specific demand for enquiry shall have been made by the person considering himself to have been aggrieved. If any other interpretation than this were placed upon these Sections, the Officers in charge of Police Stations would never be at rest; and, in order to avert constant visits and perquisitions of the Police, no complaints would be preferred, and no informations would be lodged, and the result would be a most extensive and injurious concealment of crime.

89. It must be observed further upon this point, that some of the offences, entered in the Schedule to Act XIII. of 1861, however serious they may be in themselves as regards individuals, do not, in point of fact, threaten the disturbance of the peace, or injury to the Police at large, *e. g.*, "aggravated assault," "exposure of infants," or "attempt to commit suicide," none of which, it seems to the Lieutenant Governor, is it the part of the Police Force to investigate *proprio motu*. If the parties, considering themselves injured, choose to demand the interposition of the Police, then both the law and considerations of expediency require, that the assistance should not be withheld; but it does not appear to be the intention of the law, and it is certainly not consistent with administrative policy, to compel any private person to prosecute for an offence, which, while it does not affect the public peace or the public safety, or the public morality, the aggrieved party himself is prepared to condone.

90. It appears to have been, on this principle, that Clause 2, Section 2, Regulation II. of 1832, was framed, to inhibit enquiry by the Police, into cases of burglary and of theft unattended with personal violence, excepting upon a written application from the party injured, and this principle should continue to be observed.

91. The Lieutenant Governor understands then, that the intention of Section 44 is, that whenever a complaint or information of any of the offences, specified in the Schedule appended to Act XIII. 1861, may be "*preferred*" to a Police Officer in charge of a Station, a local investigation must be made in respect of every serious offence, affecting the public peace, the public safety, or the public morality, with a view to the discovery of the offenders; but that in certain classes of cases, such as simple theft, burglary or aggravated assault, in which prosecution should be optional, the Police Officer, unless specially called upon, shall merely record the substance of the complaint or information in his diary, for the information of the Magistrate.

92. In the first class must be understood to be included "Murder," "Thuggee," "Dacoitee," "Highway Robbery," "Culpable Homicide," "Receiving Stolen Property," "Arson," "Affray," "Rioting," "Counterfeiting the Government Coin or Stamps," "Administering Poisonous Drugs," and attempts to commit any of the above. In the second class will be included all other of the offences mentioned in the Schedule, and it is hardly possible, but that complaints of the commission of these or any of them, theft and burglary excepted, will be made against some person "by name;" and it is very probable that they will frequently be of no "serious nature;" and, therefore, in these cases, it will be in the discretion of the Police Officer in charge of the Station, under Section 45, to make a local enquiry in person or by deputy, or not, as he may think fitting.

93. The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that, whenever a charge is preferred before an Officer, in charge of a Police Station, shall involve loss of property, a schedule of the property, said to have been lost, must be forthwith demanded and reduced into writing.

94. Instructions having been given above, as to arrests which should and should not be made, and as to the cases which should and which need not necessarily be made the subject of local investigation, it is proper to call the attention of Police Officers to Sections 52 to 58 of Act XIII. of 1861, describing the manner in which the enquiries of the Police Officer should be conducted. It will be seen, that though contrary to the practice observed under the old law, no statements of evidence are to be recorded, and no confessions or admissions of guilt are to be accepted, the range of the Police Officer's enquiry is not limited. He may enforce the attendance of any person within the limits of his station, known or supposed to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case under enquiry; he may examine them orally; he may take down in writing for his own use, though not for evidence, the statement of any person so examined; he may commit to writing any voluntary admission or confession of guilt made by a person accused of an offence, for his own information and guidance, and though such admission or confession, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a "Magistrate," cannot be used as evidence against the person making it, it is important to note, that if any fact be discovered by the Police Officer, in consequence of any information contained in such admission or confession of guilt, and be deposed to by the Police Officer, then such information may be received in evidence as laid down in Section 58. For instance, A accused of murder, voluntarily states, that he committed the murder with which he is charged; but he also describes the weapon used, and the place in which, after the murder was committed, it was deposited. If upon this the Police Officer should discover, in the place pointed out, a weapon corresponding with that described by the accused, this would be a "fact" discovered in consequence of information given by the accused; and, consequently, if deposed to by the Police Officer, so much of the information given by the accused, as led to the discovery of the fact, would be receivable in evidence against him.

Again, B is charged with a theft of property belonging to C, he makes a voluntary admission of guilt, which by itself would not be admissible in evidence against him; but he further describes minutely the premises and the means by which entry was made and the theft effected. The Police Officer, in consequence of this information, examines the premises, and finds the description given of them to be quite correct. He also discovers a ladder mentioned by the accused, as the means by which entry was effected. These discoveries will, under the law, be "facts" to which the Police Officer will be able to depose; and, consequently, so much of the information given by the accused as led to the discovery of these "facts," will be received in evidence against him.

95. The Lieutenant Governor has thought it proper to point out how far the admission or confession of guilt, made by an accused person, may be used in evidence against him; but His Honor must, at the same time, insist upon the strictest attention to the injunctions contained in Sections 14 and 54 of the Act, that no Police Officer shall offer to a person arrested, any inducement, whether by threats, promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure or confession. The person under arrest need not be cautioned or warned in any way against making disclosures, but these must be left to be entirely spontaneous, and then they may be used in the manner above indicated.

96. It will have been understood that, as the Police Officer, by Section 28, is authorized to arrest, without warrant, any person, against whom a reasonable suspicion of crime exists, so he must be authorized, by the law, to arrest any person against whom reasonable evidence of criminality may be elicited by the enquiry to be made by Police Officers under Sections 44 and 45 of the Act.

97. The accused having been arrested, it becomes incumbent on the Police Officer to determine, within twenty-four hours from the period of arrest, whether "there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well-founded," or, in other words, whether the

person arrested, appears from the information obtained within that period, to have committed the offence charged; that is, whether the "reasonable suspicion" that led to his arrest remains or has been removed. In the one case, the accused must be forwarded to the "Magistrate" at the close of the period stated, in the manner prescribed by Section 60, whether the enquiry has been completed or not.

98. In the other case, that is to say, when the "reasonable suspicion," which led to the arrest of the accused has been removed, or sufficient evidence against him has not been obtained within twenty-four hours, the accused must be released on bail or on his own recognizances, pending the completion of the enquiry and the orders of the "Magistrate" on the report of the case.

99. The Lieutenant Governor assumes, that in the majority of cases, contemplated by Sections 44 and 45, the enquiry of the Police Officer will have been virtually completed before arrest of the accused party, and that in other cases, in which arrest may have been made without warrant under Clause 2, Section 28, there will be little difficulty in bringing the enquiry to a close within 24 hours. In any case the prohibition of Section 60 against the detention of an accused person *in custody* for a longer period than 24 hours, must be implicitly obeyed.

100. Whether parties arrested as above, shall be sent into the Court of the "Magistrate" for trial under Section 59, or whether they shall be released on bail, or on their own recognizances under Section 61, the report of the Police Officer shall be drawn out in the form "charges taken" (Appendix No. 1, Form 1,) which will exhibit all the particulars required by Section 63. In the case of the former, the Police Officer is expressly prohibited from expressing any opinion as to the guilt of the accused. In the case of the latter, the Police Officer will certify, on the back of the "Charge sheet," the substance of the evidence obtained on the enquiry, or the absence of all evidence and the amount of the bail or recognizance taken.

101. It only remains to the Lieutenant Governor to subjoin a few general remarks on the subject of the Acts prefixed to this Resolution.

102. The administration of the Police, throughout the local jurisdiction of "the Magistrate of the District" is, by Section 4, Act V. of 1861, vested in the District Superintendent of Police, under the general control and direction of such Magistrate. The District Superintendent is at the head of the Police Force employed in the District. He is responsible that the duties devolving upon them shall be properly and efficiently performed; that the discipline of the Force shall be maintained; that orders of the judicial or other competent authority shall be promptly and correctly obeyed, and that the subordinate Officers and Constables shall be at their post. It follows that all communications between the "Magistrate" and the Police Force, must be conveyed through the District Superintendent; and that the subordinate Police shall receive all instructions and orders from him, who is their immediate superior. The several reports, informations and returns required to be made to the "Magistrate" or the "Magistrate of the District," under Sections 40, 41, 46, 59, 60, 61, 63 and 68, will, therefore, be made by the subordinate Police to their head, the District Superintendent; and all orders issued by the "Magistrate" will be issued to the District Superintendent, or to the head Officer of Police, in attendance in the Court of the "Magistrate."

103. It will be the duty of the District Superintendent to lay before the "Magistrate of the District," or where ruled, the "Magistrate" having jurisdiction, all informations, reports, or returns received from the District Police, without delay and without omission.

104. The orders of the "Magistrate" will be either in the shape of warrants, summons, subpœnas, or other process, or in the shape of specific instructions on special points.

105. All orders other than warrants, or other processes will be entered in an "Order Book," to be kept for the purpose in each Magistrate's Court. Warrants or other processes will be entered in the Register, (Form No. 3 in Appendix.)

106. In communicating such orders to the District Police, it is not necessary that separate orders or purwannahs should be addressed. Much unnecessary manual labor is incurred by this practice. In lieu, an extract from the "Order Book" should be sent to each Chief Constable or Inspector, containing all orders, applicable to him, that have been issued during the day, in the manner shown in the following exemplar:—

Police Orders, dated

To Chief Constable of ——— Police Station,

Division A.

A. Prisoners Gunga and Ramdial released on bail, reported in Charge Sheet No. 13, to be discharged.

B. Enquiry to be made in complaint of aggravated assault, reported in 14th entry of Diary of 30th August. If proved, accused parties to be forwarded with customary "Charge Sheet."

C. Reports on "Charge Sheet" refused. Numbers 4 and 6, dated 29th August, approved.

D. Your refusal to arrest Sookha, charged with Arson, on ground of there being no reasonable ground of suspicion, disapproved of. You are directed to enter into local enquiry, and after enquiry to act according to circumstances elicited.

107. These extracts, when received by the Police Officer to whom addressed, will be entered according to date of receipt in his Station Order Book, and so soon as the orders received have been carried out, the extract will be returned, endorsed with the report of the manner of execution, in following manner:—

Order A. Prisoners discharged, 2nd September.
B. After enquiry, Lalla Brahman transmitted on bail with Charge Sheet No. 21.
C. Reply entered on Station Check Report.
D. Sheet of "Charge refused." No. 9 sent in, showing reasons after full enquiry for not proceeding to arrest, pending orders.

Dated 4th September.

Chief Constable.

108. The following Books and Registers will be kept at each Police Station:—

		Appendix.
No.	I. Register of Charges taken,	Form 1.
„	II. „ „ refused,	„ 2.
„	III A. „ „ Warrants and other processes,	„ 3.
„	XII. Register of Crimes reported.	
„	XIII. „ of property stolen and recovered.	
„	XIV. Absconded Criminals and escaped offenders living, or having connexions within Station Circle.	
„	XV. Register of offenders who have been released from Jail on expiry of sentence, and notorious bad characters.	
„	XVI. Register of villages forming Constables' walks in circle, with names of Chowkeedars.	

Station Diary Book.
Inspection Report Book.
Station Order Book.
} Blank.

109. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that, whenever the trial of a person, who is detained (pending the result of such trial,) under custody of the Police, shall for any reason be adjourned; a day shall be fixed by the Magistrate for the rehearing of the case, and it will be the duty of the District Superintendent to ensure the punctual attendance of the prisoner on the day fixed. By these means the inconvenient and unnecessary labor imposed upon the Police of conveying and guarding day by day a number of prisoners to the Magistrate's Court, whose attendance is not required, will be avoided.

FORM No. 1. APPENDIX No. 1. *(Para. 99.)*

Mofussil Police, North Western Provinces.

Charges taken at *Police Station, on the* *day of* 186

Number of Charge.	Date and hour brought to Station, and by whom.	Name, address and occupation of persons charged.	Charge.	Persons Charging.—Name, address and occupation.	Witnesses—Names and address.	Taken into custody by whom, and at what hour.	Property found on person or elsewhere, and by whom.	Weapons, or instruments found, connected with crime.	At the Station House.		Signature of Police Officer taking the charge.	Number of charge.	Magistrate before whom the charge is brought.	Charge how disposed of by Magistrate, and what offence proved.	Remarks by Magistrate.
									Detained in Custody.	Hour admitted to bail, or recognizance and amount.					

FORM No. 2. APPENDIX No. 2. *(Para. 86.)*

North Western Provinces' Police.

Report of Charge refused at the *Police Station, dated* 186

Date.	Hour brought to the Station.	Name and address of complainant.	Nature of charge or complaint.	Name and address of person accused.	Name of officer on duty at Station.	Reasons why charge was refused.	Remarks.

FORM No. 3. APPENDIX No. 3. *(Para. 38.)*

Register of Warrants, Summons and other Processes, issued by Magistrates of Zillah Court of

Date of issue of Process.	Number.	Nature of Process.	Name of Person at whose instance issued.	Names of Persons entered in Process, and Residence.	Object of Process.	Police Station to which forwarded, or Officer to whom delivered.	How executed, when, and by whom.	Why not executed.	Amount received for General Police Fund.	REMARKS.

FORM No. 4. APPENDIX No. 4. *(Para. 66.)*

Return of Crimes in the District of the value of Property stolen and recovered, and the number of persons committed for trial and discharged, in the month of 186

Description of Crime.	Number of Cases.	Value of Property Stolen.			Value of Property Recovered.			Number of Cases in which no ultimate loss occurred.	Number of Persons						Number of Cases not detected.	Value of Property not Recovered.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Concerned.	Arrested.	Brought before Magistrate.	Convicted.	Committed.	Discharged.		Rs.	A.	P.	

FORM No. 19. APPENDIX No. 5. *(Para. 66.)*

PART I.

Monthly return for *District* 186 .

Inspectors.										Chief Constables.						Head Constables.			Mounted and Foot Constables.					Total of all Ranks.
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	Total	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Total	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Mounted.	1st Class Foot	2nd Class Foot	3rd Class Foot.	Total

General Remarks.

Alterations and Casualties.
Total strength on ———
Enlisted during month.
Promoted ditto ditto
Received from reduction ditto
Ditto from other Districts ditto
Total,
Promoted during month.
Reduced
Discharged.
Deserted.
Died.
Transferred to other Districts.
Total strength on ———

PART 2

Nominal Roll of Reductions and Casualties in the District of during the month of 186 .

Number	Rank	Name.	Reductions and Casualties. Number.	Reductions and Casualties. Date of	Remarks.

PART 3.

Statement of Fines levied during month of 186 . *from men of the Police.*

Number	Rank.	Name.	Amount. Rs.	Amount. As.	Amount. P.	Why fined.

FORM No. 7. APPENDIX No. 6. *(Para. 66.)*

Abstract of Salaries and Establishment of the District Police of for the month of 186 .

Names.	Designation.	Salary with Deductions. Rs.	Salary with Deductions. As.	Salary with Deductions. P.	Monthly Salary Rs.	Monthly Salary As.	Monthly Salary P.	Deduction on account of Income Tax. Imperial at 3 per cent Rs.	Imperial As.	Imperial P.	Local at 1 per cent. Rs.	Local As.	Local P.

FORM No. 8. APPENDIX No. 7. *(Para. 66.)*

Abstract of Pay Bills of the Force employed in the District of in the month of 186 .

District.	Pay and Allowances as sanctioned. Number.	Pay and Allowances as sanctioned. Rank and grade.	Pay and Allowances as sanctioned. Total amount sanctioned.	Police Deductions. General Police Fund. Savings from vacancies in establishment, or pay of absentees without leave.	Police Deductions. Police Superannuation Fund. On account Subscriptions.	Police Deductions. Police Superannuation Fund. On account Fines and Surplus savings of pay of absentees on leave.	Total Deduction.	Amount paid to Force.

FORM No. 9. APPENDIX No. 8. *(Para. 66.)*

Abstract of Contingent Expenditure on account of the Force in District, during the Month ending 186

Date.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Why purchased.

FORM No. 12. APPENDIX No. 9. *(Para. 66.)*

General Police Fund Account for the——District, for the——ending

Receipts. Date.	Account	Expenditure. Date.	Account	Cr.
	"*Municipal.*"		"*Municipal.*"	
	"*Cantonment.*"		"*Cantonment.*"	
	"*Guards, Escorts, and Especial Police.*"		"*Guards, Escorts, and Especial Police.*"	
	"*Jail.*"		"*Jail.*"	
	"*Processes.*"		"*Processes.*"	
	"*Savings of Establishment.*"		"*Savings of Establishment.*"	
			Total, ...	
			Balance in hand, ...	
	Total, ...		Total, ...	

Certificate of Disbursing Officer.

FORM No. 13. APPENDIX No. 10. *(Para. 66.)*

*Police Superannuation Fund Account for the——District, for the month of——*186

Receipts. Date.	Amount.	Expenditure. Date of payment.—Nature of payment, and number and date of order of Government.	Amount.
By deductions from pay, as per Statement, Form No. 8,	...Rs.	Balance in favor of Fund, ...	...Rs.
By fines imposed and realised by Magte, as per Fine Statemt,	,,		
By sale of useless and condemned	,,		
By sale proceeds of unclaimed property,	,,		
By sale proceeds of moveable property of absconded offenders,	,,		
Total, ...		Total.	
		Particulars of Balance.	
		Remitted by Transfer Receipt, No. dated to Inspector General, ...	...Rs.
		In hands of District Superintendent,	... ,,

FORM No. 18. APPENDIX No. 11. *(Para. 66.)*

Quarterly Report on the Police Inspectors in the District of *for the Quarter ending*

Number.	Class.	Date of Appointment.	Qualifications as regards zeal, smartness, knowledge of duty, and general progress.	General character and conduct, with instances of good service and conduct or otherwise during quarter.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX No. 12. *(Para. 107.)*

Register of Crimes reported at the——————Police Station, during year 186 , *Christian Æra.*

Number.	Date of occurrence.	Name of Village, or place of occurrence.	Crime reported.	Name of Prosecutor or injured party.	Number of persons concerned, or supposed to be implicated.	Number arrested.	Name of Police Constable or Village Chowkeedar, on duty to prevent crime.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX No. 13. *(Para. 107.)*

Register of Property plundered and recovered, during year 186 , *Christian Æra.*

Number in Annual Register of Crimes reported for year.	Description and value of property plundered.	Description and value of property recovered.	Date of recovery.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX No. 14. *(Para. 107.)*

Register of absconded Offenders, and escaped Prisoners, whose apprehension is required from the Police of the Police Station.

Number and date of warrant or order for apprehension.	Name, caste and parentage of offender.	Village or villages in which resident, at time of, or previous to escape.	Supposed age.	Personal description.	Crime with which charged or of which convicted.	Reward offered.	Reports of Officer in charge of Station recording measures from time to time taken or clues obtained to finding place of offender.	Date of apprehension, surrender or ascertained death.

APPENDIX No. 15. *(Para. 107.)*

Register of notorious bad Characters, and of persons of bad Character released from Jail on expiry of sentence.

Name, parentage and caste of individual.	Residence.	Ostensible means of livelihood.	Previous convictions and grounds on which obnoxious to suspicion.	Dates of release from Jail.	Date of entry of name.	Dates and grounds of subsequent arrest by Police, and record of subsequent convictions.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX No. 16. *(Para. 107.)*

Alphabetical List of Villages, and Register of Village Watchmen, appertaining to Police Station of

Name of Village.	Distance and direction from Police Station.	Out-post, to which attached, or number of walk to which belonging.	Names of Malgoozars or Managers.	Names of Chowkeedars or Watchmen attached to the village.	Estimated number of Houses.	REMARKS.

RESOLUTION.

No. 949 A. OF 1861.—*By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Police Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 3rd September* 1861.

READ again the Resolution in the Police Department, No. 767 A., dated 2nd July.

The following omission and errors which occur in the above Resolution are notified to all Officers, provided with copies of the same, in order that they may make the necessary corrections.

In the sixth line from the bottom of the tenth Page, the words " to the credit of Government" to be omitted.

Paragraph 54, line 23, Page 13, instead of "observation. It" read "observation, it."

Idem line 31 for " Culprit; as " read Culprit. As"

Appendices Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, for ("Paragraph 66") read "Paragraph 67."

Appendices Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, for ("Paragraph 107") read " Paragraph 108."

The following form having been omitted, will be a Supplemental Appendix.

Appendix No. III A., (Paragraph 108) Police Station Register of Warrants and other Processes.

FORM D.

Number.	Date of Issue.	Date and hour when received by Police.	Date and hour of endorsement and name of Police Officer to whom endorsed.	Nature of Process.	By whom issued.	Name of Person entered in Process.	Nature of offence or object of Process.	How executed when and by whom.	Why not executed.

CIRCULAR No. 1058 A. OF 1861.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to all Officers concerned.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 30th September* 1861.

Police Department.

SIR,—It has been brought to the notice of Government, that great diversity of practice obtains in certain districts of these Provinces as to the manner of carrying into execution sales of all descriptions, under the orders of Magistrates, and in the matter of commission allowed on the amount realized at such sales.

2. This matter, I am to observe, calls for regulation.

3. Under the new Police system, Nazirs of the Magistrate's Court will cease to exist, and it will be the duty of "Magistrates of Districts", to determine, from time to time, by what functionary sales shall be conducted.

4. By paragraph 6 of the Resolution in this Department, No. 767 A., dated the 2nd July last, the sale proceeds of unclaimed property, and of the movable property of absconded offenders, have been declared to be items of contribution to the "Police Superannuation Fund," and by paragraph 11 of the same Resolution, a commission of 5 per cent. has been allowed to the person who may be employed to conduct such sales.

5. On further consideration, however, it appears to the Lieutenant Governor that the above rate of payment affords a remuneration out of proportion to the trouble undertaken, which moreover varies considerably with the nature of the sale.

6. His Honor has, therefore, been pleased to direct the substitution of the following scale for that contained in paragraph 11 of the Resolution above cited.

1*st*.—On sales of real property, whether escheated, forfeited or confiscated to the Government—No charge.

2*nd*.—On sales of unclaimed property, or of the movable property of absconded offenders, or of confiscated personal property 3 per cent on proceeds.

3*rd*.—On sales of real property (such as houses) not being land paying Revenue to Government, of offenders who have evaded or resisted process, 2 per cent. on proceeds.

4*th*.—On sales of property distrained for recovery of fines or penalties, under orders of a "Magistrate," 1 per cent.

No. 1242 A. *Dated Camp Mote, the 6th December* 1861.

WITH reference to the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 961, dated the 11th May, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, in conformity with Section 46 of Act V. of 1861, is pleased to direct that the provisions of Act V. of 1861, shall be carried into effect in the following Division and Districts in these Provinces, from the 1st January 1862 :—

The District of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

The Division of Jhansie, comprising the Districts of Humeerpore, Jaloun, Jhansie and Lullutpore.

The Inspector General of Police in communication with the District Officers and Commandants of the Military Police in the Districts of the Jhansie Division, will take such measures as may be necessary for the formation of the Constabulary Force, by incorporating with the new Police, the Military, Municipal, Thannah, Ferry, Cantonment or other Police, which have hitherto existed as separate bodies.

The Native Officers and men belonging to the bodies of Police above-mentioned, who are best fitted for service in the reformed Police, will be selected and drafted into the Force. The rest will be discharged according to orders and instructions which have been communicated to the Inspector General of Police.

As the Military Police will thus cease to exist as a separate body in the Division of Jhansie, from the 1st January 1862, the appointments of Divisional and District Commandant and of Divisional Adjutant of Military Police will be abolished in the said Division from the same date, *viz.*, 1st January 1862.

The Mhair and Mhairwarrah Local Battalions having been amalgamated, enrolment of the Constabulary Force, required for the District of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah, will commence on the 1st January 1862. Supernumeraries, attached to the Battalion, because of the amalgamation of the Mhair and Mhairwarrah Local Battalions, will be absorbed in the Constabulary, the men or Officers thus absorbed, being those selected by the District Superintendent on account of their superior fitness for Civil Police duties.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR 1861.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 370.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Head Quarters, Camp Rewah, the 5th February* 1861.

General Establishments.

SIR,—I have laid before the Governor General your letter respecting the grant of Travelling Allowance to Officers when first joining the Department.

2nd.—In reply, it is desirable to explain, that there is no rule granting such allowance, because Officers do not belong to the Department until they join, and therefore cannot claim to benefit by its rules. At the same time, the Government has occasionally made exceptions in special cases, as when the appointment involved an expensive voyage beyond sea.

3rd.—The general rule, His Excellency does not think it necessary to alter. But the case of young Engineer Officers is peculiar. They are not, or ought not to be asked whether they will join the Department Public Works or not. It is a part of their calling; and they are called to the Department much earlier than Officers of other arms are likely to be. Moreover with the latter, and with non-Military candidates, the employment is optional.

4th.—Hence His Excellency is pleased to direct, that Travelling Allowance be granted to young Officers of Engineers, summoned from the Sappers to join the Department Public Works, and that the order have retrospective effect from the beginning of the present official year.

No. 636.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 2nd March* 1861.

General Establishments.

SIR,—In reply to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 95, dated 4th ultimo, enquiring whether, with reference to Chapter XV., Section 2, paragraph 1 of the Public Works Code, Officers or Subordinates newly appointed to the Public Works Department, are entitled to receive "Departmental" pay from the date they report themselves to the Chief Engineer, or from the date of their joining at the Station to which they may be posted. I am directed to state, that the Governor General in Council concurs in the view entertained by you, *viz:* "that if any Officer or Subordinate were appointed to the "Public Works Department at any particular Station, he would not be entitled to De-"partmental pay till he joined that Station; but if the Government Notification merely "intimated, that an Officer or Subordinate was appointed to the Public Works Depart-"ment in Oudh, such Officer or Subordinate would be entitled to Departmental pay from "the day he reported himself to the Chief Engineer at Head Quarters."

No. 638.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 2nd March* 1861.

Copy forwarded for information to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

CIRCULAR No. 5295.—*From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 10th October* 1860.

General Establishments.

SIR,—I have the honor of informing you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, in Financial Resolution No. 7417 of 14th August 1860, has ruled that the temporary Survey Establishments adverted to in paragraph 22, Chapter I., of the Public Works Code, form exceptions to the prohibition of the entertainment of Establishment, temporary or permanent, by any authority short of that of the Government of India, notified in Financial Resolution, dated 14th February 1860.

CIRCULAR No. 7 OF 1861.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 13th March* 1861.

General Establishments.

SIR,—In continuation of this Department Circular of the 10th October last, I am directed to inform you, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has ruled in Financial Resolution No. 2185, dated 23rd February 1861, that the Burkundaz guards, referred to in Public Works Code XVIII. i. 14, should form exceptions to the order in that Department of the 14th February 1860, prohibiting the entertainment of Establishments, temporary or permanent, by any authority short of that of the Government of India.

CIRCULAR No. 5 OF 1861.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 6th March 1861.

Military.

READ the following Resolution of the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1003, dated 29th January 1861, relative to the employment of Guards from Military or Police Battalions for the protection of public property appertaining to Survey Parties.

RESOLUTION.—The Honorable the President in Council entirely concurs in the principle advocated by the Military Finance Commission, *viz:* that regular Soldiers should not be employed on duties of mere watchmen, and is of opinion, that the enforcement of this rule should be commenced at once at every Military Station throughout India.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief should be requested to issue the necessary orders to the Military authority (in each district) or Officer commanding at each station, to take measures at the earliest possible period to relieve every Military guard in Cantonments, excepting those required for purely Military purposes, and for which not mere watchmen, but disciplined Military Sentries are, on purely Military grounds, considered necessary, and to arrange with the Civil Authorities for the substitution of Police guards, the Departments (whether Commissariat, Public Works, or other) requiring such special Police guard having to pay for the same, or being debited with the expense, a bill for which should in every case be sent in for countersignature monthly to the Head of the Department requiring the watchmen, in the same manner as has been lately directed in the case of expenditure incurred in the Commissariat Department on account of other Departments.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of the North Western Provinces, for information and guidance.

CIRCULAR No. 1008 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to Commissioners of Divisions, Director of Public Instruction, Inspector General of Prisons, and Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces. —Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st May* 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you, that the Lieutenant Governor is desirous that the system which governs the disbursements of Executive Engineers, and brings them under the cognizance of the Chief Engineer, and the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, should be extended to the Disbursements Budget expenditure of all Local Officers.

2nd.—To carry out this system, I am directed to draw your attention to Chapter IX. of the Public Works Code, regarding the mode in which Executive Engineers obtain their supplies of cash and account for them. Each Executive Engineer, on the 10th of every month, submits to the Chief Engineer an estimate (in the form annexed) of his probable requirements for the ensuing month. The Chief Engineer, who is responsible to the Government of India, that the Budget allotment is not exceeded, scrutinizes

this statement, and issues letters of credit at his discretion on the Local Treasuries nearest to the places where the expenditure is to be incurred.

3rd.—But as your cash requirements are not so great as those of the Executive Engineers, the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the submission of a bi-monthly estimate of your probable expenditure for each two months of the year, will afford sufficient means for the scrutiny required; I am therefore to request, that on the 15th of the month, preceding the 1st May, 1st July, 1st September, 1st November, 1st January and 1st March of each year, you will submit an estimate of your cash requirements for the ensuing two months, drawn up in the accompanying form.

4th.—With regard to your expenditure, the Lieutenant Governor has determined that all Disbursements of Budget money made by Local Officers, shall be exhibited in the Annual Progress Report of the Public Works Department, along with the disbursements of the Public Works Officers. The Progress Report will then form a complete statement of actual expenditure, capable of ready comparison with the Budget Statement of proposed expenditure for the year.

5th.—To effect this object, it is necessary that your whole expenditure should be submitted to the Controller and Examiner for insertion in his Annual Progress Report. Your bills for sanctioned works will accordingly be forwarded direct to the Controller and Examiner as at present, but each bill must be accompanied by a "completion report" or brief description of the works as executed, noting specially in what respect actual works differ from the estimate.

6th.—Your expenditure "for petty works and repairs," for which a lump sum is allowed in the Budget to each Division or Department, will also be exhibited as at present in a monthly list of sanctions, which will be submitted to the Secretary in the Public Works Department, for the information of the Lieutenant Governor, in the form prescribed in my letter No. 337 A, dated 9th June 1860. These monthly statements will then be forwarded by the Secretary to the Controller and Examiner for embodiment in his quarterly statement of expenditure and Annual Progress Report.

7th.—I am particularly to request, that the instructions conveyed in this Circular may be duly followed in connection with the Budget sanction for 1861-62, which will be communicated to you as soon as the Budget Statements and Resolutions can be printed.

8th.—A copy of this Circular will be forwarded to the Accountant, who will be directed to provide against Officers taking advances from their own Treasuries in anticipation of the required assignments from the Chief Engineer.

Application for Letters of Credit to meet the anticipated Expenditure in the Agra Division, for May and June 1861.—*Dated* 15*th April* 1861.

Treasury on which required.	Sums already drawn on Letters of Credit.	Balance on 1st* 1861.	Demand for May and June 1861.	Description of Work for which required.	
					Rupees.
Agra, ...	.....	.....	2,300	New Tehselee, @ ...	2,000
				Repairs to Thannah, @	300
Muttra, ...	.....	.....	1,100	Thannah, @ ...	700
				Alterations to Thannah, @	400
Etawah, ...	.....	.....	500	General repairs to Police Stations, ...	500
Mynpoory, ...	.....	.....	.....		
Furruckabad, ...	.....	.....	350	Annual repairs to Buildings in the Revenue Department, ...	350

* Of month on which application is made.

Commissioner of

No. 680.—*From* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. M. STEWART, *Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, to Secretary to Government of India, Military Department.—Dated* 20*th November* 1860.

WITH reference to Deputy Secretary Major F. D. Atkinson's letter of the 1st ultimo, No. 53, and its enclosures, respecting the remand to Regimental duty of men employed in the Department of Public Works, I am directed to state, for the information of Government, that the late Commander-in-Chief concurred in the suggestion of Major Harley Maxwell not to send back to the Sappers and Miners, men who had misconducted themselves whilst in detached or staff employment, and that it has since then been customary to remand such characters to the branch for which they were originally attested.

2.—I am, however, to take this opportunity of bringing under the notice of Government that, in Sir Hugh Rose's opinion, the effect of remanding Soldiers who have misbehaved to Regimental duty is most pernicious. Soldiers so circumstanced should, in all practicable cases, His Excellency considers, be brought to trial under the orders of the nearest Military authority.

No. 6348.—*Public Works Department.—Fort William, the* 15*th December* 1860.

Copy forwarded for information to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

CIRCULAR No. 14 of 1861.—*Public Works Department.—General Establishments.—Dated Fort William, the* 3*rd April* 1861.

IN connection with several cases lately brought to the notice of Government in which Courts of Enquiry into the conduct of Military Subordinates of the Department have been convened on trivial occasions, thereby occasioning the loss of much valuable time, the Governor General in Council has had under consideration the rules of the Code which admit of recourse to such Courts.

2*nd*.—As these Rules* at present stand, it is open for the Executive Engineer in the case of Military Subordinates, to demand a Military Court of Enquiry, or in case he should be distant from a Military Station, the Chief Engineer may on his report direct the assembly of a Departmental Court, or order the accused and the witnesses to a Military Station for investigation of the case by a Military Court of Enquiry.

* Public Works Code, XVI. iii. 11-13.

3*rd*.—Non-Military Subordinates are to be similarly dealt with in cases of serious misconduct, except that the Courts of Enquiry will be always Departmental.

* Public Works Code, XVII. 6.

4*th*.—It has been found in practice that these Rules cannot be carried out, and they have been frequently departed from; the Government has often requested the remand of Soldiers, and has dismissed Uncovenanted Subordinates, without a Court of Enquiry. Indeed, many cases cannot be satisfactorily dealt with by such Courts.

5*th*.—Nor is a Military Court in the majority of cases, nor even a Departmental Court in many, a necessary, convenient, or useful engine in administering the discipline of the Department, though there are cases in which each would be appropriate.

6*th*.—The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that Public Works Code, XVI. iii. 11. shall in future run thus :—

11. "Whenever an Executive Engineer may think that a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier should be removed for misconduct or incompetence, he will apply to the Superintending Engineer. The latter, after the fullest investigation in his power, will submit the evidence, his own opinion, and (in cases of alleged misconduct) the defence of the accused, to the Chief Engineer. The latter, if he sees cause for proceeding with the case, will take the order of the Local Government, which will, according to its judgment, decide on the documents before it, or cause further investigation by a special agency, or apply to the Military Authorities for a Court Martial on the accused. For the special agency the Local Government may either appoint a Departmental Court (consisting of three Officers of the Engineer Branch), or associate a Civil Officer with the Superintending Engineer."

7th.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has expressed his desire that in all practicable cases, soldiers instead of being simply remanded for misconduct should be brought to trial. This of course has no application to cases of incompetence. (See Circular No. 6348 of 15th December 1860.)

8th.—In paragraph 12 for "the full proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, including the Court's opinion of the case," read "or of such further investigation as is provided for in the preceding paragraph, including the opinions of the Officers appointed to conduct it."

9th.—In Code XVII. 6, regarding the removal of Uncovenanted Subordinates, for "except that the Courts of Enquiry will be Departmental," read "except that they are not subject to Courts Martial."

CIRCULAR No. 39 OF 1861.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 16*th May* 1861.

General Accounts.

SIR,—I am directed to request that the Officers of the Public Works Department, in the North Western Provinces, may be instructed to register all letters containing remittances or other valuable papers.

RESOLUTION.

No. 1216 A.—*By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 20*th May* 1861.

READ the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, No. 114, dated 18th December 1860, requiring that an Annual Report on the expenditure of Local Funds in the North Western Provinces should be submitted to the Government of India, in a form somewhat similar to the "Report on Local Improvements forwarded by the Punjab Government for 1859-60":—

"The Annual Report on the expenditure of Local Funds in the Punjab has lately been submitted to the Government of India. It is believed that the corresponding return for the North Western Provinces is limited to a Resolution published in the *Gazette*. I am desired to state that His Excellency the Governor General considers it desirable, that the Government of India should be put in possession of full information as to this expenditure, and to request that an Annual Report may be made, of a nature

somewhat similar to that for 1859-60, lately received from the Punjaub. It is believed that a copy was sent direct from the Punjaub, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces."

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It is observed, from a perusal of the report alluded to, that it embraces, in the category of expenditure from Local Funds, Disbursements on account of—

(1st.)—Revenue and Police Buildings.
(2nd.)—Jails and Jail Buildings.
(3rd.)—Leper Asylums, Dispensaries, &c.

and provides for the exhibition of expenditure from the "General Revenues" of the State.

2. In these respects the system relative to Local Funds in the Punjaub differs from that followed in these provinces, where it is held, that all public buildings, such as Police Stations and Outposts, Moonsiffees and Tehseeldarees, Jails and Jail Buildings, ought to be constructed at the cost of the State, and where, for the construction of these, provision is made in the Budget of the Department of Public Works. All outlay upon these accounts, therefore, is met from the "General Revenues," and it will be accounted for in the Annual Progress Report of the Public Works Department.

3. Again Dispensaries are supported partly by private subscriptions, under the rules laid down by the late the Hon'ble Mr. Thomason in 1851, and partly by contributions authorized by this Government, with the sanction of the Government of India in every case. The income and outlay of these institutions, together with the result of their operations, have been hitherto reported half-yearly; but under a Circular No. 1, in the General Depatment, dated 18th February 1861, a yearly return will be in future submitted respecting each Dispensary, and an arrangement has been made for the amalgamation of all these returns in two general statements, which will be illustrated in a Note to be prepared by the Assistant Secretary, and will with that Note be circulated and published.

4. Further, in regard to the inclusion of expenditure from the "General Revenues," as practised in the Punjaub, it has been shown above, that all disbursements from the General Revenues on Public Works are separately exhibited, either in the Budget and Progress Report of the Public Works Department, or in the separate Note upon Dispensaries, and it follows therefore that the report now in contemplation may be strictly limited to the income and expenditure of proper Local Funds.

5. In the districts of the North Western Provinces, there are generally the following Local Funds :—

1. Ferry Fund.
2. Road Fund.
3. Local Agency Fund.
4. Nuzzool Fund.
5. Municipal Fund, including Town Duties, and surplus Chowkeedaree.
6. Prison Labor Fund.
7. Sayer and Miscellaneous Fund, including surplus Poundage, under Act V. of 1860.

6. Hitherto, under the various orders collected together in the Circular No. 3, dated 30th April 1860, a Budget of prospective expenditure, from the two funds first named, has been submitted in September or October of each year, and it has been accompanied by a Statement (No. 1) showing the appropriations, the expenditure, and the unexpended balance of the funds for the year immediately antecedent, with a report

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For 1861.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACT from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.—No. 81.—*Dated* 17*th June* 1861.

2.—" Having laid the Despatch before Her Majesty, I am commanded to say in reply, that whilst the Queen highly appreciates every mark of the loyalty and affection of the Princes and Chiefs of India, it is not Her Majesty's desire, that they should give expression to these feelings by the presentation of costly gifts, the interchange of which is contrary to the established rules and usages generally observed by Her Majesty. I have, therefore, to request that your Excellency's Government will instruct your Political Agents generally in all parts of India, to make it known at their respective Courts, that Her Majesty is more gratified by the receipt of a simple letter of friendship from one of the Princes of India, than of the richest presents, which the country can supply. If disregarding this suggestion, they should still, in any case propose to send presents to England, you will discourage the proposal and if the presents, should still, as is very improbable be sent through your Government, you will dispose of them, and send return gifts, in the usual way, as if presented to yourself."

3.—" Under no circumstances should you permit any person in the service of your Government to receive charge of presents from any Native Prince of India, for the purpose of conveying them to England."

No. 686 A.—*From Under-Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Commissioner of Allahabad.—Dated Camp Jhansie, the* 13*th of December* 1861.

Political Department.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, submitting for orders a letter from the Officiating Collector of Allahabad, regarding a present of two Shawls and two Roomals, presented by the Nawab of Rampore, to the Tehseeldar of Chail.

2. In reply, I am desired to state, that no Officer of the Government is permitted to receive presents in acknowledgment of his services, however, honestly rendered, and the Lieutenant Governor would rather not admit the right of the Nawab of Rampore or any other Native Chiefs to be the Judge of the manner in which the servants of this Government perform their duty.

3. His Honor cannot permit the Tehseeldar to receive the Shawls or Roomals, and as they cannot be returned to the Nawab without offence, His Honor desires that they be sold, and the proceeds given to the Colvin Dispensary or any public charity.

No. 701 A.—*Political Department.—Dated Camp Jhansie, the 17th December* 1861.

THE following Circular No. 79, dated 26th November 1861, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is published for general information :—

CIRCULAR No. 79.—From Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, the 26th November 1861.

Foreign Department, Judicial.

SIR,—With reference to the practice which is understood to exist of confining in British Jails, under the provisions of Act V. of 1847, prisoners who are subjects of Native States, and have been sentenced for the offence of Suttee, committed within the boundaries of Native States, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to request, that in all such cases, the cost of the imprisonment and maintenance of such prisoners may be recovered from the Native States to which they respectively belong.

showing the operations of that year, and the works executed and completed, and the advance made in the execution of works not completed within its currency.

7. But these reports have not included any detail of the expenditure of other than the two Funds above named, and have not therefore kept the Government informed of the many local improvements, which from time to time are effected by means of the Nuzzool and Municipal Funds, and other resources, usually at the disposal of the District Officer. It is true that previous to the mutinies an Annual Report upon Local Funds used to be submitted, and these have been more or less revived since the mutinies; but they have been sent to the Government after so much delay, and in forms so meagre, so various, and so unmethodical, that they have not placed before the Government the full information which it requires, and is entitled to demand.

8. It has been resolved, therefore, to dispense with the separate Local Fund reports just alluded to, and as these Funds, under whatever designation, are, for the most part, devoted to local improvements, which are in the nature of Public Works, it has been determined to remove the control over them to the Department of Public Works.

9. It is not intended by this Resolution to modify the orders which were conveyed to the Commissioners and District Officers with the Circular No. 3, dated 30th April, in so far as the preparation of a Budget of works, to be executed from the Board and Ferry Funds, is concerned; that will continue to be submitted as hitherto; nor is it the desire of the Lieutenant Governor that those instructions should be departed from, except in respect of the expenditure in the past year; that is to say, the year antecedent to that for which the Budget is submitted.

10. This latter will be accounted for in the report which will be called for by this Resolution, and therefore the first part of paragraph 11 of the Circular referred to may be regarded as cancelled, and the Statement No. 1, which has hitherto accompanied the Road and Ferry Fund Reports, will be discontinued. Statements 2 and 3 only will remain, and the reports in question will be forwarded as soon after the Annual Meeting in August as possible. But it is necessary, in order that this Government may be able to comply with the requirements of the Government of India, that this report should be accompanied by a Statement in the annexed form, No. VI., showing anticipated expenditure during the coming year from *all* Local Funds. The expenditure from the Road and Ferry Fund, as entered in this Statement, will of course correspond with that exhibited in more detail in the Road and Ferry Fund Report (hereafter to be designated the "Local Fund Budget"). The expenditure from other Funds will also be exhibited on approximate estimate in this Statement, but no details respecting this latter expenditure will be required in the "Local Fund Budget Report." If from these latter Funds (*not being Road and Ferry Funds*) the execution of any works exceeding Rs. 1,000 in cost, should be contemplated, it will suffice to give a list of them, with the cost of each on the back of the Statement No. VI., now in question. The principal works to which the *Road* and *Ferry* Funds are to be devoted will of course be particularized as heretofore in the "Local Funds Budget" Report.

11. The report which each Commissioner is required by this Resolution to submit, will embrace the twelve months, extending from the 1st September of one year to the 31st of August of the next year, and will be considered to be due on the 15th of October of each year, in order that in point of time it may correspond as nearly as practicable with the Annual Road and Ferry Fund Report; or, in other words, "the Local Fund Budget."

12. Forms of Statements Nos. I. to V., are appended to this Resolution, and the Annual Report on the expenditure of Local Funds, as described in the preceding paragraph, must be accompanied by Statements in these forms.

13. Statement No. I., it will be observed, exhibits the balance and the income of each Fund in each district of the Division, with the total expenditure from each Fund, as classified in Columns 10 to 22, and the balance remaining unexpended at the end of

the year, to which the report will relate. It is expected that care will be taken to secure accuracy in the preparation of this Statement, especially in the classification of expenditure, but beyond this, no special instructions seem to be required. In the report accompanying, which each Commissioner is expected to compile for his own Division from the reports laid before him by his District Officers, such remarks as may be called for in regard to the rise and fall of Income, the character and cost of the larger works executed, and the comparative cost of works in different districts, the measure of attention which each of the District Officers has given to local improvements, and any other points of general interest, will be submitted. The proportionate cost of establishments to expenditure upon works should always be noted.

14. Statement No. II. is intended to show the extent and cost of Roads metalled and unmetalled in each district of each Division, both those constructed within the year, to which the report will relate, and those constructed in antecedent years. It is presumed that there will be no difficulty in exhibiting the mileage of the latter, as required in Column 3 A. of the Statement, but it may not be always practicable to fill the Column 3 B. with complete accuracy. But each District Officer must give the total cost in the column last named, as nearly as the records and information within his reach will permit.

15. The same remarks apply to Columns 6 E. and F., but there will of course be no difficulty in correctly exhibiting the extent and cost of roads, both metalled and unmetalled, constructed during the year to which the report will relate, as required in Columns No. 4 C. D. and No. 7 H. K. It will be observed that the aggregate of the figures in Column 4 D. and Column 7 K., including the outlay upon repairs, should correspond with the aggregate of the figures, which will appear in Columns 12, 13, and 14 of the Statement No. I.

16. As the Statement No. II. relates to Roads, so the Statement No. III. relates to Buildings, and other works completed from Local Funds during the year under report. It seems too clear to call for any instructions for its preparation, but a few entries have been made, in order to show the kinds of works which should be entered, and the information which is required. The total outlay of each district in this Statement will correspond with the aggregate of the entries under Columns 11, 14, 15 to 21, of Statement No. I.

17. Statement No. IV. is designed to keep the Government informed of the places at which public ferries are established; of the degree of efficiency in which they are maintained; of the amount which each contributes to the General Ferry Fund from which the allotments are made to each district by the Accountant, and of the expenditure specially incurred either in the improvement of approaches to ferries, in the construction and the maintenance of Boat Bridges, and the payment of boatmen, and other disbursements connected with ferries not leased, and also the contribution from the Ferry Fund to the General Police Fund, for the cost of the Police specially maintained at any ferry. The amount of this latter item should always be specified in the column of remarks. The total expenditure exhibited in Column 7 of this Statement will correspond for each district with the entry in Column 10 of No. I. There will be room under the head of remarks for any explanations respecting the management of the ferries, and particulars of the expenditure, or any other points deserving notice.

18. The Statement No. V. is to be substituted for that which has heretofore been submitted, at irregular times, of works of public utility constructed by private individuals at their own cost. All works of a religious character will, as heretofore, be excluded from it. It will be published in the *Gazette* as usual, but instead of being sent up at all periods of the year, it will invariably accompany the Annual Report on Local Funds' expenditure which is called for by this Resolution. It will be in the option of the Commissioner to bring to the special notice of the Government any individual who may have been conspicuously liberal, and has used his funds for purposes really useful to the public at large.

No. 1217 A.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution, and of the Statements I., II., III., IV., V. and VI., appended to it, be forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, with a request that they will convey to the District Officers of their respective Divisions, copies of these papers, with such subsidiary instructions as they may deem necessary, and with an intimation, that each Commissioner is hereby required to compile one comprehensive report for all the Districts of his Division, and to submit it to the Secretary in this Department, on or before the 15th of October of each year, together with the statements prepared in the form sent herewith for each district of his Division, bearing in mind that copies of the District Officers' reports and separate statements are not required by this Government. Ordered, further, that the first report in the forms now prescribed on expenditure from Local Funds shall be submitted on or before the 15th of October 1860, for the year extending from the 1st September 1860 to the 31st of August 1861,

No.

ANNUAL Abstract of the Income and Expenditure of the Local Funds

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
									CLASSI		
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number.	FUNDS.	Balance 1st September 186 .	Income from 1st September 186 to 31st August 186 .	Total.	Expenditure from 1st September 186 to 31st August 186 .	Balance on 31st August 186 .	Ferries.	Serais, Supply Houses and Encamping Grounds.	Roads metalled and unmetalled.
AGRA.	MYNPOORIE.	1	Ferry Fund, ...								
		2	Road, ...								
		3	Local Agency, ...								
		4	Nuzzool, ...								
		5	Municipal including Town duties and Surplus Chowkedaree, ...								
		6	Prison labor, ...								
		7	Sayer and Miscellaneous including surplus from Pounds under Act No. V. of 1860, ...								
			Total, ...								
	MUTTRA.	1	Ferry Fund, ...								
		2	Road, ...								
		3	Local Agency, ...								
		4	Nuzzool, ...								
		5	Municipal including Town duties and surplus Chowkedaree, ...								
		6	Prison labor, ...								
		7	Sayer and Miscellaneous,								
			Total, ...								

I.

in the District of the *Division, during the year of* 186 -6

13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.		23.
FICATION OF EXPENDITURE.											
Repairs to Ditto.	Bridges and Culverts.	Mile Stones.	Conservancy, Drainage, Paving, &c.	Public Necessaries.	Arboriculture Gardens and Nurseries.	Streets, Chowks, Gunges, &c.	Tanks and Wells.	Miscellaneous and repairs other than Road repairs.	Establishments.	Total.	REMARKS.

No.

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the extent and cost of Roadway Metalled Districts of the Division,

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.
		KUTCHA ROADS.				
		Constructed in former years.		*Constructed during* 186 -6 .		
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	*A.* Miles.	*B.* Total cost, including Bridges, &c., &c.	*C.* Miles.	*D.* Total cost, including Bridges, &c., &c.	Average cost per Mile.
AGRA.	MUTTRA.					
	Repairs, ...					
	MYNPOORIE.					
	Repairs, ...					
ROHILKUND.	BAREILLY.					
	Repairs, ...					
	SHAHJEHANPORE.					
	Repairs, ...					

II.

and Kutcha, constructed from Local Funds by the Civil Authorities in the during the year 186 -6 .

6.		7.		8.	9.
METALLED ROADS.					
Constructed in former years.		*Constructed during* 186 -6 .			
E. Miles.	*F.* Total cost, including Bridges, &c., &c.	*H.* Miles.	*K.* Total cost, including Bridges, &c., &c.	Average cost per Mile.	REMARKS.

No.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Buildings and other Works, completed from Local Funds

Division.	District.	Description of Works.	Number.
Agra.	Muttra, ...	Main Sewer in the city of Bindrabun, ...	300 feet.
		Public Necessaries in the city of Muttra, ...	Two.
		Supply House at Sydabad, ...	One.
		A Bridge 15 feet span, one arch on road to Hattras, ...	
		Culverts on the same road, ...	Six.
		Mile Stones on the same road including lettering, ...	23
		Construction of Gunj with purchase of ground for same, ...	1
		Nursery at Muttra, ...	1
	Mynpoorie, ...		
Rohilkund.			

III.

within the District of the *Division during the year* 186 -6 *, with account of Cost.*

Cost.			Average Cost of each Work.			Remarks.
1,500	0	0	0	0	0	From Municipal Fund.
420	0	0	210	0	0	„ Ditto.
836	5	10	0	0	0	„ Ferry Fund.
2,000	0	0	0	0	0	Ditto.
1,800	0	0	300	0	0	Assignment from Road Fund.
115	0	0	5	0	0	Ditto.
3,786	5	10	0	0	0	Nuzool Fund, with a grant of 1,000 from Ferry Fund.
368	3	0	0	0	0	From Prison Labor Fund.

No.

STATEMENT of Ferries in the Districts of the

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Divisions.	Districts.	Public Ferries or Bridges.	Number of Boats.	Number of Boatmen.
Agra.	Muttra, ...			
	Mynpoorie, ...			
Rohilkund.	Bareilly, ...			
	Shahjehanpore, ...			

IV.

Division for the year 186 -6

6.	7.	8.	9.
Amount realized from the Ferries during the year 186 -6 .	Amount expended on account of the Ferries during the year 186 -6 .	Number of months the Bridge was kept open.	REMARKS.

No.

STATEMENT of Works of Public utility constructed at the cost of private Indi

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Division.	District.	Names of Individuals.	Description of Work.	Place where constructed.
Agra.	Muttra, ...			
	Mynpoorie, ...			
Rohilkund.	Bareilly, ...			
	Shahjehanpore, ...			

V.

viduals in the Districts of the *Division, during the year* 186 -6 .

6.	7.	8.
Cost.	Total.	REMARKS.

No. VI.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Approximate Estimate of the Receipts and Expenditure from the Local Funds of the *Division.*

1.	Receipts.								Disbursements.									
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Districts under Commissioners.	Ferry Fund.	Road Fund.	Local Agency.	Nuzool.	Municipal Fund including Town Duties, and surplus Chowkeedaree.	Prison Labor Fund.	Sayer and Miscellaneous, including surplus from Pounds under Act No. V. of 1860.	Total.	Establishments.	Roads metalled and unmetalled, with repairs.	Bridges and Culverts.	Serais, Supply Houses and Camping Grounds.	Conservancy, Drainage, Paving, &c.	Streets, Chowks and Gunjes.	Tanks, Wells and Miscellaneous, including other than Road repairs.	Total Expenditure.	Unexpended Balance.	Grand Total.
Total, ...																		

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1358 A.—*Public Works Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 28th May* 1861.

WITH a view to prevent boats of an unusual size navigating the Ganges Canal, and causing damage to the Masonry Works, it is hereby declared, that Rules XXV, XXVII, XXIX, and XLII of the Notification by this Government No. 219 A., dated 30th January 1855, will hereafter be applicable to boats plying on the Ganges Canal.

Certain rules of the above cited Notification are hereby modified as follows, *viz*:—

In Rule XXX after the words, "private individuals" insert the words, "or of associations or companies."

In Rule XLII, after the words "by the Canal Establishment on the spot" insert the words "at the cost and risk of the owners" who shall have no claim against the Government or the Canal Establishment to damages on account of any injury that may be caused by the operation.

No. 1359 A.

RESOLUTION by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 28th May 1861.

READ again Proceedings, dated 2nd March, Nos. 50 to 52.

Read a letter No. 257, dated 5th April, from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue North Western Provinces, with enclosures, regarding alteration in the water-rates levied for the use of the Irrigation Works in the district of Humeerpore.

Read a letter No. 4209, dated 10th April, from the Superintendent General of Irrigation, North Western Provinces on the same subject.

OBSERVATIONS.—It will be well, the Lieutenant Governor observes, to keep the rates of water-rent low at the first, in order that the zemindars who have hitherto paid nothing for irrigation may be encouraged to take water.

2.—The Lieutenant Governor inclines therefore, to the rates proposed by the Superintendent General of Irrigation, and thinks that they should be experimentally introduced for two years certain, subject to revision at the close of that period.

3.—The rates, therefore, for 1861-62, will be as follows:—

	Tor.	Dal.
I.—Fruit and Nursery Gardens, per local beegah, 2,256 square yards, indigo, sugarcane, ...	1 9 0	0 12 6
II.—Rice, tobacco, and grass, ...	1 0 8	0 8 4
III.—Wheat, cotton, oats, indigo, corn, vegetables, safflower, ...	0 1 26	0 6 3
IV.—Barley and all minor produce, ...	0 8 4	0 4 2

4.—Referring to paragraph 5 of Lieutenant Colonel Turnbull's letter, the Lieutenant Governor would observe, that the extension of Act VII. of 1845, will be of little avail, unless the rules, which the Local Government is authorized thereby to issue be simultaneously promulgated.

5.—The nature of the Irrigation Works in Bundelcund differ greatly from those on the Canals of the North Western Provinces and many of the rules for these latter will be inapplicable to the former.

6.—The Superintendent General therefore after consulting Mr. Clarke, should draw up a set of Rules which appear to him appropriate, and submit them for confirmation.

No. 1669.

FROM, the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 17th May 1861.

General Establishments.

SIR, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council sanctions the grant of Travelling Allowance to Students of the Thomason College, when they are nominated Assistant Engineers, on their proceeding to join their first appointment.

CIRCULAR No. 53.

From Secretary to Government of India, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated 24th June 1861.

The following Rules are forwarded for information :—

RULES FOR BURIAL GROUNDS IN THE DIOCESE OF CALCUTTA.

THE Chaplain of the Station has the care of the General Cemetery, points out to the proper Officer when the walls need repairing, weeds, grass, or jungle clearing away, and the remains of decayed tombs removing. It is his duty to see that the Cemetery is kept in proper order. In the absence of the Chaplain, the Officer who repairs the walls has the care of the Cemetery.

2. The Chowkeedar in charge is on the Church Establishment, and is paid by Government through the Chaplain, by whom he is appointed or dismissed.

3. The Chaplain buries Christians of all denominations whose friends desire his services, using always the service of the Church of England. In all Military Stations, a portion of the Cemetery is set apart by the orders of Government, for the use of Roman Catholic congregations. Also, if there are one or more bodies of Christians at the Station, not of the Church of England nor of the Church of Rome, a portion of the Cemetery is to be appropriated for their joint use, should they desire it. These portions thus set apart are not to be fenced or walled off from the rest of the Cemetry, but simply divided off by a pathway; and are to be added to the existing Cemetery, or reserved from it, according as the Cemetery has or has not been consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England. The whole Cemetery thus divided is to be surrounded by a wall to have but one gate of entrance, and to be under the care of the Chaplain for the purposes already specified in Rule 1. The key should be kept by the Chowkeedar under the Chaplain's direction, that access to the ground may be readily obtained by the several parties concerned.

4. The Chaplain has the power, with the advice of the Executive Engineer or Officer who repairs the walls, to appoint, and remove if necessary, a person as Undertaker, who will contract for the digging and filling in of all graves, and building pukka graves up to the level of the ground, at rates to be decided upon by the Chaplain and Executive Officer in conformity with any scale which may already be in use in the Regiment at the Station.

5. Till a suitable person can be found to take this Office, or during a vacancy in the office, the Executive Engineer, or the Magistrate, or other Civil Officer of the district, is to be asked to appoint some man of his own Establishment to take the duty temporarily.

6. The Undertaker shall engage, if the Chaplain think it necessary, to have one or more graves and coffins always ready in case of sudden emergencies, and kept covered by a framework of boards, provided from the Executive Engineer's Department; and to

have the graves dug at least six feet deep, where it is practicable. The name and residence of the Undertaker and his scale of charges, is to be posted up at the entrance of the Cemetery for the information of the public. He is to keep a plan of the Church of England portion of the Cemetery, with references written upon it to a book in which the names of parties entered are recorded; this plan and book being kept with the Church Registers.

7. Monuments may be erected by any party, with or without the services of the appointed Undertaker. The Chaplain must approve of the inscription, and also of the dimensions of any monument to be erected in the Church of England portion of the Cemetery. The dimensions must not be so large as to occupy much space. Brick monuments are to be discouraged, as soon coming to decay in this country; stone or even wooden ones are much to be preferred; also pukka monuments over kutcha graves are prohibited, as they almost invariably fall in during some following rainy season. The inscription should be submitted for approval before it is cut, as parties have been known to become liable to great expense by neglecting this precaution.

8. The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing, and if no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained, placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall, by the Government Officer.

9. Every reasonable effort should be made by the Chaplain not only to keep the Cemetery in decent order, but to preserve its character as the resting place of the remains of departed friends, by suggesting appropriate designs for monuments, and by planting the ground with suitable trees. The money procured by the sale of the grass may be laid out in such improvements.

10. The Cemetery should be inspected once in a half-year by the Chaplain, in company with the Executive Engineer, the plan and book kept by the undertaker being also examined, and a report made to the Archdeacon, and recorded in the Ecclesiastical Record Book of the Station, and also in the Engineer's Office.

11. It is desirable that Officers Commanding Regiments or Detachments should be instructed to cause a report to be made to the nearest Civil Officer, of graves dug for Soldiers on march, that measures may be taken for their effectual protection and preservation.

12. The above Rules do not apply to the Presidency Cemeteries, which have Rules of their own.

CIRCULAR No. 58 OF 1861.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 4th July 1861.

Military Contingencies.

READ the following papers regarding the supply of clothing for Military Subordinates in the Public Works Department:—

From Military Finance Department, No. 159 A, dated 14th March 1861.
Public Works Department, letter No. 914, dated 25th March 1861.
From Military Finance Department, No. 222 A, dated 12th June 1861.
From Quarter Master General of the Army, No. 228 C, dated 18th June 1861.

OBSERVATIONS.—It appears, from a reference made to the Military Finance Department by the Controller of Military Finance at Bombay, that on account of the order in paragraph 3 of Public Works Department Notification by the Government of India, No. 117 of 17th June 1856, and repeated in the Code of the Department, which declares

that Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers will be allowed their full pay and batta, but not clothing, bedding, &c., His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay has raised a question whether it was intended that such Non-Commissioned Officers should be permitted to be without Military uniform, and that the Government of Bombay is desirous to be informed, whether it is within their competency, to transfer the charge for clothing from the Civil to the Military Department.

2. When the Staff Salaries of Military Subordinates in the Department of Public Works were re-arranged and enhanced under the order referred to above, it was intended that they should include compensation for bedding and clothing, but it was not intended to disturb the orders in force as to the uniform prescribed for such Military Subordinates. The intention was that such Military Subordinates should be allowed to make their own arrangements for clothing, as Officers do.

3. They should have the option of obtaining their uniform from the Clothing Department on payment.

4. The uniform laid down for Military Subordinates of the Public Works Department, in common with those of other Departments, is prescribed at paragraph 49, page 13 of the Clothing Regulations of 1855, *viz.*:

Coat, ...	Scarlet with blue facings.
Trousers, ...	Dark blue.
Cap, ...	Sergeant's.

There is no reason why this should not continue in force as regards a full dress.

5. The cost should be made as little burdensome as possible, and Subordinates should perhaps not be compelled to provide the departmental uniform, until the clothing brought from their Regiments is unfit for wear.

6. But the Governor General in Council is of opinion that it would be convenient to order the adoption generally of an economical and serviceable uniform undress, adapted to use in the duties of the Department, and that the use of uniform when on duty should then be generally enforced, which at present it is not. Blue flannel with some distinctive badge upon the arm and a plain covered helmet hat might perhaps be as suitable as any. The matter should be referred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who should be requested to decide what is desirable.

ORDERED,—That copy of the foregoing Observations be communicated to the Quarter Master General, in reply to his Memo. No. 228 C. B. of 18th June, and in order that the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be drawn to the last paragraph of the preceding Observations.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded for information to the Military Finance Department, and to all Local Governments and Administrations.

No. 2027.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 11*th June* 1861.

General Establishments.

SIR,—I am directed to state, that the Governor General in Council concurs with the Lieutenant Governor, that the Public Works should be drawn on, when necessary, for a supply of Divisional Engineers, and that the prospects of those transferred to such Local service, in respect, of pension furlough, and promotion, should in no wise be affected.

2.—There is also no objection to permitting these Divisional Engineers to revert to the Public Works Department, when they have valid claims to promotion beyond what the Local Funds can afford. They may be considered when taken from the Public Works Department proper, as temporarily transferred to the Divisional Service.

3.—The Superintending Engineers will be expected to review the work of the Local Funds and Local Engineers, and report on them though leaving the actual administration in the hands of the Commissioners.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2012 A.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 24th July* 1861.

It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned, that with the sanction of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has resolved to appoint in each Commissioner's Divisions, a Civil Divisional Engineer for the purpose of assisting the Road and Ferry Fund Committees of the Districts composing the Division in the preparation of designs for the works under their control and in the execution of them.

There will be three grades of Civil Divisional Engineers as follows, *viz*:—

1st Grade on Rs. 500 per mensem.
2nd Grade on Rs. 400 per mensem.
3rd Grade on Rs. 300 per mensem.

with a travelling allowance in each case of Rs. 4 per diem.

Officers belonging to the Department of Public Works proper who may be selected to fill the post of Civil Divisional Engineer will retain all the privileges and advantages which they now possess in respect of pension, furlough and promotion; and they will be permitted to revert to the Public Works Department proper, whenever they may have valid claims to promotion beyond what the funds of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees from which their salaries and allowances will be drawn, can afford.

The Civil Divisional Engineer will be immediately subordinate to the Commissioner of the Division to which he may be attached, and will aid the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, according to Rules which may from time to time be laid down by the Local Government.

RULES for the Guidance of Road and Ferry Fund Committees, in connection with Civil Divisional Engineers.

I. According to the Notification, No. 2012 A., dated 24th July 1861, an Officer, to be called Civil Divisional Engineer, will be appointed to each Commissioner's Division in the North Western Provinces.

II. The Civil Divisional Engineer will be in direct subordination to the Commissioner, and will ordinarily reside at the Head Quarters of the Division.

III. His salary will be regulated by his grading, as set forth in the Notification above cited, and the Bill will be disbursed under the Commissioner's counter-signature, 15 days after the close of each month, by the Officer in charge of the Treasury at the Head Quarter Station of the Division, in the way of an advance : provided that whenever it may be more convenient, the Commissioner may direct the salary to be paid from any other Treasury of the Division.

[NOTE.—The following modification of this Rule (IV), was communicated to Commissioners of Divisions by Circular No. 2401 A., dated 27th August 1861.

" The salary, travelling allowance and other charges on account of the Civil Divisional Engineers are to be paid rateably by the several Road and Ferry Fund Committees instead of in equal portions.]

IV. This advance will be adjusted month by month by remittances to be made in equal proportions by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, of the Districts belonging to the Division from their own funds.

V. The Civil Divisional Engineers will be entitled to travelling allowances at the rate fixed for Assistant Engineers, (Rs. 4 per day) in accordance with the Rules I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII of Paragraph I, Section 3, Chapter XV of the Public Works Code, subject to the submission, for the countersignature of the Commissioner, of a Bill, together with Journal, showing all the particulars specified in Rules VII and VIII.

VI. The Bills for travelling allowance will be disbursed in the same manner that has been laid down in Rule III for Salary Bills, and the accounts will be debited in equal proportions against the Funds of all the Road and Ferry Fund Committees of the Division. The advance made by the disbursing Treasury will be adjusted as before prescribed in Rule IV for advances on account of salary.

VII. The Civil Divisional Engineer will be provided with the following establishment, *viz*:—

1 English Clerk,	... ...	Rs. 40
1 Draftsman,	... ...	„ 25
1 Mohurrir,	... ...	„ 10
2 Chupprassies, @ 5 each,	... ...	„ 10
	Total	Rs., 85

The cost to be paid, as before directed in respect of salaries and travelling allowances, from the funds of the Committees belonging to the Division in equal proportions. This establishment may be increased or decreased by the Commissioner from time to time, as may appear proper.

VIII.—The Civil Divisional Engineer will be *ex-officio* a Member of each of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees of the Division to which he is posted, and he will be required to attend the Annual Meeting in August of one or more of the Committees, besides all Special Meetings to which he may be summoned.

IX.—He will have a vote in Committee like any other Member.

X.—His principal duties will consist:—

1st.—In surveying and aligning newly projected lines of road, and furnishing the Committees with drawings and estimates for the same.

2nd.—In fixing the position, the waterway, and the form of all bridges not being small culverts or mere drains, whether on new or old lines of road, and furnishing plans and estimates for the same.

3rd.—In furnishing designs and estimates with specification for all buildings which any of the Committees may desire to construct.

4th.—In taking personal supervision of the more important and expensive works undertaken by the Committees.

5th.—In giving his professional advice to the Committees as to the most effective and economical mode of executing the works which they may resolve to carry out.

6th.—In examining and reporting upon the condition of the district roads, and providing the Committees with estimates of the cost of repairs.

7th.—In examining the accounts of completed works.

XI.—The Road and Ferry Fund Committees will send their requisitions under the above heads, as well as more general calls for advice and assistance to the Commissioner who will forward them in original under docket to the Civil Divisional Engineer.

XII. It will be the duty of the Civil Divisional Engineer to give prompt attention to all such requisitions, and on complete compliance therewith, to return the original requisition to the Commissioner, with an endorsement showing how he has fulfilled it.

XIII. In order further to promote the object of the two foregoing rules, namely to prevent and restrict correspondence as much as possible, it is directed that the Civil Divisional Engineers shall keep a Register * in the annexed form, of all requisitions from the Road and Ferry Fund Committees of his Division. Column 7, will not be filled up until the

* A few exemplars have been entered.

requisition has been complied with. No copies of requisitions need be kept; the plans and estimates may be sent under a docket, as brief as possible, *e. g.* "Plan and estimate of Bridge over Sote Nuddee furnished to Budaon Road and Ferry Fund Committee, in pursuance of requisition No. 5, dated 10th January 1862."

(Signed)———

Dated 1*st March* 1862.

No copies of plans and estimates need be retained by the Civil Divisional Engineer, who will always be able to refer to both if necessary, and will always have a Memorandum of the amount of Estimate in the 7th column of his Register.

XIV. The Register will be submitted after the close of each month to the Commissioner for inspection, and it will be in the option of the Commissioner to send for the Register intermediately, if for any purpose he should desire to examine it. After inspection in each case, the Commissioner will pass such orders as he may think proper, advising the District Committee concerned of the same.

XV. It will be in the option of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees to require from the Civil Divisional Engineer, for reasons to be assigned, a re-consideration of any plan or estimate which he may furnish on their requisition. In the event of continued difference of opinion on any professional point, the Superintending Engineer of the Circle will be referee, and his decision will be final.

XVI. It will be the duty of the Commissioner to discourage all needless correspondence, and to put a stop at once to any tendency to controversial discussion between the Road and Ferry Fund Committees and the Civil Divisional Engineer.

XVII. If, as may happen, the Civil Divisional Engineer should be called upon at or about the same time by the District Committees to visit or to superintend the execution of distant works, it will be the duty of the Commissioner to determine, with due regard to the relative importance of the works to which the attention of the Civil Divisional Engineer shall be first and mainly devoted, and the Commissioner's decision on this point shall not be open to question.

XVIII. The Civil Divisional Engineers will keep no accounts, and will not be considered responsible for expenditure, except on the more important and expensive works, the construction of which they may be required personally to direct or superintend.

XIX. These rules are liable to such additions, alterations, and amendments, as experience may show to be advisable.

Register of Requisitions from Road and Ferry Fund Committees in the ***Division.***

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Serial No.	Number and Date of Requisition.	Nature of Requisition.	From what Committee.	Date of Receipt.	Steps taken in pursuance of requisition by Civil Divisional Engineer.	Return of Requsition with date.	REMARKS.
1	No. 5, 10th Jany. 1862,	Plan and Estimate of a Bridge over Sote Nuddee at———	Budaon, ...	16th Jany. 1862.	Arranged to visit site on 25th January.	Plan and Estimate (Rs. 8,273) furnished to Committee 1st March. Original requisition returned to Commissioner with Certificate of execution, 1st March 1862.	
2	No. 10, 2nd Feby. 1862,	To examine and report on road to Sumbhul, and to furnish Estimate for surface repairs.	Moradabad,...	10th Feby. 1861.	Examined the road on 21st, 22nd and 23rd February.	Report sent to Committee direct with Estimate (Rs. 2,660) 10th March. Requisition returned to Commissioner with endorsement of execution on same date.	Rain has done great damage, and estimate is heavy, Rs 5,638.
3	No. 6, 20th Feby. 1862,...	To undertake constructions of a Bridge of 3 arches, 30 feet span, across the ——— Nuddee, at ——— according to Plan furnished by Civil Divisional Engineer on 15th January 1861.	Moradabad,...	25th Feby. 1862.	Orders given for purchasing and placing materials, and advances to the amount of Rs. ——— asked from Committee, 28th Feby. 1862.	Work completed on 28th December 1862. Accounts submitted, 10th January 1863. Requisition returned to Commissioner with endorsement of completion the same day.	Estimate exceeded by Rs.——— for reasons reported to Commissioner in endorsement.
4	No. 20, 15th May 1862,...	For opinion and advice as to the drainage of——— in Bareilly district.	Bareilly, ...	20th May 1862.	Visited——— on the 25th May; surveyed and levelled on 26th and 27th; returned to Head Quaters, 28th May 1861.	... ...	Report will be furnished shortly.

No. 819.—*Public Works Department, N. W. Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 5th August* 1861.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Commissioner of Divisions for information and guidance.

NOS. 684 TO 686.—*From Lieutenant Colonel* W. E. MORTON, *Officiating Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces in the Public Works Department, to the Commissioners of Agra, Jhansie and Jubbulpore.—Dated Allahabad, the 22nd July* 1861.

Public Works Department, North Western Provinces.

SIR,—With reference to the accompanying copy of an Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, in the Separate Revenue Departments dated 26th June, I am directed to request that you will call upon the several Road and Ferry Fund Committees in your Division to nominate an Officer of the Customs Department, as a Member of the Committee of each District bordering on the Customs Line.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Separate Revenue Department, under date the 26th June 1861.

Extracts Paragraphs 31 and 32 of a letter from the Commissioner of Customs, North Western Provinces, to the address of the Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, dated 7th May 1861, No. 595.

Paragraph 31.—The question of Roads in this Division is of high importance, and the state of many of them, has caused much hindrance to traffic. In the neighbourhood of Furrah, the Delhie and Agra road has long been in a fearful condition, but there is now reason to suppose that it will improve. The state of the roads direct to the Surrs of Bhurtpoor, and Koombher has hitherto been greatly to the disadvantage of the traders in salt, who are prevented from lading their carts, &c., as fully as they would on a lighter road.

Paragraph 32.—I have suggested to the Authorities at Agra, that useful aid might be derived from the appointment of Mr. Blewitt, Patrol of Furrah as a Member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, an active and intelligent Officer always on the spot and with a personal interest as a Customs' Officer in the efficient condition of the roads within his beat, but I have not heard whether this representation has received any attention, and I can now only here indicate the extreme importance of the subjects, in the hope that the Lieutenant Governor will see to measures being adopted for the improvements of these indispensable means of communication. Mr. Blewitt has suggested the making a direct road from Koombher to Furrah, which would certainly facilitate trade. All salt produced in this one of the largest of the Bhurtpoor Circles, has now to make a *detour* by either Bhurtpoor or Deig, manifestly to its disadvantage, whatever is expended in furthering the convenience of legal traders, is well expended, if for no other reason than that it makes them to compete at greater advantage, with the contraband dealer. To carry out to completion the necessary improvements and extension in roads, the co-operation of the Bhurtpoor Authorities might be needed. The subject is one to which I earnestly invite attention.

Extract paragraph 19 of a letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, to the adress of the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, dated 28th May 1861 No. 170.

Roads in the Agra Division, and appointment of Mr. Blewitt on the Road Fund Committee.

PARAGRAPH 19.—The state of some of the roads in the Agra Division, particularly those leading direct to the Surrs of Bhurtpoor, and Koombher, is represented as offering a serious obstacle to traffic, and the Commissioner had suggested to the authorities at Agra, that useful aid might be derived from the appointment of Mr. Blewitt, Patrol of Furrah, as a Member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee. The Commissioner states, that Mr. Blewitt is an active and intelligent Officer, always on the spot, and with a personal interest, as a Customs' Officer in the condition of the roads within his beat, I am to observe that this proposition might be regarded as one, that should more properly have formed the subject of a separate communication, but the Board have here adverted to it, not only, with reference to its individual merit, but as involving a general question of the expediency of placing an intelligent Officer in the Customs Department on the Road and Ferry Fund Committee in every district *bordering on the* Customs' Line.

Extract paragraph 11 of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, dated 26th June 1860. No. 148 A.

PARAGRAPH 11.—Paragraphs 31 and 32 of Mr. Money's communication and paragraph 19 of your letter regarding the state of the roads in the Agra Division, and the appointment of Mr. Blewitt to be a Member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee at Agra, with reference to the general question whether an intelligent Officer in the Customs Department, should not be placed on the Road and Ferry Fund Committee in every district bordering on the Customs' Line, will be transferred to the Department Public Works, for consideration and further orders. Meanwhile I am to state that the road from Agra, through Muttra to Delhie, and that from Agra towards Bhurtpoor direct, have been taken in hand.

No. 149 A. OF 1861.—*Separate Revenue Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 26th June* 1861.

Copies of the above Extracts are forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, for consideration and any further orders that may be deemed necessary.

***EXTRACT** paragraph* 1, *from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the address of the Provicar Apostolic of Hindoostan, under date the 19th July* 1861, *No.* 1825 *A.*

PARAGRAPH 1.—In reply to your letter No. 129, dated 24th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that punkhas for Roman Catholic Chapels will be put up by the Public Works Department, to which a copy of this paragraph will this day be forwarded for information and guidance.

No. 1826 A. of 1861.—*General Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 19th July* 1861.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, for information and guidance.

CIRCULAR No. 66 OF 1861.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 29th July* 1861.

General Establishments.

THE following Extract from a letter addressed in the early part of this year to one of the Local Governments, regarding a case in which Government had been defrauded through the misconduct of certain subordinates, to which the Executive Engineer's remissness had contributed, is circulated by order of the Governor General in Council for the information of the Local Governments.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER.

"But whilst agreeing with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor as to the fault of ————, and admonishing him as to his conduct in this matter, His Excellency does not think that the case is one for the infliction of a pecuniary fine.

"On this subject, especially in reference to the early transfer of a more direct control of the personal of the Department to the Local Governments, His Excellency thinks it desirable to lay down his views more largely.

"His Excellency, whilst he is not prepared to condemn, universally, punishment by this method, considers that it should be rarely resorted to. The duties of the Officers of this Department are essentially mixed up with pecuniary affairs; diligence and judgment, or the want of these qualities, will cause an advantage or a loss to Government which in their case, is directly measurable in a sum of money; and hence at first sight, the exaction of a fine may appear to be the obvious and natural punishment of an Officer whose deficiencies have caused a measurable loss, whilst no doubt the Law would recognize the penalty. But the want of diligence and judgment in the conduct of their duties by Officers of other Departments may cause loss, possibly much greater and more serious to Government, yet the exaction of a direct money penalty in such cases, would at once be recognized as inappropriate and inadmissible. The infliction therefore of such penalties in *ordinary cases* of loss, caused by defect of diligence or judgment, is scarcely equitable, and is certainly not expedient. It must disgust the Officer. It is too apt to appear to him and to his comrades as if Government cared nothing for his conduct and reputation, but only for the recovery of the sum of money. It is doubtful whether such a penalty is calculated to produce reform. It is certain that the harshness attributed to the Military Board (whether justly or not) did produce in the Department something very different from reform, the evil of which it has been exceedingly difficult to eradicate. At the same time the system of Departmental grades now in force offers an ample field for more appropriate penalties whether in retardation of promotion or in reduction of rank when these are merited.

"It is not easy to lay down a precise rule. But His Excellency conceives that (apart from instances of fraud, on which it is needless to touch at present) pecuniary penalties should be exacted only in such cases as would be similarly punished in other Departments, (such as actual deficiencies of cash arising from gross neglect) or, when loss to Government, arising in other ways from negligence of the same individual has been repeated, and when there may be special reasons for not inflicting the more appropriate punishments of reduction of rank or removal from the Department.

From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 29th July 1861.

THE following letter to the address of the Quarter Master General of the Army is forwarded for information :—

No. 2735.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Quarter Master General of the Army, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 29th July* 1861.

General.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1122 C. of the 16th instant, and to communicate the views of the Governor General in Council on its proposals.

His Excellency in Council approves of the scheme of Annual Station Committees as proposed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and believes, that when the system has had time to work into shape, it will be a great improvement. It cannot be expected to work with any perfection at first; but as the time has arrived when the Committees must be assembled in order to act this year at all, His Excellency in Council considers it of far more importance that a beginning should be made, than that delay should be incurred in trying to perfect the working. What is essential is, that the final recommendations of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in your Department should be in the possession of the Local Governments by the 1st of October, and that should be ensured for this year.

2. The difficulty in working which suggests itself most obviously is in regard to Estimates. From the references that have been made, it appears that most of the local Governments are anxious to have the submission of Military requirements so arranged that it shall be practicable to have regular and complete Estimates for the works which are eventually to be entered in the Budget before they are admitted into that document. But this is not to be depended upon. It appears to His Excellency in Council that your scheme is the most practicable, *viz.*, that the list of works submitted by the Station Committees should be accompanied by *approximate* Estimates of cost. On these the Local Government with its professional advisers will form their judgment in admitting entries for the year's Budget, and they will then call for regular Estimates, for these entries only, before the actual commencement of work.

3. It is true that rough Estimates are apt to be very inaccurate, and the Local Government must reserve its right to defer final sanction when the regular Estimate proves the cost to be materially beyond what had been assumed.

4. This first year it is desirable that even approximate Estimates of cost should not be demanded for works of only secondary necessity. The entry of these in the Budgets is not likely to be practicable: the time is short, and too much should not be attempted.

5. The Committees should be cautioned that an excessive accumulation of demands will tend rather to raise an obstruction to that steady improvement in the accommodation which the Governor General in Council and the Local Governments desire to promote to the best of their ability.

6. His Excellency in Council has no objection to the rule, that the Executive Engineers should not submit through their own Department to the Local Government any projects connected with Military buildings, except those recommended in the Report of the Committees of which they are to be Members. But this must not prevent the

Executive Engineer from making to his own Departmental superiors any report he judges right, on the subject of the Committees' recommendations; nor of course will he be precluded from bringing a subject or proposal before the Committee on his own motion, or under instructions from his Departmental superiors.

7. As this correspondence will be circulated to the Local Governments for guidance it may be well to recapitulate what is the system of which the Governor General in Council now intimates approval.

8. On the 1st of August every year, a Committee shall be assembled at every Station of European Troops, composed of

The Commanding Officer.
The Senior Medical Officer.
The Executive Engineer.
The Barrack Master.

to consider all requirements in connexion with Barrack accommodation.

9. Commanding Officers of Corps will, under instructions from the Quarter Master General, furnish the Committee with full details as to all existing buildings, and the accommodation afforded by them, space fittings, state of repair, &c., and will bring, to notice the additions or improvements, that are wanted, whether as to buildings drainage, or the like.

10. The Committee will consider these Statements, review the recommendations, and prepare a Statement embodying their own recommendations, divided into two classes, "*urgent*" and "*desirable*," the works in both being arranged in the order of importance as regards early completion.

11. The Executive Engineers will furnish rough Estimates of the works under the head *urgent*, and rough plans of those for which there are no authorized plans of general application.

12. This provision will be extended to works under the class *desirable*, so far as there may be a fair prospect of their admission into the Budget. It will not be required for the latter class this year.

13. The Committees will not take cognizance of *ordinary* repairs, which should be performed in regular course by the Departmental Officers.

14. The Report of the Committee will reach Army Head Quarters through the usual Military channel, and will be forwarded with the recommendations of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, so as to reach the Local Governments before the 30th September.

15. The Local Governments will communicate to the Quarter Master General as early as possible the decisions come to on the Committees' Reports.

16. Local Governments will be requested at one to issue copies of these instructions to the Officers of the Department, and to order their co-operation in the manner required.

17. In conclusion I am directed to say, that if Sir H. Rose sees no objection, it may promote the object if a copy of the Committees' Report is furnished to the Superintending Engineer of the Circle simultaneously (or as nearly so as possible) with its submission to Army Head Quarters. This would give more time to the Local Governments to consider the subjects which are likely to come before them in the recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief, and to call for regular Estimates of the most obvious requirements.

18. A Circular is about to be issued regarding ordinary repairs, which meets the wishes of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on that subject.

19. With regard to the request that a revised Statement of Buildings, &c., authorized for the accommodation of each arm of the service should be published, I am directed to request the favor of your suggestions, based on the lists in the Forms attached to the Public Works Code.

CIRCULAR No. 64 OF 1861.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 20th July* 1861.

General.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has drawn the attention of Government to the death of a Probationary Assistant Overseer in this Department, (who was a Private in the 92nd Highlanders,) which appears to have been produced by exposure to great heat whilst in progress on duty from Jhansie to Moradabad.

2nd.—The Governor General in Council desires that care may be taken to avoid as much as possible moving European Subordinates during the hot months, especially in those districts where accommodation for these men and their families, when travelling, is not available. Movements at that season should only be made in cases of actual urgency.

3rd.—A copy of Extract Military Department, No. 425, dated 12th July, is forwarded for information.

No. 425.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in the Military Department, under date the 12th July 1861.

From Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Norman, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, (No. 762 A., dated Calcutta, the 6th July 1861.)

SIR,—By direction of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to forward for submission to Government, and original letter, dated 21st ultimo, No. 132, with enclosure, from Brigadier J. Welchman, C. B., Commanding Gwalior District, relative to the sudden death of Private J. Durie, Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, produced apparently by exposure while in progress to Moradabad from Jhansie, to join an appointment in the Public Works Department.

2.—The Commander-in-Chief thinks that Officers of the Civil Departments in which Soldiers may be serving should not, except in cases of an urgent nature, permit men to be moved during the hot months, especially in those districts where proper accommodation for European Soldiers and their families, when travelling, is not available.

From Brigadier J. Welchman, C. B., Commanding Gwalior District, to the Adjutant General of the Army, Calcutta, (No. 132, dated Morar, the 21st June 1861.)

SIR,—I deem it my duty to forward for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the enclosed Proceedings of a Court of Inquest assembled by my order yesterday, as I cannot but think, that the ordering Europeans about the country at this most trying season of the year, and just now too when we have not even the Bullock Train to assist them on their journey, is not acting up to the spirit of His Excellency's order on that subject.

In this case I beg to observe, that the man was only acting on probation, and I can therefore scarcely think that his being ordered to move now could have been a matter of such urgent necessity.

In this, however, I may be mistaken, and submit the unfortunate case as it stands; and a sad one it is, the man having left a widow and one child.

Proceedings of a Court of Inquest, assembled by order of Brigadier Welchman, C. B., Commanding Gwalior District, and Brigade, to investigate the cause of death of Private J. Durie, Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, doing duty Public Works Department.

PRESIDENT:

Captain Manly, Her Majesty's 27th Foot.

MEMBERS:

Assistant Surgeon Eteson, 18th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant P. Taylor, Bengal Artillery.

THE Court having assembled, agreeably to instructions, proceeded to inspect the body in the dead house, Bengal Artillery Hospital, removed thence from the bank of the river where the death occurred. From the evidence adduced. it appears, that deceased arrived from Jhansie this morning, *en route* to Moradabad, and that he has been very much exposed to the sun all day in the course of making enquiry regarding his further progress. About half past 4 P. M., he was seen by the servants of the Cantonment Magistrate to leave the next compound, run hastily to the bank of the river, throw off his coat, and then fall on his face into the water without further motion. He was almost immediately dragged out, and Captain Wright, who was present, states, that deceased was then almost dead, although he had certainly not remained more than two minutes in the water. He died almost immediately. The Staff Surgeon who has examined the body, is of opinion that the cause of death was "sun-stroke" produced by exposure; that the deceased felt its approach and endeavoured to save himself by a plunge into the river, but too late to avert it.

CIRCULAR No. 70 OF 1861.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.—Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 3rd August 1861.

General Establishments.

READ Public Works Circular No. 58 of 1861, and letter No. 879, from the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, dated 27th July 1861, communicating the general concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with the views expressed in the concluding paragraph of that Circular in the following words:—

"In the Commander-in-Chief's opinion, a blue serge frock, with red facings and distinctive badges on the arm, and a plain helmet, would be an appropriate undress for the Military Subordinates employed in the Public Works Department."

ORDERED, that Military Subordinates permanently attached to the Public Works Department under the Government of India, shall, within six months from this time, provide themselves with the undress approved by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and that they shall appear in it on all formal occasions of duty, *e. g.*, when in attendance on the inspections of superior Officers of the Department, or in attendance on Military Officers and Committees, (whenever full dress may not have been enjoined,) or on such other occasions as their Officers may prescribe.

From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—No. 2803.—*Dated Fort William, the 5th August* 1861.

THE following extract is forwarded for information:—

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.—Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 5th August 1861.

General Accounts.

READ Public Works Department Resolution No. 933, dated 13th July 1855, ruling that Political Agents and other Officers directly under the Government of India should submit their bills for Public Works expenditure to this Department for Audit.

RESOLUTION.—The above arrangement having been attended with a certain amount of inconvenience, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Audit of all bills for Public Works charges, incurred by Political Agents and other Officers under the direct orders of the Government of India, be transferred to the Controllers and Examiners of Public Works Accounts of the adjoining provinces respectively. Thus the accounts from the Central India and Rajpootana Agencies will henceforward be audited by the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces.

This Audit will be of the same character as that laid down for the accounts of Civil Officers, in Public Works Department Circular of the 17th July 1857.

No. 2333 A.—*From the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to the Superintending Engineer, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Circles, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 23rd August* 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to remind you that the Budget Statements of the requirements of each Division in your Circle for the year 1862-63, will be due on the 1st November next, and to request their punctual submission on that date in the form appended to this letter.

2. Each Executive Engineer should be required to submit with his Budget Statement a separate memorandum of remarks shewing the necessity for each particular work, and also specifying how that necessity has arisen, whether from the inadequate accommodation of the existing building, or from the entire want of any building of the kind, or other cause. The want of such a memorandum with the Budget Statements of 1861-62, caused much inconvenience.

3. For the due preparation of these Statements, the Executive Engineer should be instructed to place themselves in communication with the Civil Officers, the Commanding Officers, and the Head of Departments within their Divisions, and to ascertain from them what new works, additions, alterations, or improvements may be required during the year 1862-63.

4. I am to point out that the enclosed Form A. should include all original works whether in progress or to be undertaken during the Official year 1862-63, the cost of which will be above Rs. 1,000. Further, that a properly prepared Plan and Estimate must be submitted for each project included in the statement, either in the interval between the present time, and the date of submission of the Budget Statements, or with the Statement itself. Projects for which Estimates and Plans may not be so received will not find a place in the Budget of this Government unless very special reasons are assigned for deferring the submission of the estimate, and some assurance is given that the estimate will be actually submitted to this Office on or before the 1st March 1862.

5. I am desired to annex for your information and for record in your Office a copy of the rules and forms to be followed in the preparation of future Budgets submitted by this Government.

A

STATEMENT of Works likely to be in Progress on the 1st *May* 1862, *or to be undertaken during the Official year* 1862-63, *in the* *Division Public Works.*

Station.	Description of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Computed expenditure up to 30th April 1862.	Amount required for expenditure in 1862-63.	Remarks and References.
					This Column should give the No. and date of letter with which Estimate has been submitted or sanctioned by competent authority.

Note.—No works costing under Rs. 1,000 to be entered; these will be charged to the reserve.

B

***STATEMENT** showing Annual or Special repairs required in the Division Public Works, during the year* 1862-63.

Description of Repairs.	Executive Division and Out-Stations.	Military.				Civil Administration.						Public Improvements.						Grand Total.
		Fortifications.	Accommodation for Troops.	Commissariat.	Total.	Opium.	Monuments and Antiquities.	Educational Buildings.	Churches.	Court Houses.	Total.	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Bridges.	Road Bridges.	Accommodation for Travellers.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Current Repairs.	Meerut Division, ...																	
	Meerut, ...																	
	Roorkee, ...																	
	Landour, ...																	
	Total, ...																	
Special Repairs.	Meerut, ...																	
	Roorkee, ...																	
	Landour, ...																	
	Total, ...																	
Maintenance of Road, Bridges, Ferries, &c. &c.	3rd Division G. T. Road,																	
	Ditto, ...																	
	Ditto, ...																	
	Total, ...																	
																	Total Rupees, ...	

No. 2337 A.—*From the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Agra.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 23rd August* 1861.

Public Works Department.

SIR,—I am directed to request that as soon after the 1st November next, as you possibly can, you furnish this Government, with a Statement in the annexed form of salaries, &c., drawn by Officers of the Public Works Department, during the first half of the present official year or from 1st May to 31st October 1861.

2nd.—This Statement will be used in the preparation of Part III. of the Budget for 1862-63, and should be compiled with great care.

3rd.—The salaries, &c., of the Irrigation Department, need not be given.

4th.—I am to annex for your information, and for record in your Office, &c. &c., same (as paragraph 5, to Superintending Engineer.)

5th.—The Statement indicated in the 44th paragraph of the rules should be submitted by you at the same time as the Statement called for in paragraph 1 of this letter, or as soon after as it can be prepared.

No. 2338 A.—*From the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to the Commissioners of Divisions, Director of Public Instruction, Inspector General of Prisons, Commissioner of Customs, Inspector General of Police, Register Sudder Court, and Secretary, Sudder Court of Revenue.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 23rd August* 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to remind you that the Budget Statements of the requirements of your Division for the year 1862-63, will be due on the 1st November next, and to request its punctual submission on that date in the forms appended to this letter.

2nd.—You are required to submit with your Budget Statement, a separate memorandum of remarks, showing, &c. &c., (as to Superintending Engineer, paragraph 2.)

3rd.—I am to point out that the enclosed Form A., should include, &c. &c., (as to Superintending Engineer, paragraph 4.)

4th.—You will understand that your requisitions are to be confined strictly to works, repairs, &c., which are ordinarily executed by the Civil Officers themselves without the agency of Public Works Department, such as Tehseels, Thannahs, Chowkies and the like.

5th.—For repairs to buildings borne on the Executive Engineer's books or for any new work usually undertaken by the Public Works Department, the directions contained in Section II., Chapter IV. of the Public Works Code, will be followed.

6th.—(As paragraph 5 of letter to Superintending Engineers.)

A.

STATEMENT of Works likely to be in Progress on the 1st *May* 1862, *or to be undertaken during the Official year* 1862-63, *in the* *Division.*

District.	Place.	Description of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Computed expenditure up to 30th April 1862.	Amount required for Expenditure in 1862-63.	Remarks and References.
						This column should give the No. and date of letter with which Estimate has been submitted or sanctioned by competent authority.

Note.—Roads to be included in this Statement.
No works costing under Rs. 1,000 to be entered; these will be charged to the reserve.

B.

STATEMENT showing Annual or Special Repairs required in the *Division,*
during the year 1862-63.

District.	Place.	Name of Building or Work.	Nature of Repairs.						Remarks.
			Current or Annual.			Special.			

RARY.

BUDGET RULES.

In consequence of instructions received from Her Majesty's Secretay of State for India, the following rules are issued by the Governor General in Council in supersession of all previous orders on the subject of the preparation of the Public Works Budgets, and the sanction of Projects; particularly those contained in Section E. of the Report on Classification of Public Works Expenditure circulated for guidance on 30th June 1858, (See also Appendix to Public Works Code, pp. 21 to 39); and in Extract Proceedings of the Governor General in Council, dated 22nd September 1860, No. $\frac{4145}{4157}$:—

1. It is a fundamental rule that no proposal for the execution of Public Works shall be definitively sanctioned by any authority whatever, unless it be accompanied by a properly detailed design and estimate.

2. A strict adherence to this maxim is an implied condition in the delegation of all authority to sanction expenditure. In cases only of real emergency, immediately reported, and duly explained to the next superior authority, may this injunction be allowed to be infringed upon, excepting in certain classes of petty works or contingencies for which special rules are provided.

A *revised* Estimate is to be understood as a new Estimate which it has been found necessary to substitute for the original, from alterations in the design or in the rates or requisite quantities of work.

A *supplementary* Estimate is to be understood as an additional Estimate for any extension of the first design, or any alteration involving increase of expenditure.

3. The total amount which can be devoted to Public Works from the Imperial Revenues is decided annually by the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

From this total are then set aside the following items:—

1*st.*—Estimated expenditure of the Electric Telegraph in Construction and Repairs.

2*nd.*—Estimated expenditure of Government money on account of guaranteed Companies.

3*rd.*—A reserve, to be at the disposal of the Government of India, both to meet miscellaneous demands which do not enter into the Estimates of any Local Government,* and to supply a fund for additions to the assignments of Local Governments, should obvious necessity for such additions arise during the year.

* The term "Local Government" in these rules is intended to embrace the minor administrations, unless otherwise specified.

The balance of the total amount decided on in the Financial Department will then be allotted to the different Governments and Administrations by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, for expenditure on Public Works during the ensuing year.

4. *The Public Works Budget* of India is the annual programme and aggregate of Estimates of expenditure proposed on Public Works for each part of the British Territory, as exhibited in the Budgets of the different Local Governments, after these have been reviewed and sanctioned by the Government of India.

It is to be clearly understood that the Budget is to exhibit the entire estimated expenditure on Public Works in each Government or Province, whether under the immediate control of the Engineer Department, or of other branches of the administration.

The first object of the Public Works Budgets is of course that of the Budgets of all Departments: they limit the amount of funds to be expended during the year, and prescribe how the money is to be spent.

But, in their submission to the sanction of the Government of India, they are likewise intended to insure, on the part of all the Governments concerned, some unity and consistency of action in meeting the wants of the country, and also the exercise of foresight and consideration of the claims of different works, where (in the case of the larger Governments at least) the demands may be viewed as virtually unlimited, and the supplies to meet them as limited very rigidly.

The Budgets also enable the Government of India to review the comparative necessities of different portions of the Empire, and to guide the distribution of funds to these, out of the general assignment to Public Works.

5. The expenditure of the Public Works Department may be most simply divided into—

1*st.*—Expenditure on Original Works.
2*nd.*—Ditto on Repairs.
3*rd.*—Ditto on Establishments.

6. Under the head of Original Works are included all new constructions, and all restorations of works fallen into such decay as to be disused.

7. *Repairs* may be divided naturally into two principal Sections: First, *Current Repairs,* including all the usual periodical repairs of works and buildings maintained at the charge of Government. In this class of repairs a fair approximation to the outlay actually required can always be given from experience. Secondly, *Special Repairs,* the demand for which arises from unforeseen casualties, such as fires or floods, or from the effects of time beyond what is provided for by current repairs. For these no Estimate, properly speaking, can be formed, but a sum may be set apart, fixed on the average of past years.

8. There are in some territories certain constant charges for people kept up at bridges of boats, ferries and the like. These *maintenance* charges, being for actual work, and not for the superintendence of work, belong more properly to the nature of repairs than to that of Establishments as understood in this Department.

9. *Establishments.*—This head of Estimate includes all regular salaries to public servants employed in the Department in the direction and superintendence of works, or in offices subsidiary to that superintendence, and whose pay is not provided for in the Estimates of the cost of the works; all sanctioned travelling allowances to such public servants; and likewise all *contingencies,* or charge of a miscellaneous nature subsidiary to the performance of the duties of the Establishment.

10. The powers of the Local Governments to sanction Establishments are very strictly limited by the rules of the Financial Department, for the time being, which it is not necessary to recapitulate here.

11. The powers of the Local Governments to sanction *bonâ fide* repairs are restricted only by the limits assigned to that object in the year's Budget.

12. The powers of different Governments and Administrations to sanction original works will in future be regulated by the following rules*:—

* Secretary of State's Letter, No. 8 of 24th January 1861.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay may, of their own authority, sanction works, the estimated cost of which does not exceed, ...	Rupees	2,00,000
The Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab, works not exceeding, ...	„	50,000
The Heads of the Administrations of Oudh, Pegu, Sindh and of Mysore, ...	„	10,000
The Heads of the Administrations of Nagpoor, the Tenasserim Provinces, Hyderabad Districts, and Straits Settlements, ...	„	5,000

13. Any project, the Estimate of which exceeds these limits, will require the sanction of the Government of India. So also will all projects, large or small, which affect the interests of more than one Local Administration; all projects connected with the choice of permanent stations for troops,† or for providing permanent accommodation for a larger force than is at present quartered at a station; and all projects of fortification estimated to cost more than Rs. 50,000.

† Secretary of State's Letter, No. 8 of 24th January 1861.

14. Projects which are essentially incomplete without extensions, which would exceed the powers of the Local Governments, must not be sanctioned by the latter.

15. All Local Administrations are authorized to pass supplementary or revised Estimates for works, the original Estimate of which was beyond their powers; when these do not involve an additional charge of more than 10 per cent. on the original Estimate, the sanction being specially reported to the Government of India. In any case of a work, however, originally sanctioned, in which the additional charge exceeds one-tenth of the maximum amount which the Local Administration has power to sanction, reference must be made to the Government of India.

16. Projects, the cost of which is estimated to exceed 10 lakhs of Rupees, or which, as in the case of Docks and Harbour improvements, are attended with more than ordinary Engineering difficulties, must, after receiving the provisional sanction of the Government of India, be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State in Council.*

* Secretary of State's Letter, No. 8 of 24th January 1861.

17. Projects requiring the sanction of the Government of India may be sent up by the Local Governments at any time of the year. But, as a rule, no project will be admitted in the Budget, unless it has come before the Government of India with proper Estimate, &c., previous to the 31st of March.

18. *It is to be distinctly understood that the mere sanction of an Estimate by the Government of India conveys no authority for the expenditure of money on the work, except as it may have been provided for in the Budget.* In fact the admission of an Estimate into the list of projects sanctioned, is entirely distinct from the provision for its execution in any specific year.

19. It will be competent for the Government of India, in dealing with the Budgets of the Local Governments, to suspend the execution of any project whatsoever, concerning which it may not be satisfied. It may also, on sufficient grounds, direct the application of the money saved by such suspension, to works of imperial importance which appear to it to have been insufficiently provided for.

In the event of a continued difference of opinion on any point between the Government of India, and that of Madras or of Bombay, the latter Governments may claim a reference to the Secretary of State in Council; but on any proposal of the other Administrations, the veto of the Government of India will be absolute.

20. The Government of India may also, should it see fit, require a diminution of the proposed cost of Establishments.

21. The nature of the case renders it impossible that the programme of expenditure laid down in the Budgets of the Department of Public Works should be as rigidly adhered to, as it may be in most other Departments of public expenditure. But the Reserve or Unappropriated Fund provided for in the rules which follow, affords a margin for unforeseen requirements, and so facilitates a reasonably close adherence to the programme. This adherence will be expected.

22. But with this clearly understood, the Local Governments will have the power, on good grounds, to alter the apportionment of funds to original works sanctioned by themselves, or to suspend sanction to such works and to undertake others, or to devote the funds saved, to the more vigorous prosecution of works sanctioned by higher authority, provided such changes of appropriation are not in contravention of any positive instructions from the Government of India, and are distinctly brought under its notice in the Weekly Abstracts of Proceedings.

23. The Local Governments will not be at liberty to suspend, or reduce the allotment of funds to works which required or have received the sanction of higher Authority, without the permission of the Government of India.

24. The Local Governments will have no authority to increase the expenditure on repairs otherwise than by a reduction of the expenditure on Establishments, or by a

grant out of the Reserve. If any unforeseen circumstances (such as the occurrence of floods of unusual extent or severity) should render an increase of expenditure on repairs necessary to an extent not to be met from the Reserve or Establishment Estimates, the Government of India must be applied to for sanction to a change of appropriation. Any saving on repairs will be at the disposal of the Local Governments to devote to original works. Such acts need not be reported, except as they will appear in the Annual Progress Report.

25. The four preceding paragraphs (21 to 24) will be held to supersede in their application to this Department, the Rule (1st) laid down in the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department No. 11322, as published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of November 24th, 1860, paragraph 21.*

* *Viz.*, "that any alteration in the distribution of the charges of a Department, be at once reported, with all details, as at present, to the Government of India."

26. In preparing the Budgets for the coming year, the Local Governments will base their Estimates provisionally on the limits assigned for the year then current, unless they shall have received an intimation of a change in the amount by the 1st of October.

27. The Budgets of every Local Government must reach the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, by the 1st of February.

The Government of India, in the Financial Department, will then finally determine what assignment of money can be made, either in excess or in defect of those assumptions on which the Budgets have been based. As a general rule, it will be left to the Local Governments to deal with this excess or defect, by increasing or diminishing at their discretion the amounts assigned to sanctioned works. But the Government of India in such circumstances may exercise the rights reserved to it in paragraphs 19 and 20.

28. The amount of the assignment to any Local Government is the limit of the issues of cash from the State Treasuries to the Department.

The transfer of stores from another Department is to be regarded as an issue of cash from a State Treasury.

29. The Budget of each Local Government will be accompanied by a letter reviewing the appropriation of funds in the Budget, affording explanation and comment on the more important items, and bringing to the notice of the Government of India, any particulars which cannot be conveniently embodied in the Budget forms.

30. The Budgets to be henceforth submitted will consist of four parts.

31. Part I. will exhibit the expenditure on all original works sanctioned by competent authority, whether uncommenced or in progress, unless they be lower than Rs. 1,000 in total cost, under the authorized classification.

This part may also contain entries of works which the Local Governments expect to sanction at an early date, subject to the fundamental condition of Rule I. of this paper; and it may contain entries of works about to be submitted to the Government of India, *subject to the condition contained in Rule* 17.

32. The column of Remarks must contain a brief, but clear reference to the circumstances of each entry as regards the authority and date of sanction, or of submission for sanction of the Estimate, so as to show at once whether an Estimate has yet been considered.

33. The cost of stores intended for on England, to the extent to which the expense will have to be met by the Home Government during the year as well as it can be estimated, must be included in Part I. of the Budget, and the amount regarded as an item of expenditure out of the assignment of the year. These amounts will be brought under observation by a note in the column of Remarks.

It is to be understood that all such expenditure is to be included in the Estimates of the works in aid of which the Indent is made; the amount being estimated approximately when accurate data do not exist.

34. Part II., will exhibit the proposed expenditure on repairs and maintenance in every Division or District under the general heads of the authorized classification, divided also into *Current Repairs, Special Repairs,* and (where necessary) *Maintenance,* (see paragraph 8.)

35. Part III., will exhibit the cost of Establishments divided into *direction* (including the Chief Engineer with his Establishment, Superintending Engineers with their Establishments, and the central control of accounts,) *Construction,* (including Executive Establishment and Offices), and (where required) *Collection and Police.** It will show the Establishment of each Circle of Superintendency, and of each Executive Division or District separately. The Establishment Estimate will embrace Military allowances debitable to the Public Works Department by whatever channel they may be disbursed.

* These are peculiar to certain Divisions in the Irrigation Department; and to Divisions with Tolls, &c.

36. Part IV., or *the Abstracts,* will be in two forms A. and B.,—A., *the classified Abstract,* will exhibit the whole of the expenditure under the three preceding parts aggregated under the authorized classification. B., *the Local Abstract,* will exhibit the totals of expenditure under each Executive charge or other disbursing office under the heads of Original Works, Repairs and Establishments. This is an important form as showing the relative proportions of these in each charge.

37. The Reserve or Unappropriated Fund will also appear in the Abstracts, and there only, as one sum equal to one-tenth of the *whole* assignment.

38. This Reserve will cover all items, the entire cost of which is under Rs. 1,000, and will be also available at the discretion of the Local Governments to meet all other expenditure otherwise unprovided for, whether on new works which they may see cause to commence during the year; in additional grants to works in progress; or in additional grants to Repairs, (see para: 24). It may also be devoted to the employment of additional Establishment subject to the Financial Rules in force on that matter. The application of the Reserve at the absolute discretion of the Local Governments will be restricted only by those Rules, and by the spirit of such instructions as the Government of India may issue from time to time. For example, if the Government of India were to object [as it lately did] to the large proportion of expenditure proposed in the Budgets for Military works, or for unproductive Civil works, and the Local Government were without reference to make large additions out of the Reserve to the appropriations to such works, this would be a censurable use of the Reserve.

39. Forms will be appended to this paper for guidance. The Budget, and the letter transmitting it, should always be submitted in print where this is attainable. And it is desired that the size and type of these forms may be followed as closely as may be. The large sheets adopted in some Budgets and the small type adopted in others are equally inconvenient. There is no objection to *greater* detail, as in the Repairs Statement of the Madras and North Western Provinces Budgets, but what is wanted by the Government of India is shown here, and it is requested that it may be given in these forms.

It is to be understood that where any portion of the forms or headings is inapplicable, that portion of the forms is to be omitted altogether, and not sent up in blank.

40. The preceding Rules (31 to 39) refer to the Estimates of the Public Works Department *proper,* to be met out of the allotment referred to in paragraph 3.

41. The Budget of expenditure on account of guaranteed enterprise will form a separate document. It will exhibit—

1*st.*—Expenditure by the State;

A. On Establishments for control and for the settlement of transfers of land.

B. On the purchase of land.

Where the sums under the last Section are large, the objects should be briefly indicated.

2*nd.*—Disbursements chargeable to guaranteed capital.

42. The Budget of Local Funds will also be separate from the Budget of Imperial Public Works, and will be arranged under similar parts *so far as they may be applicable.* The object of this Budget is the useful information which it affords as to an important part of the whole field of public improvement, as well as the exercise of foresight which it induces. But interference with the authority of the Local Governments over this expenditure is not implied in the call for a Budget.

43. By late orders in the Military Department the manufacture and repair of Barrack Furniture for the Troops in the Provinces of the Bengal Presidency has again devolved upon this Department. An Estimate of the total expenditure under the heads of Manufacture and Repair of Furniture must be submitted along with the Budget of the Department. But it will be a separate document, and the amount will not be chargeable to the Public Works assignment.

44. The Budget will be accompanied by an Extract of the Estimate, submitted to the Financial Department for the same year; which Extract should contain all the Public Works anticipated receipts and charges, and should show an intended outlay exactly corresponding to the Public Works Department Budget.

There should also be accounts of the estimated balances and income and expenditure of each of the Local Funds for the coming year.

45. The classification to be adopted in the Budgets of the Department has been slightly modified to fit better into the division of the General Budget, and will in future be as follows :—

Class.	Departments.	Sub-Divisions.
I. MILITARY.	A. Army, ...	1 Fortifications. 2 Cantonments. 3 Accommodation for Troops. 4 Ordnance. 5 Commissariat. 6 Stud. 7 Staff.
	B. Navy, ...	*No Sub-Division.*
II. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.	C. Revenue, ...	1 Land and Miscellaneous. 2 Customs. 3 Salt. 4 Opium. 5 Post Office.
	D. General, ...	1 Government Houses and Residencies. 2 Public Departments. 3 Scientific Institutions. 4 Charitable ditto. 5 Monuments and Antiquities. 6 Miscellaneous.
	E. Ecclesiastical, ...	1 Churches and other Buildings. 2 Burying Grounds
	F. Educational, ...	*No Sub-Division.*
	G. Judicial, ...	1 Police. 2 Court Houses. 3 Jails.
		These four Departments correspond to the Section "Civil Buildings" of the General Budget.
III. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.	H. Municipal, ...	1 Town Buildings. 2 Markets. 3 Paving and Streets. 4 Lighting. 5 Water Supply. 6 Sewerage.
	I. Marine, ...	1 Harbours and Navigation. 2 Light Houses.
	J. Industrial, ...	1 Mines. 2 Manufactures.
	K. Agricultural ...	1 Irrigation Canals. 2 Tanks. 3 Dykes. 4 Drainage. 5 Forests.
	L. Communications, ...	1 Metalled Roads. 2 Unmetalled ditto. 3 Bridges. 4 Boat-Bridges and Ferries. 5 Navigable Canals. 6 River Improvements. 7 Accommodation for Travellers. 8 Railways.*
	M. Telegraph, † ...	*No Sub-Division.*

* This is intended for any Railways or Tramways made by Government. It has nothing to do with *guaranteed enterprise.*

In General Budget, this is under "Revenue."

Fort William,
Public Works Dept.,
27th July 1861.

[PATTERN.]

GOVT. OF BENGAL

PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FORMS FOR 186*—6*

Part I.

Original Works.

Sub-Division in Classification.	Executive Divisions or Districts, or other disbursing Departments.	Projects. Number.	Projects. Description and Locality.	Amount of Estimate.	Computed Expenditure up to 30th April 1862.	Amount required for expenditure in 1862-63.	Remarks and References.
			I. MILITARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			A. ARMY.				
Accommodation for Troops.	Barrackpoor, ..	1	Barracks for half a European Regiment at Barrackpoor,	3,50,000	2,00,000	1,50,000	Sanctioned by Government of India in orders on Budget for 1860-61.
			Total Accommodation for Troops,	...	...	...	
Ordnance.	Fort William,	2	Lightning Conductors to Magazines, ...	10,000	4,000	6,000	Estimate sanctioned by Lieutenant Governor on 10th December 1861.
			Total Ordnance, ...	...	...	...	
			TOTAL ARMY, ...	3,60,000	2,04,000	1,56,000	
			B. NAVY.				
	Presidency, ...	3	Fitting-shops and Store-rooms in the Naval Steam-yard at Kidderpoor, ...	1,00,000	...	50,000	Plan and Estimate submitted to Government of India, with letter No. , dated 1861, and approved in P. W. D., letter No. , dated
			TOTAL NAVY, ...	1,00,000	...	50,000	
			TOTAL MILITARY, ...	4,60,000	2,04,000	2,06,000	

Part I.—(Continued.)

Sub-Division in Classification.	Executive Divisions or Districts, or other disbursing Departments.	Projects. Number.	Projects. Description and Locality.	Amount of Estimate.	Computed Expenditure up to 30th April 1862.	Amount required for expenditure in 1862-63.	Remarks and References.
			II. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.				
			E. Ecclesiastical.				
Churches and other Buildings.	Barrackpoor, ..	4	Church for the Troops at Barrackpoor, ...	1,00,000	...	50,000	Plan and Estimate received. They will be submitted to Government of India in a few days.
			Total Churches, ...	...	...	...	
Burying Ground.	Dinapoor, ..	5	Burying Ground at Dinapoor,	5,000	...	5,000	Sanctioned by Lieutenant Governor on 2nd January 1861.
			Total Burying Grounds, ...	...	...	...	
			Total Ecclesiastical, ...	1,05,000	...	55,000	
			G. Judicial.				
Court Houses.	Dinapoor,...	6	New Cutcherry for the Judge at Chuprah, ...	15,000	...	15,000	Sanctioned by Lieutenant Governor on the 1861, on Plan and Estimate.
			Total Court Houses, ...	...	...	...	
Jails.	Upper Assam,	7	Jail at Debrooghur, ...	40,000	20,000	20,000	*Vide* Budget of 1860-61, No. 35.
			Total Jails, ...	...	...	...	
			Total Judicial, ...	55,000	20,000	35,000	
			TOTAL CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, ...	1,60,000	20,000	90,000	

			III. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.				
			K. AGRICULTURAL.				
Dykes.	Hidgellee,...	8	New Embankments between Hidgellee and Rusalpoor Rivers, ...	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	Sanctioned by Government of India, in letter No. 1861, on Plan and Estimate.
	Tumlook, ...	9	25 Sluices on Roopnarain, ...	40,000	...	20,000	Estimate approved by Lieutenant Governor on 10th October 1861.
			TOTAL DYKES, ...	...	...	...	
			TOTAL AGRICULTURAL, ...	1,40,000	50,000	70,000	
			L. COMMUNICATIONS.				
Metalled Roads.	Berhampoor,	10	Road from Jeeagunge to Nulhatty, ...	2,50,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	*Vide* Orders on Budget of 1860-61.
			Total Metalled Roads, ...	...	...	...	
Bridges.	1st Divn. G. T. Road.	11	Bridge of 10 Masonry Arches, and nine spans of Iron Girders across the Eastern Burakurr,	5,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000	*Vide* Orders on Budget for 1859-60. The work is expected to be completed next year.
			Total Bridges, ...	...	...	...	
			TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS, ...	7,50,000	2,00,000	4,50,000	
			TOTAL PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT,	8,90,000	2,50,000	5,20,000	
			GRAND TOTAL, ...	15,10,000	4,74,000	8,16,000	

[PATTERN.]
GOVT. OF BENGAL

PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FOR 186*–6*

Part II.

Repairs.

Description of Repairs.	Executive Divisions or Districts.	Military.			Civil Administration.						Public Improvement.						Grand Total.
		Army.	Navy.	Total.	Revenue.	General.	Ecclesiastical.	Educational.	Judicial.	Total.	Municipal.	Marine.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Electric Telegraph.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Current Repairs.	Presidency, ...																
	Dinapoor, ...																
	Burdwan, ...																
	Etc., ...																
	Total, ...																
Special Repairs.	Dinapoor, ...																
	Midnapoor, ...																
	Burdwan, ...																
	Upper Assam,...																
	Etc., ...																
	Total, ...																
Maintenance of Boat Bridges, Ferries, &c.	1st Division G. T. Road, ...																
	2nd do. do., ...																
	Etc., ...																
	Total, ...																
																TOTAL REPAIRS, ...	

[PATTERN.]

GOVT. OF BENGAL

PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FOR 186*–6*.

Part III.

Establishments.

Disbursing Department, Office, or Division.	A.—REGULAR ESTABLISHMENTS.											
	DIRECTION.			CONSTRUCTION.				Collection and Police.	A. Total, Regular Establishment.	B. Extra Establishment.	C. Contingencies.	GRAND TOTAL.
				SALARIES.								
	Fixed Salaries.	Travelling Allowances.	Total.	Engineering.	Office.	Travelling Allowances.	Total.					
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secretariat, ...	000		000						000		000	000
Chief Engineer's Office, ...	000	000	000						000		000	000
Controller's Office, ...	000		000						000	000	000	000
Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle, ...	000	000	000						000		000	000
Ditto Burdwan Circle, ...	00	000	000									
Civil Architect, ...	...	...	...	000	000	000	000		000	000	000	000
Garrison Engineer, ...				00	00	000	000		000		000	000
Dacca Division, ...				000	000	000	000		000		000	000
Patna Division, ...				000	000	000	000		000	000	00	000
2nd Division, Grand Trunk Road, ...				000	000	000	000	00	000		00	000
Hidgellee Division, ...				000	000	000	000	00	000		000	000
Etc., ...												
Total, ...												

[PATTERN.]

GOVT. OF BENGAL PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FOR 186*—6*.

Part IV.

A. *Classified Abstract.*

Classification.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. MILITARY.			
A. Army, ... Fortifications, ...			
Cantonments, ...			
Accommodation for Troops, ...			
Ordnance, ...			
Commissariat, ...			
Stud, ...			
Staff, ...			
Total Army, ...			
B. Navy, ...			
Total Navy, ...			
Total Military, ...			
II. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.			
C. Revenue, ... Land and Miscellaneous, ...			
Customs, ...			
Salt, ...			
Opium, ...			
Post Office, ...			
Total Revenue, ...			
D. General, ... Govt. Houses and Residencies,			
Public Departments, ...			
Scientific Institutions, ...			
Charitable Institutions, ...			
Monuments and Antiquities, ...			
Miscellaneous, ...			
Total General, ...			

Part IV.—*(Continued.)*

Classification.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.—*(Continued.)*			
E. Ecclesiastical, { Churches and other Buildings, Burial Grounds, ...			
Total Ecclesiastical, ...			
F. Educational, ...			
Total Educational, ...			
G. Judicial, { Police, ... Court Houses, ... Jails, ...			
Total Judicial, ...			
Total Civil Administration, ...			
III. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.			
H. Municipal, ... { Town Buildings, ... Markets, ... Paving and Streets, ... Lighting, ... Water Supply, ... Sewerage, ...			
Total Municipal, ...			
I. Marine, ... { Harbours and Navigation, ... Light Houses, ...			
Total Marine, ...			
J. Industrial, ... { Mines, ... Manufactures, ...			
Total Industrial, ...			

Part IV.—(*Continued.*)

Classification.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
III. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.—(*Continued.*)			
K. Agricultural, Irrigation Canals, ...			
Tanks, ...			
Dykes, ...			
Drainage, ...			
Forests, ...			
Total Agricultural, ...			
L. Communications, Metalled Roads, ...			
Unmetalled Roads, ...			
Bridges, ...			
Boat Bridges and Ferries, ...			
Navigable Canals, ...			
River Improvements, ...			
Accommodation for Travellers,			
Railway, ...			
Total Communications, ...			
N. Electric Telegraph, ...			
Total Electric Telegraph, ...			
Total Public Improvement, ...			
Total Works and Repairs, ...			
Establishment, ...			
Reserve, ...			
Grand Total, ...			

[PATTERN.]

GOVT. OF BENGAL PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FOR 186*—6*

Part IV.—(*Concluded.*)

B. Local Abstract.

Disbursing Departments.	Military.	Civil Administration.	Public Improvement.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secretariat.					
Establishments, ...				00	
Chief Engineer's Office.					
Establishments, ...				00	
Controller's Office.					
Establishments, ...				00	
Superintending Engineer's.					
Establishments, ...				00	
Civil Architect.				Total direction, ...	000
Original Works, ...		000		000	
Repairs, ...		000	000	000	000
Establishments, ...				000	
Garrison Engineer's.					
Original Works, ...	000			000	
Repairs, ...	000			000	000
Establishments, ...				000	
Dacca Division.					
Original Works, ...	00	00	00	000	
Repairs, ...	00	00	00	000	000
Establishments, ...				000	
Patna Division.					
Original Works, ...		00	000	000	000
Repairs, ...		00	000	000	
Establishments, ...					
2nd Division, G. T. Road.					
Original Works, ...	00		000	000	
Repairs, ...	00		000	000	000
Establishments, ...				000	
Hidgellee Division.					
Original Works, ...		00	00	000	
Repairs, ...		00	00	000	000
Establishments, ...				000	
CIVIL OFFICERS.					
Lower Assam.					
Original Works, ...		00		00	
Repairs, ...		00		00	000
Establishments, ...				000	
Total, ...					
Add Reserve, ...					0000
			Grand Total, ...		000

[PATTERN.]

GOVT. OF BENGAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPT. BUDGET FOR 186*—6*.

Estimate of Expenditure in the supply of Barrack Furniture.

Disbursing Departments.	Manufacture.	Repair.	Total.
Garrison Engineer, ...			
Fort William, ...			
Barrackpoor Division, ...			
Dacca Division, ...			
Berhampoor Division, ...			
Dinagepoor, „ ...			
Dinapoor, „ ...			
2nd Division, G. T. Road,			
Etc.			
Total, ...			

[PATTERN.]

GOVT. OF BENGAL PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FOR 186*—6*

Proposed Expenditure on account of Guaranteed Enterprise.

Nature of Outlay.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Expenditure from the State's Funds.			
Joint Secretary and Cons. Engr.'s Establishment,			
Deputy Collector's Establishment, ...			Including land for Calcutta City Railway, Rs.
Purchase money of Land, ...			Additional ground for E. I. Railway at Howrah, „
Total, ...			
Expenditure from Guaranteed Capital.			
East Indian Railway Main Line, ...			
Eastern Bengal Railway, ...			
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, ...			The details of these Estimates have been examined by the Consulting Engineer.
Behar Irrigation Company, ...			
Total, ...			

CIRCULAR No. 72 OF 1861.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 9th August* 1861.

General Establishments.

A "No demand" Certificate from the Presidency Pay Master being required to be forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office with applications for leave on *private affairs*, I am directed to request, that in submitting such applications a "No demand" Certificate from the Pay Master from whom the Officer has been drawing his pay may invariably be enclosed, as without it the Presidency Pay Master is precluded from granting a "No demand" Certificate. *Vide* G. O. G. G., dated 26th June 1855.

CIRCULAR No. 74 OF 1861.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 13th August* 1861.

Military.

SIR,—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having approved in the Military Department a scheme for the general establishment of Regimental Workshops, desires the following instructions to be communicated to the different Local Administrations as to what should be done by the Department of Public Works in promotion of this very valuable object.

2. No accommodation in the shape of new buildings can be provided this year, but there are some Stations where there are more buildings than are at present required, at least for purposes to which they are adapted, and with the coming reduction in the strength of Regiments, the number of Stations having such buildings will increase.

3. On the application of Commanding Officers, slight changes or adaptations of such buildings to fit them for Workshops may be made out of the reserve, whenever the probable demands upon it admit.

4. The provision of Workshops, where no spare buildings exist or are likely soon to exist, will doubtless be one of the subjects of recommendation by the Station Committees suggested by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, which formed the subject of a communication from the Public Works Office on the 29th ultimo, and the Local Governments are requested to give much weight to the demand for such buildings, where they cannot be otherwise provided, in selecting items for entry in the Budget.

5. Executive Engineers should also be desired to endeavour to arrange contracts for Barrack furniture and other similar works connected with the accommodation of the troops, with the Regimental Workshops. These contracts should be at first on a small scale, as they will be experimental, and may be extended as experience may justify.

6. Superintending Engineers should be directed to promote this object to the best of their ability.

No. 2301 A.—*From* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. E. MORTON, *Officiating Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to the Commissioners of Meerut, Agra, Rohilkund, Allahabad, Goruckpore, Benares, Jhansie, and Jubbulpore.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 19*th August* 1861.

Public Works Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—With reference to the Resolution of this Government, No. 1216 A., dated 20th May, I am desired to annex, for your information and guidance, and for communication to the Road and Ferry Fund Committees of your Division, the accompanying copy of a letter addressed under this date, No. 2300 A., to the Commissioner of Jubbulpore, who has entirely misunderstood the purport and objects of the Resolution in question.

No. 2300 A.—*From* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. E. MORTON, *Officiating Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to the Commissioner of Jubbulpore.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 19*th August* 1861.

Public Works Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 269, dated 1st August, enquiring whether the Government mileage allowance of Rs. 15 for Main Roads is to find a place in the Local Fund's Budget, and in reply to observe as follows:—

2.—The expenditure from the mileage allowance of Rs. 15 per mile, granted by the Government in the Department Public Works Budget for maintenance of Main Roads, may be reported on in the "Annual Report on the Expenditure of Local Funds," required by the Resolution No. 1216 A., dated 20th May 1861.

3.—But adverting to the copy of your Circular, dated 15th June, the Lieutenant Governor apprehends that you have not understood the intention of the Resolution referred to. You have confounded the "*Local Funds Budget*" with the "Reports on expenditure from Local Funds," and have desired that the former shall be accompanied not only by the forms of Statements Nos. 2 and 3, which used to be submitted with the old "Road and Ferry Fund Reports," but also by the Statements Nos. I to VI, appended to the Resolution No. 1216 A., dated 20th May 1861, which (No. VI excepted) appertain in point of fact, *only* to the Report on expenditure from Local Funds.

4.—You have likewise made another mistake in directing that as the next Road and Ferry Fund's Report is to be submitted for the period between 1st September 1860, and 31st August 1861, whereas this "Road and Ferry Fund Report" or, in other words, the Local Funds Budget, cannot relate to the past, but must, like every other Budget, be *prospective*, must contain a prospective sketch of future expenditure.

5.—Although paragraphs 8, 9, and 10 of the Resolution No. 1216 A., dated 20th May 1861, as contrasted with paragraphs 11 to 18, were, it was thought, sufficiently clear, it seems necessary to explain that the "Annual Report of Expenditure from Local Funds" thereby called for, is perfectly distinct from the "Local Funds Budget." The former must of course be *retrospective*, it will give an account of expenditure actually incurred from Local Funds for the twelve months extending from the 1st September of one year to the 31st August of the next year, *anterior* to the 15th October, on which the report is one, and it will be accompanied by the Statements Nos. I to V, which, as the smallest attention would show, are intended to illustrate that expenditure. Thus the first "*Annual Report of Expenditure from Local Funds,*" under the Resolution in question,

falling due on the 15th October 1861, will embrace the period from the 1st September 1860 to the 31st August 1861.

6.—But entirely distinct from this is the Road and Ferry Fund Report, or, as newly designated, the "Local Funds Budget," in respect of which it was clearly said in paragraph 9 of the Resolution, that it "will continue to be submitted as *hitherto*" excepting only that it should *not* be accompanied by No. 1 of the old Statements, (see Circular No. 3, dated 30th April 1860,) because that Statement relates to *past* expenditure, for the separate reporting of which it was the principal object of the Resolution to provide. With this "Local Funds Budget," which is necessarily *prospective*, the Statements Nos. I to V., which relate to expenditure *actually* incurred, and are therefore necessarily *retrospective*, have no concern whatever, and you have, I am to state, greatly erred in directing that these Statements shall accompany the said "Local Funds Budget."

7.—Thus the "Local Funds Budget," due on or about the 15th October next, will embrace the period from the 1st September 1861, to the 31st August 1862, and will contain a sketch of the works, which each Committee proposes to undertake within that period from the Road and Ferry Funds at their disposal. It will be accompanied by the old Statements Nos. 2 and 3 (see Circular No. 3, dated 30th April 1860,) and will differ in no respects from the former "Road and Ferry Fund Reports," except that the old Statement No. 1, and all reference to the expenditure of the previous year will be omitted, the exhibition of that expenditure and report thereupon being provided for by the "Annual Report on Expenditure from Local Funds" which the Resolution under notice (No. 1216 A., dated 20th May 1861,) prescribes.

8.—"The Local Funds Budget" will be accompanied, or preceded by the new Form No. VI, which is required because the Government of India has desired that a sketch of the expenditure from *all* Local Funds shall be exhibited in the Annual Budget of the Department Public Works, and it was thought that the preparation of this Statement showing expenditure from *all* Local Funds, including the Road and Ferry Funds, would impose less trouble and labor on the Committees than if they were called upon to explain the petty works which alone the *Local Funds proper*, such as the "Nuzzool" and "Municipal" Funds can meet, in the detail, in which it has been customary to describe the works to be executed from the richer "Road and Ferry Funds." It was therefore stated in the 10th paragraph of the Resolution, that "the expenditure from the *Road and Ferry Fund* as entered in this Statement (No. VI,) will of course correspond with that exhibited in the "Local Funds Budget." The expenditure from other funds (namely other than the Road and Ferry Funds,) "will also be exhibited" it was added "an approximate estimate in this Statement (No. VI) but *no details* respecting this *latter* expenditure (namely from other Funds than the Road and Ferry Funds,) will be required in the Local Funds Budget."

9.—Moreover, the distinction between "the Local Funds Budget," and the "Annual Report on Expenditure from Local Funds," was clearly marked in paragraph 11 of the Resolution, wherein it was said that the latter should be held to be due on the 15th October, in order that in point of time it may correspond as nearly as practicable with the former, *i. e.*, with the "*Local Funds Budget.*" Again, still further mark the distinction in paragraph 12 of the Resolution, it was said that "*the Annual Report on the expenditure* of Local Funds" "X X" must be accompanied by Statements in these forms namely from Nos. I to V appended to this Resolution." In the succeeding paragraphs the object of each form was described.

10.—Nevertheless you have instructed your District Officers that the Statements Nos. I to V are to accompany "the Local Funds Budget." The instructions contained in the 3rd, 4th and 5th paragraphs of your Circular exhibit the like confusion of two reports perfectly distinct, and are of course equally erroneous.

11.—You are requested to cancel your Circular at once, and to issue fresh orders to the above effect.

CIRCULAR No. 77 OF 1861.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces.—Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 19th August* 1861.

General.

A question has arisen in connection with paragraph 36 of Appendix A. to the Public Works Code, and the late Resolution extending the powers of sanction of Local Governments, whether Bills to Profit and Loss should not be disposed of without reference to the Supreme Government. To set aside any doubt, the Governor General in Council directs that all such Bills may continue to be submitted for the orders of the Government of India.

CIRCULAR No. 80 OF 1861.

No. 1040 A.—*From* MAJOR GENERAL R. J. H. BIRCH, *Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to Quarter Master General of the Army.—Dated 24th August* 1861.

WITH reference to your letter No. 1184 C. of the 25th ultimo, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Governor General in Council concurs in His Excellency's proposal that the repairs of ambulances should be performed by the Department of Public Works in all Stations where there are no Magazines, but that, where Magazines exist, the repairs should be undertaken by the Ordnance Department.

Public Works Department, Fort William, the 3rd September 1861.

Copy forwarded to the Government, North Western Provinces, for information and guidance.

CIRCULAR No. 81 OF 1861.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 7th September* 1861.

General.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the attention of the Government of India, has been frequently called of late to the trouble and difficulty which arise in the Public Works Offices of account from the non-adjustment of retrenchments and mistakes in their accounts by Executive Engineers. Such items comprise *bonâ fide* retrenchments which Officers or their Subordinates have been called on to make good, as well as items which have been disallowed or retrenched for errors of form, or from the omission of vouchers. The latter class of items may be usually adjusted without difficulty if dealt with promptly at the time, but if suffered to remain long unattended to, the final settlement becomes much more troublesome. And it is essential that greater method and promptness than has heretofore been practised should be applied to accounts of this class.

2nd.—It appears to the Government of India, that a simple remedy for the dilatoriness complained of, is to be found in the Code Rule which provides that the salary of an Officer shall be withheld if his accounts are not rendered within a certain time after the close of the month to which they refer. The adjustment of errors and the supply of omissions are just as much a part of the accounts of the person concerned as any other returns that may be required from him, and the Governor General in Council accordingly directs that this construction of the Rule shall in future be strictly acted up to.

Supplement to Code, page 11, paragraph 49.

3rd.—His Excellency in Council is pleased, however, to modify that Rule, in its operation upon the recovery of retrenchments and unadjusted items, so far as to direct that the total sum which a Controller may be empowered of himself to recover in this way shall be limited to Rs. 500. For the recovery of all larger sums, or the excess beyond Rs. 500 of any sum, the orders of the Government of the North Western Provinces are to be taken.

4th.—The time from which the period allowed for adjustment of a retrenchment or disallowed item is to be reckoned should begin from the end of the month in which notice is issued of its being retrenched; and it is further to be understood that, as is the case in dealing with all other accounts, the Controller must have the concurrence of the Superintending Engineer to prosecute the retrenchment of items regarding which an explanation has been submitted by the party concerned. Where the two differ regarding the propriety of remitting a retrenchment which they are competent to remit, the Controller must refer the matter to the Local Government.

CIRCULAR No. 82 OF 1861.

Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 9th September 1861.

General Establishment.

ATTENTION is invited to the appended reprint of General Orders laying down the rules under which Furlough to Europe may be granted to Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers, and it is requested that each application for Furlough from these Officers, may be accompanied by a Certificate, showing the allowances to which the men are entitled while absent on Furlough to Europe.

2. Warrant Officers who have served 20 years and upwards are allowed the same privilege of furlough as unattached Ensigns and Lieutenants, and as Officers promoted to Commissions on the Veteran Establishment, and the amount of Furlough pay to which each grade of Warrant Officers of the Public Works Department is entitled, is shown in the scale entered in the margin.

G. G. O. No. 531, dated 18th May 1854.
G. G. O. No. 1559, dated 11th December 1857.

Scale of Furlough Pay of each grade of Warrant Officers of the Public Works Department.	Furlough Pay.		
	Per Annum.		*Per Month.*
	In sterling Money.	At 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	At 2s. 0½d per Rupee.
	£. s. d.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Commissary, ...	182 10 0	1,787 12 1	148 15 8
Deputy Commissary, ..	91 5 0	893 14 0	74 7 10
Assistant Commissary and Deputy Assistant Commissary, ...	80 0 0	783 10 9	65 4 11
Conductor, ...	75 0 0	734 11 1	61 3 7
Sub Conductor, ...	45 12 6	446 15 0	37 3 11

3. Non-Commissioned Officers of standing in the service and irreproachable character, and whose health requires a change of climate, are allowed Furlough to Europe under

the rules laid down in the General Orders noted in the margin, and the only allowance which they will be entitled to draw while on leave will be the rate of pay for men of the same rank in Her Majesty's British Army, as in the following scales :—

G. G. O. No. 540, dated 22nd May 1860.
G. O. C. C., dated 3rd September 1860.
G. O. C. C., dated 19th April 1861.

Scale of daily pay as drawn in England by Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Army.

Rank.		Cavalry.		Infantry.	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Sergeant Major, ...		3	8	3	2
Quarter Master Sergeant, ...		3	2	2	8
Troop Sergeant Major, Color Sergeant, ...		3	2	2	6
Pay Master Sergeant, ...	(a)	2	4	2	0
Orderly Room Clerk, ...	(a)	2	4	2	0
School Master Sergeant, ...	(b)	2	4	2	0
Armourer Sergeant, ...		2	4	2	0
Saddler Sergeant, ...		2	4	0	0
Hospital Sergeant, ...	(c)	2	6	2	2
Trumpet, Drum, or Bugle Major, ...		2	4	2	0
Sergeant, ...		2	4	2	0
Corporal, ...		1	7½	1	4
Private Farrier, ...		1	3	1	0
Trumpeter, Drummer, Bugler, ...		1	7	1	1¾
Ditto appointed since 1st September 1850, ...		1	5	1	1

(*a*) Entitled to additional pay at 6*d.* per diem after three years' service as such.
(*b*) Ditto ditto, after 10 years' service.
(*c*) Ditto ditto, after 7 years' service.

The above rates of pay are exclusive of one penny Beer money allowed in the United Kingdom.

Scale of daily pay as drawn in England by Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Royal Artillery.

Rank.	Horse Artillery.			Foot Artillery.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sergeant Major, ...	0	4	5¼	0	4	3¼
Quarter Master Sergeant, ...	0	3	11¼	0	3	9¼
Sergeant School Master, and Drum Major, ...	0	0	0	0	3	9¼
Orderly Room Clerk, ...	(a & b) 0	0	0	0	3	10
Pay Master Sergeant, ...	(c) 0	0	0	0	2	10
Hospital Sergeant, ...	(d) 0	0	0	0	2	10
Troop Staff Sergeant, ...	0	3	11¼	0	0	0
Company Sergeant, ...	0	0	0	0	3	4
Sergeant and Trumpet Major, ...	0	3	0	0	2	10
Sergeant Armourer, ...	0	0	0	0	2	10
Corporal, ...	0	2	4	0	2	2
Fife Major, ...	(e) 0	0	0	0	2	10
Bombardier, ...	0	2	2	0	2	0
Gunner and Rough Rider, ...	0	1	5¼	0	1	3¼
Gunner and Driver, Drummer and Trumpeter, ...	0	0	0	0	1	3¼
Driver, ...	0	1	3¼	0	0	0
Staff Farrier, ...	0	4	0¾	0	3	10¾
Staff Collar Maker, ...	0	3	6¾	0	3	4¾
Farrier and Carriage Smith, ...	0	3	4¾	0	3	2¾
Shoeing and Carriage Smith, ...	0	2	3¼	0	2	1¼
Collar Maker and Wheeler, ...	0	2	0¾	0	1	10¾
Trumpeter, ...	0	2	1¼	0	0	0

(*a*) Inclusive of Staff Pay at 1*s.* a day.

(*b*) Entitled to additional pay at 6*d.* per diem after 3 years' service as such.

(*c*) Ditto ditto, after 10 years' service.

(*d*) Ditto ditto, after 7 years' service.

(*e*) Inclusive of Staff Pay at 6*d.* a day.

The above rates of pay are inclusive of one penny Beer money allowed in the United Kingdom.

ENCLOSURE TO CIRCULAR No. 82 OF 1861.

Government General Order, No. 531.—*Dated* 18*th May* 1854.

THE Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraph of a Military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 27, dated 15th March 1854, be published in General Orders:—

PARAGRAPH 13.—"Upon the grounds stated by your Government and the Commander-in-Chief, we sanction the grant of furloughs to Warrant Officers upon the same terms as those already sanctioned for unattached Officers and Officers granted commissions on the Veteran establishment, *viz.*, after six years' service as Warrant Officers, and fifteen years' service in India."

Letter dated 25th November 1853, No. 301.
Application from Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, G. Forest, soliciting that Warrant Officers may be placed as regards furlough, on the same footing as commissioned Officers. Government think that the occasional and not large expense which the grant of furlough would cause, would be more than counterbalanced by the advantages of the measure, which they strongly recommend for adoption.

Government General Order, No 1559.—*Dated* 11*th December* 1857.

The following Extract paragraph 11 of a Military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, No. 195 of the 14th October 1857, is published for general information :—

PARAGRAPH 11.—"Warrant Officers are allowed the same privilege of furlough as unattached Ensigns and Lieutenants, and as Officers promoted to Commissions on the Veteran Establishment, *viz.*, after six years' service as Commissioned or Warrant Officers and fifteen years' service in India. It is now recommended that, in consequence of slowness of promotion, the time required to be served in the warrant grade may be reduced, in order that those who have served twenty years and upwards in India, may be thereby rendered eligible for furlough to Europe. In compliance with your recommendation, and that of the late Commander-in-Chief, we sanction this change as applicable to the several classes above mentioned."

Letter dated 15th May 1857, No. 134.
Memorial from Mr. Conductor A. B. Fox, of the Army Commissariat Department, soliciting that modification may be made in the furlough regulations for Warrant Officers to meet the cases of those who obtained their warrant after a lengthened service on the Non-Commissioned grade.

Government General Order, No. 540.—*Dated* 22*nd May* 1860.

In continuation of Government General Order No. 1636 of the 9th December 1859, the following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 145 of the 7th ultimo, is published for general information :—

No. 145, dated 7th April 1860.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

With reference to the General Order in Council of India, No, 7, dated 6th June last, relative to the grant of furlough to Europe to well conducted and deserving Non-Commissioned Officers, I have to request that the particular attention of the Commander-in-Chief may be directed to the opinion of Her Majesty's Government on the subject, as expressed in paragraphs 29 to 31 of my Despatch to India, No. 373, dated 30th October last, copy * of which is herewith forwarded for your information and guidance, and to desire, that the furlough granted be strictly limited to the few special cases contemplated in paragraph 30 of that Despatch.

* To Madras only.

2nd.—Her Majesty's Government have established for such cases the following Rules :—

The leave of those men whose state of health may render a change of climate advisable, who are considered deserving of the indulgence, and who may be fit to do duty with Invalids and discharged men on the voyage from India, is to be limited to a short leave to visit their friends in Europe.

The furlough granted under Medical Certificate as absolutely necessary, will expire in England at the period of one year from the date of quitting India.

Every man whose state of health has not sufficiently recovered at the period when he is called upon to return, will undergo a Medical examination as to the probability within a reasonable period of his being fit for further duty in India.

Those men who may be reported unequal to further service with the Regiment or Department to which they belong, will not be permitted to return to duty, but will be dealt with under the Regulations, and in no case will any man be allowed to return to India, with a view to his being placed upon the Invalid Establishment in that country.

No period of leave passed by any man out of India, will be allowed to reckon as service for pension.

It is to be distinctly understood, that no man enlisted under the Limited Service Act be allowed to come to England during the first period of service.

The only allowance to be paid to men who obtained leave of absence will be the rate of pay for the time being for men of the same rank in Her Majesty's British Army, and good conduct pay, when in possession of that reward.

3rd.—With reference to the Extract from a General Order by the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, dated 30th July last, quoted in the margin, I have to state that, in conceding the grant of furlough with a free passage to and from Europe to deserving Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, whose health requires a change of climate, it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government, that passages at the public expense should also be provided for the wives or families of those men; but, with the view of assisting such married men as may desire to bring their wives and families with them, you are authorized to grant them an allowance of (£ 20) twenty pounds.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that passage to Europe will be provided for the families of Non-Commissioned Officers obtaining furlough under the provisions of G. O. C. C. No. 2 of the 6th June 1859.

General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 3rd September 1860.

With advertence to the General Orders marginally noted, a furlough certificate of the form annexed, is to be furnished in the case of every Non-Commissioned Officer who may be granted leave to Europe.

G. G. O. No. 540, 22nd May 1860.
G. O. C. C., 31st idem.

2nd. These certificates will be furnished from the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army on each occasion of furlough being granted by the Commander-in-Chief.

3rd. The description of the soldier, character, &c., will be filled in with his Regiment, or, in cases of men on staff employ, by his Departmental superior, and the certificates, in duplicate, are to be sent with the men to the ports of embarkation, to be delivered at Kurrachee to the Officer Commanding the Depôt, and at Calcutta to the Fort Adjutant.

4th. One copy is to be given to the Non-Commissioned Officers when they embark, for delivery at the India Office, and the other is to be despatched, immediately the men have been paid up and embarked, to the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army at the Presidency, for transmission to England.

G. O. C. C. 25th June 1860.

5th. The General Order marginally cited, relating to the settlement of claims of men about to be discharged, are to be considered as applying equally to cases of furlough; and Heads of Departments in which soldiers are employed are requested to enjoin the strictest observance of the rules therein laid down, in order that men may not leave the country with accounts and claims unsettled.

Certified that the bearer hereof——————————————————————————————Regiment——————————,years and——————months of age,——————Feet,————Inches high———Hair ————Complexion——————————————————Eyes, by Trade a————————a native of--————————————————in the County of————————and Kingdom of——————————enlisted at——————on the————————————day of——————————,one thousand eight hundred and——————————————for——————————————————————————character——————————————————

Has been granted furlough to Europe for the period of——————————————on Medical Certificate, having received his pay, arrears of pay, clothing, and all other demands to date of embarkation, as appears by the receipt below.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General of the Army.

Entered in the Adjutant General's Office.
No.

I acknowledge to have received a full and true account of my pay, arrears of pay, clothing, and all demands to this present date.

Witness my hand this——————day of——————
one thousand eight hundred and sixty———
In the presence of——————

General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated Simla, 19th April 1861.

To prevent any misapprehension, or deviation from the Regulations of the Government, in respect to the indulgence of furlough to Non-Commissioned Officers, the Commander-in-Chief desires that the following rules be strictly observed :—

1*st*.—The indulgence of furlough is not to be solicited on account of men of other than exemplary character and prudent habits.

2*nd*.—Each application is to be accompanied by a certificate from a Medical Committee, to the effect that the state of health of the Non-Commissioned Officers renders a change of climate advisable, and that he is fit to do duty with invalids or discharged men on the voyage from India.

3*rd*.—The services of men to whom furlough may be granted are always to be made available for the duty above specified on the voyage.

4*th*.—With every application for the indulgence, a Descriptive Roll of the Form annexed, is to be furnished, and applications are not to be forwarded on account of men enlisted under the Limited Service Act, who shall not have completed their first contract, nor except in very special cases on account of any men who have served within two years of the period entitling them to pension for length of service.

5*th*.—Furlough will invariably in the first instance be limited to the period of one year from date of quitting India. Men whose state of health when that period has ex-

pired does not admit of their return to duty in India, will be subjected to medical examination, in view to the leave being extended for a short term, or to discharge being effected if reported unfit for further service.

6*th*.—No portion of the furlough will be allowed to reckon as service for pension.

7*th*.—A passage will be provided by the State for Non-Commissioned Officers granted furlough, but not for their wives or families, but to assist in taking home their families, an allowance of £ 20 is sanctioned by the Government.

8*th*.—The pay of men on furlough will be the pay of their rank in the Arm of the service to which they may belong, and good conduct pay when in possession of this reward.

9*th*.—In the cases of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Public Works Department, who may be entitled to half Staff Allowance during furlough, the amount which they are entitled to receive on this account is always to be specified in the last pay certificates given to men on embarkation.

10*th*.—These rules are to be made known and explained to Non-Commissioned Officers concerned previous to applications for furlough being forwarded, and a copy of the rules is to be furnished to each man proceeding on furlough at the port of embarkation.

DESCRIPTIVE Roll of a Non-Commissioned Officer recommended for the indulgence of Furlough to Europe.

Station——————*Date*——

Rank and Name.	Corps or Deptts.	When enlisted.	Character.	Service in the Field, and General Remarks.

Copies of the foregoing be forwarded for information and guidance to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

No. 3394.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.— Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 20th September* 1861.

General Establishments.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your docket No. 2514, dated 3rd instant, forwarding for decision a question raised by Mr. Marten, Controller and Examiner, Public Works Accounts, whether travelling allowance is to be drawn by

Public Works Officers journeying by Train for the distance between Railway Stations and their Head Quarters, or the residence they may temporarily occupy, when such distance does not exceed five miles.

2nd.—In reply I am directed to say, that there was sufficient ground to raise the question, but after all it does not appear probable that the aggregate of such charges can be more than a trifle, and as it is desirable not to multiply rules and exceptions, the charges may continue to be passed.

CIRCULAR No. 2839 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to the Commissioners of Divisions, Director of Public Instruction, Inspector General of Prisons, Commissioner of Customs, and Register Sudder Court.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 25th September* 1861.

Public Works Department, N. W. Provinces.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to request that you will submit Half-yearly to the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces, a Statement in the Form annexed.

2nd.—These Statements will be dated the 1st November and 1st May respectively, and will exhibit the progress made and expenditure incurred during the preceding six months; you will consider these Statements as due from your Office on the 15th of the month to which each belongs.

3rd.—A duplicate copy will be forwarded at the same time direct to this Office.

4th.—In column 5 of the Statement, the part of the Budget (under the new Rules circulated with this Office letter No. 2338 A., of the 23rd August last,) in which provision is made for each work will be shown. Thus for an "Original Work" the entry will be No.———, Part I.

For Repairs, No.———, Part II.

For Petty Works, costing less than Rs. 1000.—Reserve.

In each of the latter two cases, you will also quote your own sanctions thus :—

" Commissioner's List of Sanctions, dated ——— No.———."

5th.—Column 7 will exhibit the expenditure on each work during the Half-year to which the Statement refers.

6th.—Column 8 will show the portion of the grant for each work in Part I. of the Budget remaining unexpended at the close of the Half-year for which the Statement is drawn up. The *total amount* only of unexpended balance in Part II., and Reserve respectively for Repairs and Petty Works, will be given, as detailed sums on these accounts are not allotted.

7th.—In column 9, you will briefly explain the progress made on each work during the Half-year, and the state in which it is at date of report. If any work is completed, the date of completion will be given.

8th.—The first Statement under these instructions will be due on the 15th November next.

Report of Progress made, and Expenditure incurred in the construction and repair of Public Buildings by Civil Officers in the (Allahabad) Division, during the 1st or 2nd six months of the Official year 186 -6 , or the sanctioned Budget of that year.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
DISTRICT.	Station.	Department.	Nature of Work.	Number of Work and part in Budget.	Total Sanctioned Amount.	Expenditure to 31st October 186 , or (30th April 186 .)	Unexpended Balance of Grant.	Date of Completion or State of Progress and Remarks.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As P.	
CAWNPORE, ...	Cawnpore,	Judicial, ...	Sessions Judge's Kutcherry.	No. 2, Part I.	33,000 0 0	0 0 0	11,335 2 11	The walls have been completed, the wood work of roof, doors, and exterior plastering in progress.
	Futtehpore,	Revenue, ...	Tehseel Kutcherry.	No. 12, Part I.	15 830 0 0	0 0 0	4,998 4 11	Was completed in March 1861, and is now occupied.
	Cawnpore,	General, ...	Laying out the Civil Station and constructing roads, &c.	No. 21, Part I.	95,000 0 0	28,563 2 4	62,033 5 2	Compensation has been paid to several Native Proprietors of houses removed 2 miles of road have been marked out and metalled to the width of 14 feet. Drainage and Bridges are in progress, and several minor sanatory arrangements considered necessary, have been carried out.
	Bithoor, ...	Judicial, ...	New Thannah.	No. 34 Part I.	2,340 0 0	0 0 0	216 14 10	Completed in December 1860.
	Cawnpore,	Ditto, ...	Privy and Shed to Magistrate's Cutcherry.	Reserve. Commissioner's List of Sanctions. Dated No.	300 0 0	0 0 0	67 10 8	Completed with exception of Screen Wall to Privy.
	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Current Repairs to Buildings generally.	No. 1. Part II. Commissioner's List of Sanctions. Dated No.	2,000 0 0	0 0 0	484 10 6	White-washing and Petty Repairs to Jail and Kutcherries.
	Sheorajpoor,	Judicial, ...	Police Thannah.	No. 19, Part II. Commissioner's List of Sanctions. Dated No.	400 0 0	0 0 0	55 4 8	The Roof and Walls were much damaged by a storm in The building has been thoroughly repaired and certain improvements carried out. The work was completed January 1861. (*N. B.*—Note any other works under the several parts of the Budget that may have been carried out.)

CIRCULAR No. 87 OF 1861.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 23rd September* 1861.

Military.

AT the request of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor General in Council directs, that Executive Engineers may be instructed not to recommend the application of buildings in the occupation of Troops to any other purposes than those they at present serve, without previous reference to the Military Authorities.

2nd.—I am directed, however, to say, that it must be clearly understood that the Executive Engineer is not debarred, after such reference, from making any recommendation that he judges to be for the public benefit.

CIRCULAR No. 86 OF 1861.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 21st September* 1861.

Military.

ON the recommendation of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, the Governor General in Council has directed me to request, that instructions may be issued to Executive Engineers in the North Western Provinces, to have the interior of each Barrack and Hospital white-washed throughout twice a year, in addition to any partial white-washings which for particular reasons may be necessary, and may be properly authorized.

2nd.—Dr. Forsyth says, that the best time for this will be the months of November and May, or December and June, respectively. He adds, that white-washing, with perfectly new fresh lime immediately before the setting in of the rains would be an important sanitary measure.

3rd.—It must be understood, that this half-yearly white-washing is to be carried out as a regular part of the ordinary repairs. If the repair estimates for this year will not cover the cost, it must be done from the reserve.

No. 3350.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 18th September* 1861.

General Establishment.

SIR,—I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council assents to the transfer to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the power of remitting retrenchments made from the salaries of Public Works Officers for non-submission of accounts.

No. 335.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 18th September* 1861.

Copy forwarded to Government of the North Western Provinces, for information.

CIRCULAR No. 100 OF 1861.—*From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 6th November* 1861.

Military.

SIR,—I am directed to state for your information and guidance that the Government of India, in the Financial Department,* has decided that the rules under which Soldiers of Local or Irregular Corps are entitled to the benefits of the Invalid Pension Establishment, after 20 years' service, are applicable to Durbar Soldiers who entered the service of the British Government on the annexation of the Punjab Territory; in whatever branch they may be now employed.

* No. 12838, dated 28th October 1861.

CIRCULAR No. 102 OF 1861.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 15th November* 1861.

General Accounts.

IN continuation No. 66 of this Department, dated 29th July 1861, the Government of India laid down the principles which should guide Local Administrations in the exactions of pecuniary fines from Members of the Department for losses occasioned by remissness, or neglect of duty. It was stated in that Circular, that as a general rule, and except under special circumstances, pecuniary penalties should be exacted only in such cases as would be similarly punished in other Departments.

2nd.—The Government of India has now had under consideration the modifications which should be made to give effect to this principle in the existing method of dealing with charges in accounts which exceed estimates or which have been incurred without proper sanction.

3rd.—Under existing rules, all excesses above certain limits over estimates, and all unauthorized expenditure are retrenched from Officers' accounts and remain unadjusted until the bills embracing the charges are submitted to Government, when the retrenchments are remitted or confirmed; and although final retrenchments of such items have seldom been enforced, Officers have always been held personally liable for the accounts until they were remitted. Under the principle now laid down, this liability would no longer be a recognized fact, except in rare cases, and a modification in the way of dealing with such accounts, appears to be called for. It will also be very advantageous to do away with the delay in adjusting accounts which retrenchment lists occasion. A still more important object to be sought is, that all cases of excesses, or improper expenditure, should be brought promptly to the notice of Government upon their occurrence, instead of remaining unnoticed until the work to which they relate has been completed, and the bill for it submitted to Government.

4th.—The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to cancel the existing rules which enforce retrenchments, and to prescribe the following Procedure in their place:—

5th.—I.—In all cases where the Controller guided by the principle enunciated in Circular No. 66, and with the concurrence of the Superintending Engineer, is of opinion that the objectionable item should actually be recovered from the disburser, or where further enquiry and explanation are necessary to form an opinion, he will continue as

heretofore to retrench such item from the accounts. Retrenchments so made should be adjusted in the manner prescribed in Circular No. 81 of 1861.

II.—But whenever the charge, though improperly disbursed, or such as would under existing rules be retrenched, is not of a kind to be recovered from the disburser, under the above principle, the Controller will pass the charge in the disburser's accounts, and will report the circumstances to the Local Administration.

The report will be made on the monthly audit of the accounts, and will be of the accompanying form.

6th.—All expenditure on works of which the estimates have not been sanctioned, should be entered in the report, although the estimates may have been submitted for sanction. But as it is understood that a common cause of retrenchment now arises in works being executed on revised estimates, which have not been dealt with, from being submitted at a late date, the attention of Local Administrations is requested to paragraph 20, page 6 of the Code Supplement, which allows of a revised estimate being sanctioned any time before the work is actually completed. And much may be done to prevent irregular charges by enforcing punctuality in the submission and passing of Repairs Estimates.

7th.—It will be open to the Local Administration to disallow the Controller's audit of an item, and to direct its transfers to the retrenchment list. And the passing of such items under these rules, as have heretofore been retrenched, is not to affect the rule which requires the Public Works Department to be relieved of them by a bill submitted to Government.

8th.—Retrenchments now out-standing are to be cleared off under the old system, but it may be noticed, that it is not necessary to receive the bills for completed works for the remission of retrenchments; orders can be passed either by the Local Administration or the Government of India, as the case may be, on abstracted Statements of the accounts in question.

9th.—The Procedure now laid down, substitutes for a formal rule of retrenchments the direct and prompt action of Local Governments upon all unauthorized or unreasonable expenditure. It will require strict dealings in those Governments, and a serious purpose to visit with their dissatisfaction, exhibited by retarded promotion, reduction, or removal, (or in the case of the smaller administrations recommendations of such measures) of Officers who continue to offend in this way.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

——————— *Division.*

Statement of objectionable items passed in the accounts of Captain A. B., Executive Engineer, for 1861.

Accounts Audited, 17th August 1861.

This Statement prepared, 31st August 1861.

No.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate or Item.	Amount expended to Date.	Amount expended during Month.	Excess (if any.)	Remarks by Controller and Examiner.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Constructing Collector's Kutcherry at Brick work, ...	2,700 0 0	3,300 0 0	800 0 0	600 0 0	This excess is entirely due to a mistake in the rate assumed in the estimate for this work; the bricks have been calculated at Rupees 5-8 per 1000, whereas, carriage included, the rate struck for this year is Rupees 8 8. The Superintending Engineer has ordered a revised Estimate to be prepared. There is no excess as yet over the total Estimate. No remarks appear necessary.
2	Constructing Bridge, ...	4,700 0 0	5,403 8 2	608 9 4	703 8 2	Of this excess Rupees 154 is on the rates which is, the Superintending Engineer considers, admissible, the remainder was for extra work done, an additional arch having been ordered by Government, which was built in one month, so that there was no time to get a revised Estimate ready. No remarks appear necessary.
3	Annual Repairs, Military Buildings, for 1860-61, ...	0 0 0	2,420 0 0	2,420 0 0	0 0 0	The rates are admissible, but no Estimate has been received up to this date, although it was due in January. The Superintending Engineer observes, that he has repeatedly called for it, and that the delay in submitting it is reprehensible, and I concur in this opinion.
4	Stock purchase, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	245 0 0	0 0 0	This is for timber purchased by Assistant Overseer C. D. The Executive Engineer states, that this was purchased without his orders; that the rate is high, and that although the timber will be required next cold weather, there was no necessity to purchase it at the time. The Superintending Engineer observes, that as the timber will not be useless, he does not think this is a case where the subordinate should be required to pay for it himself, but he has moved him as a punishment to another station, and placed him under another Overseer, where he will not have the power to purchase. The case does not appear to call for further notice.

E. F.,

Controller and Examiner of Accounts.

EXTRACT of a letter from Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Quarter Master General of the Army, No. 141.—*Dated 4th November* 1861.

PARAGRAPH 2.—"The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the scale of accommodation deemed sufficient for Staff Sergeants of Native Regiments, is ample for Barrack Sergeants, and for other Non-Commissioned Officers on the Staff, as laid down in Chapter V., Section IV., Act VIII. of the Code of the Department of Public Works, page 68."

PARAGRAPH 3.—"As, however, much difficulty seems to have arisen, owing to the large number of new stations occupied, and the temporary accommodation erected during the last four years, whilst at the same time the rents of private houses vary greatly at different stations, His Lordship in Council is of opinion, that the simplest plan will be as follows:—If there are not quarters of the description prescribed for the rank of the individual, but still quarters which in the absence of the proper ones, will serve as shelter, the Executive Officer, Barrack Master, or whoever is in charge of the building, shall fix a fair rent, to be approved of by the Officer Commanding the Station, and the individual requiring the accommodation will be allowed the option of occupying the quarters on payment of that rent, which shall in no case exceed his tentage or house-rent, or of retaining that allowance and providing quarters for himself."

CIRCULAR No. 103 OF 1861.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 23rd November* 1861.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

CIRCULAR No. 105 OF 1861.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 27th November* 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to request, that with permission of the Lieutenant Governor, you will call the particular attention of all Officers of the Department under you, holding charges in Military Cantonments, to Notification of 1st February 1860, to Circular No. 2103 of 26th April 1860, to Circular No. 24 of 16th April 1861, to Circular No. 41 of 31st May 1861, paragraph 2, and to Circular No. 71 of 6th August 1861, which are reprinted with this for ready reference.

2nd.—And I am to express the expectation of the Governor General in Council, that all such Officers will make it their endeavor, as he has no doubt that most of them do, to meet the wishes of Commanding Officers in a hearty spirit, whenever the Regulations of the Department are not interfered with by their so doing.

NOTIFICATION by the Government of India, Public Works Department.—Dated 1st February 1860.

Several instances having lately been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, in which Officers of this Department have been charged with want of respect to Commanding Officers, or have otherwise come into collision with the Military

Authorities, His Excellency desires to call the attention both of the Officers of the Department, and of the Local Governments under which they serve, to the Regulations affecting the relations between Officers of the Department and Commanding Officers, and to the necessity for their strict observance.

These relations are indeed of a somewhat delicate kind, requiring tact and good sense on both sides, as must always be the case where two Departments under different authority are constantly in contact.

But every Officer of the Department, whether Civil or Military, should understand that he can do nothing more pernicious to the service than when, by any act of his, he gives just cause of offence to an Officer in Military command. He is bound by the Regulations alluded to above "to comply with the requisitions, and to act in conformity with the wishes of Commanding Officers whenever he can do so without infringing Departmental Rules, and he is at all times to treat Commanding Officers with becoming respect."

If he receives orders which do infringe Departmental Rules, or which, without infringing any specific rule, do unquestionably trench on his efficiency for the discharge of his general duties, he should first try the effect of personal explanation, which in nine cases out of ten would remove difficulty. If this fail, he should refer through his Departmental Superiors to the Government, under which he serves, whilst carefully abstaining meanwhile from giving offence, and *above all from writing disputative letters to the Military Authorities.*

The Local Governments whilst giving to their Officers, in cases where these have acted in conformity with the Regulations, and with the temperate spirit thus enjoined, that support which in such circumstances justice and policy alike demand, will not fail, His Excellency expects, to deal promptly and efficaciously with Officers who, by the neglect of these orders and admonitions, obstruct the Public Service, and bring so far as in them lies, a bad name on the Department to which they belong.

CIRCULAR No. 2103.—*From Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to Local Governments and Administrations.—Dated 26th April* 1860.

IT having been brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the President in Council, that the Officers of the Public Works Department have in some cases neglected to advise and assist Barrack Masters who at present from their inexperience feel much difficulty in the performance of their work, I am directed to request that the attention of Local Gevernment may be drawn to the necessity of impressing strongly upon the Officers of the Public Works Department, that they are invariably to co-operate heartily with the Barrack Department in the main object of promoting, under the General Regulations, the comfort and cleanliness of the Troops, and are not to suffer an over-strictness in the letter of Rules to prevent those things being done which are authorized and necessary for the general salubrity and preservation of buildings in Military Cantonment.

2. Executive Engineers, their Assistants and Subordinates, are always to aid the Barrack Department with their advice and experience, calling attention to defects which it lies within the province of the Barrack Department to remedy. If necessary, cases of inattention continued after advice has been given, should be brought respectfully to the notice of the Commanding Officer, or, through the Superior Officers of the Public Works Department, to that of the Quarter Master General.

3. In order to improve the existing practice, it has been suggested that an Overseer be set apart in each Cantonment, especially to execute such work as may fall to the share of the two Departments combined to undertake, as described in paragraph 14, page 20, Supplement to new Code. He might help the Barrack Master to make out

the requisitions, and in presenting them to the Executive Engineer should receive advances of money and materials like any other Agent of the Department Public Works, but would perform the work under the orders, supervision, and responsibility of the Barrack Master, keeping regular monthly accounts which should be scrutinized in detail, countersigned by the Barrack Master, and submitted by the latter in the manner prescribed by the rules, to the Executive Engineer, for general check, and be then disposed of like other accounts of the Department Public Works.

4. I am to request, that where desirable and practicable, the assistance of a Public Works Department Subordinate, (either European Overseer or Native Sub-Overseer) may be specially sent to the Barrack Master to carry out, under the orders of the latter, and in the manner proposed, whatever work, partaking of a mechanical character, it may be necessary under the present system for the two Departments to carry out in revision and concert.

CIRCULAR No. 24.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to Local Governments and Administrations.—Dated* 16*th April* 1861.

IN connexion with certain reports made to the Government of India, by the Medical Department, on the subject of defective sanitary arrangements in the Cantonment of Dum Dum, regarding which explanation was desired, the Local Government remarked that in similar cases much might be done if inspecting Medical Officers, when on the spot, communicated freely with Officers of the Department of Public Works, before sending up elaborate reports to Government.

2. Departmental Officers should be particular on such occasions to give the fullest possible information, as to why every thing cannot be done which Medical Officers may desire, whenever such may be the case.

3. The above remarks should be communicated both to the Department of Public Works generally, and to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, Bengal, and should be attended to.

EXTRACT of a letter from Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to Local Governments and Administrations. No. 41.—*Dated* 31*st May* 1861.

PARAGRAPH 2.—" I am to observe, that all Executive Engineers should be required to bear in mind, that it is their duty to facilitate the transaction of business, and the execution of legitimate work, not by refusing to execute work when improperly asked for, but by pointing out the proper course to be taken, which in this case would have been for the Barrack Master to have submitted a requisition for all that he required, and by considering how the Regulations *permit* them to act for the interest of the State and the convenience of Troops and Departments, rather than what may be the minimum of their obligation.

CIRCULAR No. 71.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to Local Governments and Administrations.—Dated* 6*th August* 1861.

I am directed to request, that such arrangements may be made for the ordinary repairs of all buildings in the occupation of Troops, as shall secure their completion for the future, by the 15th of February in each year.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 3799 A.—*Public Works Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Camp Jhansie, the* 13*th December* 1861.

IT is hereby notified, that all rivers and drainage lines, in Rohilkhund, (excepting such as may be specially exempted) on which works, for purposes of Irrigation, may be constructed, are brought under Act VII. of 1845, and that the rules published for the Nugeenah Canal in the Resolution by this Government, dated 31st May 1845, for giving effect to the above Act, are to be held applicable to all Canals and Water-courses fed by such rivers and drainage lines.

CIRCULAR No. 26 OF 1861.—*From Officiating Inspector General of Public Works Accounts, to the Controllers and Chief Engineers in charge Offices of Account.—Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 25*th November* 1861.

General Accounts.

SIR,—With reference to enquiries which have been made regarding the meaning of G. O. G. G. No. 636 of 1861, in the Military Department, and the Military allowances to be passed thereon in this Department, I have the honor, under instructions from Government, to state as follows:—

I.—Officers under the orders contained in the above G. O., are entitled to the Military pay of their rank on the established scale, whether they be in the Staff Corps or not. This will be drawn in the Military Department, as heretofore.

II.—Officers joining the Staff Corps, and obtaining a Staff of rank thereby, are entitled to the Staff Corps pay of their rank, and as their Military pay is to be drawn in the Military Department, the remainder will be drawn in the Public Works Department.

Thus the pay of a Major in the Staff Corps is Rs. 640-14-0, and the Military pay of a Major of Infantry is Rs. 182-10-0; therefore a Staff Corps Major would draw Rs. 458-4-0 in the Public Works Department.

III.—An Officer joining the Staff Corps in the rank he previously held, is to be allowed, as a special case, the difference between the Staff Corps (or half batta) scale of pay and allowances, and the full batta scale; that is, he will continue to draw his pay and allowances both in the Military and Public Works Departments, at the same rates as if he had not joined the Staff Corps.

In short, an Officer joining the Staff Corps without obtaining promotions, suffers no loss; an Officer promoted, obtains an increase, but goes on the half batta scale.

IV.—Deductions for Military and Orphan Funds will continue to be made in the Military Department.

Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 25*th November* 1861.

Copy forwarded to Officiating Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, for information and guidance.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 3854 A.—*Public Works Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Camp Kylar, the* 18*th December* 1861.

WITH a view to facilitate the operation of the "Banking system," lately introduced into the Department Public Works, in these Provinces, and to insure uniformity, the following Rules are published for observance by Officers of the Public Works Department:—

2. These Rules which have been modified from those in force in the Commissariat Department, as published at p. p. 1337, 1341, of the *Allahabad Gazette* of 1861, will have effect from the 1st May next.

RULES.

1. Cheques will be drawn as required by Executive Officers upon the Officer in charge of the Civil Treasuries, against the amount of credit assigned to them respectively by the Chief Engineer in each month. The rules hitherto existing in regard to not exceeding without special sanction, the amount of the letter of credit issued in any one month will continue to hold good.

2. No Cheques shall be issued after the hour fixed by the rules of the several Treasuries for closing payments. The daily letters of advice duly filled up should accompany the last Cheque drawn, or be despatched to the Treasury before the hour for closing.

3. The accompanying forms of Cheque and daily letters of advice, are circulated in order that Executive Officers may have a sufficient number of each lithographed or printed, for use. No deviation from these Forms is to be permitted without the sanction of the Chief Engineer.

4. All payments requiring to be made by an Executive Officer in excess of Rs. 25 shall be made by Cheques.

5. Large sums which it is necessary for the Executive Officer to disburse under his immediate supervision, such as the pay of Establishment, shall be drawn daily, as required by Cheques.

6. With the exception of the small sum that may be necessary to meet petty demands on an Executive Officer, no cash shall be drawn beyond the amounts to be paid away on each day.

7. If an Executive Officer finds it necessary to retain cash in hand for petty demands under Rs. 25, he can do so, but must make his own arrangements for the safe custody of such cash. It is not advisable, however, that a larger sum than Rs. 500, should be thus retained in hand at any one time.

8. Each Executive Officer shall transmit daily to the Treasury on which he draws a letter of advice, showing all the Cheques issued during the day.

9. Executive Officers will furnish Treasury Officers with a consolidated receipt in duplicate at the close of the month for the aggregate amount of Cheque drawn during the month whether paid or not against each letter of credit. The original receipts should be forwarded by Treasury Officers with their cash accounts as Vouchers, the duplicate receipts and the Cheques being *retained for record.*

10. It is not intended that these rules shall effect arrangements already made by any Executive Officers with Banks, nor that at Stations where there are no Civil Treasuries, they shall take effect until Branch Treasuries may be established.

Cheque No. ————————

Date————————

In favor of————————

In part of letter of Credit No.—

Dated————————

Amount————————

Cheque No. ————Rs.————

To the Officer in charge of Civil Treasury.

Pay to ————Rs. ————

————in part of Letter of Credit,

No.——Dated———being on account

————————

————————

This Cheque is payable only within the month of————————

Letter of Advice.

No.———From the Executive Engineer, to the Officer in charge of Civil Treasury.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that Cheques Nos. and Dates as follows, have been issued this day on your Treasury in part of letter of Credit No.———Dated ———.

No.———	Dated———	in favor of———
No.———	Do.———	Do.———
No.———	Do.———	Do.———
No.———	Do.———	Do.———

I have, &c.,

Executive Engineer

The——— 186

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ORDERS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR

1862.

Allahabad:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, N. W. P.

1863.

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BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

FOR 1862.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—*Judicial (Criminal) Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 8th February* 1862.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor directs the attention of all Officers concerned to the following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department.

No. 262.—*The 13th January* 1862.

With reference to the Notification No. 1879, dated the 1st October 1860, the following amended Notification is published for general information :—

Under Section 17, Act XXXI of 1860, the Governor General in Council hereby authorizes the Chief Officer of Police in every Sea-port Town and Frontier District in India to grant Licenses for the importation into such Sea-port Town or Frontier District, of Arms, Percussion Caps, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Gunpowder, and other ammunition, subject to the general control and directions of the Chief Executive authority of the Presidency or place. Provided, that no Officer shall have Authority to grant any license, except for the importation of such articles into the Town or District within his jurisdiction.

No. 284 A. OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Register to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, North Western Provinces.—Dated Camp Nynee Tal, the 3rd May* 1862.

Judicial (Criminal) Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 506, dated the 15th ultimo, and in reply to state for the information of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor thinks, that the duty and responsibility of passing Contingent Bills on account of the remuneration of pleaders employed by Magistrates in particular Criminal cases, on behalf of Government, may very well be transferred to Sessions Judge.

No. 208.—*Dated Allahabad, the 28th May* 1862.

THE following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, is re-published for general information :—

Dated Fort William, the 30th April 1862.

The following Erratum in the Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, as published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, is notified for general information :—

In column 5 opposite to both the clauses of Section 116, and to Section 117 of the Indian Penal Code, for "ditto," read "*according as the offence abetted is bailable or not.*"

CIRCULAR No. 578 A. OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces to all Magistrates.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 23rd of July* 1862.

Judicial (Criminal Department,) N. W. P.

SIR,—It has been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor, that it is no uncommon practice for Magistrates of Districts, on a case with prisoners being brought into Court by the Police in the afternoon, to give a verbal order for the confinement of the accused in the City Police Station, until they find it convenient to commence proceedings; and if the following day should be a Sunday, or a close Holiday, the case, it is said, remains unacknowledged until the Court is re-opened.

2. Again, when parties charged with offences are received from Mofussil Police Stations, on days, when the Courts are closed, they are, it is said, not unfrequently placed in the Sudder City Police Station, until the warrant, without which they cannot be received in the proper Hawâlat within the Jail, can be prepared and issued.

3. The Lieutenant Governor has been informed, that in some instances, accused parties have been kept in the City Police Station, thus unacnowledged, for six days and that, when the Courts are closed for more then a day, the numbers accumulated from the several Mofussil Police Stations, become considerable.

4. I am to desire, that the practice above described, if it exist in your District, may be at once suppressed. Besides that, the City Police Station is no proper, or secure place for the custody of parties charged, perhaps, with heinous offences, it is obvious that the useing of it for that purpose, leads necessarily to the employment, as a guard, of a larger portion of the City Police Force than would otherwise be requisite, and, consequently, to their withdrawl from their proper duty of watch and ward, and City patrolling. The practice is further objectionable, for the obvious reason, that its effect is to mislead the supervising authorities as to the period occupied in the trial of Criminal cases brougt into Court through the Agency of the Police. the delay, whatever it may be, is thus made to appear as resting with the Police, while in point of fact, it rests with the Magistrate of the District.

5. It is the duty of the Magistrate of the District, or the Magistrate having jurisdiction, on the delivery, by the District Superintendent of Police of a charge sheet, with prisoners, to acknowledge and accept the case at once, and to commit the prisoners to confinment, (if the offence be not bailable, or if the bail be not furnished) in the Hawâlat, not in the City Police Station; and, even if the case should be received on a close Holiday there should still be no difficulty in getting the requisite warrant prepared on the same day.

6. In order to protect the Police from the imputation of delay, which might unjustly be attached to them, the District Superintendents have been instructed to note on the face of each charge sheet, the hour and date of the arrival at the Sudder Station, and the hour and date of the same being delivered to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction; and also to keep up a Vernacular Register in the Form shewn on the margin. It will be the duty of the Magistrate, as above, under the instruction of the Sudder Court, to whom a copy of this Circular will be sent, to keep up a corresponding Register, shewing the duration of each case in his Court from "the hour and date of delivery," as shewn in column 7 of the Form prescribed for the observance of the District Superintendent of Police.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Name of Police Station.	No. of Charge Sheet.	Hour and date of complaint at Police Station.	Hour and date of arrest, if any.	Hour and date of despatch from Police Station.	Hour and date of arrival at Sudder Station.	Hour and date of delivery to Magistrate.	Total days and hours.

CIRCULAR No. 782 A OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to all Officers in charge of Districts, in the North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 20th of October* 1862.

Judicial (Criminal) Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—With reference to my Circular No. 914, dated the 11th of September 1861, I am desired to forward for your information and guidance, the accompanying Extracts from the Annual Report of Major Chamberlain, the Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.

2. You are requested to be careful to report to that Officer all cases of Poisoning, or attempts at Poisoning, immediately after the occurrence, the report to be accompanied by a description of the prisoner arrested, or of the escaped Criminal.

EXTRACT part of Paragraphs 20 *and Paragraphs* 34 *from the Annual Report of the Assistant General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to the General Superintendent of the Department, No.* 71 *B., dated Lucknow the* 11*th of March* 1862.

1. Oftener than not, no description of the prisoner arrested, or escaped Criminal or Criminals, come to me, thus frustrating a comparison, or track of the parties at work.

2. Many of the cases in the Return, I first learnt of through half-yearly Return. Neither Magistrates or Police Officers had given me any intimation, and

3. Whereas often the delay of 24 hours precludes any successful search for a Criminal, I ask (without wishing to condemn those associated with me indirectly in this duty of arriving at existence or non-existence of confederacy of Criminal, profession) whether it can be fairly expected that any correct results can be arrived at, or detective process secured; when I learn of these cases of spoliation, either * *with* (or without) † deaths several months *after* they had occurred! It is useless to say that in such case there is no remedy, or that every week's delay was carrying with it so much certain obstacle against any discovery whatsoever.

* Nos. 20 and 24.

† 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16 and 19.

Paragraph 34. For the future, I would suggest, that Police Reports, with description of Criminals at work, either captured or at large, should accompany every case sent to me. This will prove a material aid, and give me better opportunities of comparing or defining movements of Criminals than otherwise. Hitherto the duties and enquiries in these cases have been very heterogeneous, and I fear Government will feel as disappointed as I am myself that more has been discovered by me.

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Prohibiting the employment of the Police on the duty of attaching the property of defendants against whom awards of Execution have been given, ...	7th April 1862.	*ib.*
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FOR 1862.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

No. 13.

Dated Allahabad, the 29th January 1862.

THE following correspondence published by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 387 A.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, Fort William.—Dated Camp Lullutpore, the 24th December* 1861.

Judicial (Civil) Department.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 2790, dated the 16th March last, I am directed to request, that as thirty days' holidays have, under orders of this Government, No. 359 A., dated 14th ultimo, a copy of which is enclosed, again been sanctioned for the Native Judges and other Officers attached to the Civil Courts in these Provinces, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council may be moved to restore the cancelled Clause 2, Section 7 of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

No. 303.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, the 15th January* 1862.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 387 A, dated the 24th ultimo; and in reply to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, in compliance with your application, to sanction the restoration of

Clause 2, Section 7 of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, in respect to the Judicial Officers in the North Western Provinces, which was cancelled under orders conveyed in my letter No. 2790, dated the 16th March 1861.

2. A copy of the Orders No. 395 A, dated the 14th November last, referred to in your letter, has not been received in this Office.

No. 10.

Copy of foregoing correspondence published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information, with reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 59, dated the 16th March 1861.

No. 57 A.—*Judicial (Civil) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 20th March* 1862.

UNDER Section 24 of Act XIV. of 1859, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act into the Division of Kumaon, the Districts of Jhansie, Jaloun and Lullutpore of the Jhansie Division, the Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares, and the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

RESOLUTION.

No. 61 A. OF 1862.—*Recorded by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Judicial (Civil) Department, under date the 20th March* 1862.

READ the Resolution in the General Department, No. 264 A., dated 7th February 1862, together with the Rules thereto attached for the Administration of Civil Justice in the Jhansie, Jaloun and Lullutpore Districts of the Jhansie Division.

Read Act XIV. of 1859, the Limitation Law.

Read Act XI. and XXXII. of 1861.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to extend by a Notification this day issued, the provisions of Act XIV. of 1859 which, with the exception of that part of Clause 8 of Section 1, which relates to bills for articles sold by retail is now in operation throughout the Regulation Districts of these Provinces, to the Non-Regulation Districts of Jhansie, Jaloun and Lullutpore in the Jhansie Division. All suits therefore which are now pending, or shall be instituted within the period of two years from this date, will be tried and determined according to the rules now in force, as contained in Section 2 of the Rules for the Administration of Civil Justice, but all suits to which the provisons of Act XIV. of 1859 are applicable, that shall be instituted after the expiration of two years from this date, will be governed by the Act cited, and not by the Rules contained in Section 2.

CIRCULAR No. 89 A. OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to all Cantonment Joint Magistrates, vested with Civil Jurisdiction under Act III. of* 1859.—*Dated Camp Nynee Tal, the 7th April* 1862.

Judicial (Civil) Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—The Lieutenant Governor has had before him a letter from the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Meerut, stating that the Inspector General of Police has forbidden

the practice of employing the Police to carry out awards under Act III. of 1859, and reporting that he has appointed the Moonshee of his Court to act as Ameen in order to attach property, receiving a fee of eight annas for attaching the property, and a commission of 5 per cent. for selling the same when necessary.

2. His Honor considers the rule to be a fair one, and has accordingly sanctioned it. You will bear in mind that the employment of Police in such duties, is expressly prohibited by Government.

3. The commission on sales will be deducted from the proceeds, and the fee on attachments will be realized from the party whose property may be seized in execution.

NOTIFICATION. No. 222 A.—*Judicial (Civil) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 12th September* 1862.

An instance having come to the knowledge of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of an Officer of the Government permitting himself to accept the office of Arbitrator in a Civil suit, and it being considered that such a proceeding is for various reasons objectionable, His Honor is pleased to prohibit Officers of Government from accepting the office of Arbitrator in any Civil action without the permission of the Government being first obtained. In any application for such permission, the circumstances of the case and the names of the parties must be stated and the special reasons, which may have led the Officer to entertain a request for his services as an arbitrator must be specified.

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FOR 1862.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 43.—*Dated Allahabad, the* 18*th January* 1862.

THE following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 241.—*Fort William, the* 14*th January* 1862.

REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.—The following orders passed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State in Council on the subject of the possession of landed property in India by Public Servants are published for general information:—

1.—*EXTRACT from the Secretary of State's Despatch, No.* 22.—*Dated the* 10*th August* 1861.

1. I have had under my consideration in Council your Excellency's letters dated the 25th, 26th and 31st October 1860, (Nos. 37, 38 and 39) and 8th March (No. 5) 1861, on the subject of the possession of landed property in India by the Public Servants of the State.

* * * * * * * * * *

4. I have carefully considered in Council the entire subject, and I am now prepared on the part of Her Majesty's Government to lay down the following Rules for your future guidance. I should premise that these Rules refer only to the acquisition or possession of lands intended to be applied to agricultural purposes, and are not to be construed to include lands occupied merely by buildings for residence and their usual appurtenances.

5. Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service are at liberty to acquire and possess lands anywhere out of the Presidency to which they are attached, but are absolutely precluded from holding lands within their own Presidency. Thus an Officer of the Bengal Civil Service may hold lands in Madras or Bombay, but cannot be permitted to hold lands in any part of the Bengal Presidency, notwithstanding that, at the time of their acquisition, he may himself be actually employed in a different Lieutenant-Governorship from that in which the lands may happen to be situated.

6. Regimental Military Officers may hold lands in any part of India, with the distinct understanding, however, that a Military Officer possessing land will be disqualified for temporary employment in any Civil capacity in the District within which his land is situated; but Military Officers who are placed in permanent employment in the Civil administration must, like the Officers of the Covenanted Service, be prevented from holding land in the Presidency to any part of which they may be sent.

7. No restrictions are to be placed on the possession or acquisition of lands by Uncovenanted Officers of any description, whether of European, Indo-British, or Native descent, beyond those now in force.

8. Officers of all classes (including candidates for office) must, however, be required to make a declaration of the fact of their being in possession of, or of their having acquired landed property, stating the District within which it is situated, with such other particulars as you may consider necessary, of which registers should be kept at the seat of Government of each Presidency or Lieutenant-Governorship. Although Uncovenanted Officers are not to be precluded from holding land, it may, nevertheless, be inexpedient that appointments which necessarily confer a considerable amount of power and influence on their occupants, such as those of Sudder Ameen, Deputy Collector and Tehseeldar, should be filled by persons holding landed property within their jurisdiction; and it is right that the several Governments should always have at hand the information necessary to guide their judgment in selecting individuals for such offices.

9. It will, moreover, be incumbent on the several Local Governments to take care that no Officer who may be in possession of landed property in India or elsewhere, to whatever class of the Service he may belong, shall apply any portion of the time and attention which ought to be devoted to his public duties, whether Civil or Military, to the management of that property, and that longer or more frequent leaves of absence, are not to be permitted on that account.

* * * * * * * * * *

2.—*Secretary of State's Despatch, No.* 29.—*Dated* 30*th November* 1861.

With reference to the letter from your Excellency in Council, dated the 1st October last, (No. 16,) which has been considered by me in Council, I have resolved to accede to your recommendation for a modification of the terms of my Despatch of the 10th August last, (No. 22) so far as to permit Officers of the Bengal Civil Service, attached to the Lower Provnces, to acquire and hold land in Upper Provinces, including the Punjab and Oude. Similarly, Officers attached to the Upper Provinces may be permitted to acquire and hold lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It will of course be understood that such Officers possessing lands in either Division are absolutely precluded from employment under the Local Governments of the Division in which their lands are situated.

No. 1042 A.—*Dated the* 17*th September* 1862.

WITH reference to paragraphs 8 to 37 of the Resolution of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, No. 3264, dated 17th October 1861, relative to the sale of waste lands in fee simple, as modified by the Despatch of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 14 (Revenue), dated 9th July 1862, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to publish, for the information of all concerned, the following revised Rules of Procedure, which have been prepared by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, and have received the approval of this Government:—

Rules of Procedure.

The attention of all Officers in charge of Districts containing unassigned waste lands, is directed to the first portion of the Revenue Resolution of the Viceroy in Council, No. 3264, dated the 17th October, to the provisions of which, as modified by the further orders of the Supreme Government, dated 15th August 1862, No. 4206, they are required to give full and immediate effect.

2nd.—The Collector should at once proceed to prepare a Statement of all special tracts, reserved from the operation of this Circular, under paragraphs 23 and 24 of the first named orders, as being required for forest purposes, for grazing or firewood preserves, for building, sites, or for any other public object. This Statement should be exposed in his Office, and facilities should be given to intending applicants to make themselves aware of its contents.

3rd.—When an application for the assignment of a specific tract of waste land is received, the Collector will first consider whether any objection or special limitation is required by reason of the land being required for any of the above named purposes, and in the event of such being the case, and the applicant still prosecuting his demand, the Collector will report the matter for the information of the Commissioner.

4th.—In other cases, he will at once proceed to enquire whether the land applied for is encumbered by any prior claim of property or occupancy.

5th.—Where it is evident that there exist rights of property or of exclusive occupancy, either active or latent, the applicant will be informed that the case cannot be taken up under the Grant Rules, excepting in favor of the party originally possessed of those rights, or who has purchased them from such party. "It will be an important part of the Collector's duty to make certain that any transfer of such rights shall have been made with a complete and fair understanding on the part of all concerned."

6th.—In case of there being any doubt as to whether existing rights are of the exclusive character necessary to bar alienation, the Collector will report the case, through the Commissioner, to the Sudder Board of Revenue. If the rights claimed, though not exclusive, should appear to the Sudder Board of Revenue to be such rights of pasturage, wood cutting, turf cutting, &c., as commonly obtain in the Hill Districts, and are entitled, as "existing rights * * in a rude form," to protection under paragraph 6 of the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, No. 3264, dated the 17th of October 1861, the Board will instruct the Collector to endeavour to bring the applicant for the Grant, and the parties who possess a right to use the spontaneous products of the soil within the tract applied for, to a mutual agreement as to the terms upon which, (if any) and hereditary and transferable property in the soil may be given to the former, subject to the exercise of their customary rights by the latter. If an amicable arrangement be come to, the Collector will report the particulars for the information and sanction of the Sudder Board of Revenue. Otherwise the Collector will proceed to estimate the value of the prescriptive rights, as above, on a liberal basis, and will submit the case, through the Sudder Board of Revenue, to the Government in view to the payment of full compensation.

7th.—Where no claims of the nature supposed are known to exist, the Collector will calculate the cost of surveying the Grant, and of erecting durable pillars of demarcation. This will be at the lowest rate for which land of the nature applied for is ordinarily surveyed in the District. But provision must be made for the measurement being accurately conducted, on the plane table system, and in such wise that a correct estimate may be formed of the amount of land "uncleared," and of the amount "unencumbered with jungle," as also of the portion which may fairly be held to be unculturable. A scale of charges of survey should be prepared and hung up in the same way as the Statement referred to in paragraph 2. The Collector will submit a copy of this scale to the Commissioner for the approval of the Board.

8th.—No allotment as above will be made exceeding 5,000 acres; and in the Hill Districts no grant of Tea lands shall exceed 2,000 acres. Where any special reason may exist against the assignment of so large an area, such as proximity to a station, &c., and the grantee may not be content with a smaller area, the Collector will report the case for orders, with his opinion as to the degree of farther limitation which is called for.

9th.—When the cost of Survey has been paid in, the Survey will be proceeded with forthwith, and no time should be lost in the erection of the boundary pillars.

10th.—Where an Estate has been already surveyed and marked off, this portion of the operations will, of course, be dispensed with, and no charge will be made against the applicant further than is necessary to secure an accurate plan of the new Estate with the requisité boundary marks.

11th.—On the completion of the demarcation and Survey, or, in the case of surveyed land, immediately on the boundaries of the proposed Grant being marked by substantial pillars, the Collector will issue an advertisement, describing the land to be sold, stating the upset price, and specifying the place and date of sale. The period of the advertisement will be for not less than thirty days. The upset price will be fixed at five Rupees for cultivated, and two Rupees eight annas for uncultivated land, unless for some special reason, (such as proximity to a station, valuable timber being on the land, &c.,) that rate be held to be inadequate; in the latter case the Collector will report what upset price he thinks proper, and on its being confirmed by the Board, he will prepare his advertisement accordingly.

12th.—The advertisement will be published in the Official Gazette, and in two up-country Newspapers, and the Collector will also cause an Ishtehar to be stuck up in his Office, and in the Police and Revenue posts nearest to the property, as well as in any villages on the land or adjoining thereto. He will also, where he deems it advisable, have the purport of the application verbally explained to the inhabitants of those villages, and to any other parties likely to be interested in the Grant.

13th.—Any objections to the Grant will be carefully considered and disposed of on their merits. If they are held to be valid, the sale will be stayed, and the circumstances reported through the Commissioner to the Board.

14th.—At the sale which will be conducted on the usual footing of an Auction sale, the land will be assigned to the person offering the highest price, or in the event of no competitors, to the applicant at the upset price, the cost of Survey [if made] being added in both cases. In case the applicant is not the purchaser, all monies paid by him on account of Survey will be forthwith refunded to him.

15th.—Immediately on conclusion of the sale, the purchaser will pay down one-tenth of the sale price. On this payment being made, the Collector will at once deliver the Deed of Grant [Form A] with plan of the Estate, to the Grantee, and will enter his name in the District records as proprietor of the Grant. Possession will at the same time be given.

16th.—Wherever it may seem necessary to make any reservation of the rights of Government, under paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Resolution, the Collector will report the circumstances for the orders of the Commissioner.

17th.—Grants, which have already been given for a term of years at progressively increasing rents, will be treated as if the land were permanently settled, if the holder wishes to redeem the future Land Revenue, at the highest rate fixed for any year during the currency of the Grant, provided there is no right of occupancy other than that of the Lessee, or that derived from him. The rates for redemption will be calculated according to the market rate of 4 per cent. Government Securities at the time being, as directed in paragraph 75 of the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

18th.—As laid down in paragraph 11 of the same Despatch, the title acquired by sale under the Rules now promulgated is to be held subject to the provisions of any legislative enactment, which may hereafter be passed for disposing of the claims of third persons subsequently preferred.

19*th*.—From the date of the Deed of Sale three months will be calculated; and whatever balance of purchase money is found to be then unpaid, will be entered as an arrear against the Grantee, who is to be charged with ten per cent. per annum on such arrear. This charge should be treated in the same manner as a demand of Land Revenue, liable on default to the same measures for recovery of arrears.* The amount should be demanded twice a year with the May and November instalments, and should be entered at the foot of the Pergunnah Touzee in the same manner as Land Revenue, though the amount "being subjected to diminution on each further payment," will not be added to the Rent roll of the District.

* "The land will be held liable to re-sale in default of the regular payment of such interest, should there be no crop or other moveable property on the land from which the claim of Government can be satisfied.

20*th*.—Each Grant will be reported through the usual channel for the information of Government immediately on the Deed being delivered to the Grantee.

21*st*.—Every six months a report will be submitted of any sums that may have been realized within that period as purchase money. This must be carefully drawn up, in order that the provisions of paragraph 56 of the Resolution may be carried into effect. A copy of the six-monthly report will be simultaneously sent to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

22*nd*.—In the Annual Administration Report the amount so realized within the year, and the total amount from the commencement of the system up to date, will be noted; and also the sum realized as interest on unpaid balances of purchase money.*

23*rd*.—A separate Register of all Grants made under these Rules will be carefully maintained in the following form in the Collector's Office, both in English and in the Vernacular. No transfer of proprietary right will be recognized by the Revenue Officers of Government, unless duly registered, after having been acknowledged by the transferee in person or by duly authorized Agent before the District Officer, or one of his Assistants.

Number.	Number of Grant.	Name of Grantee.	Purchase Money.	Payment of Instalments with date of each.	Date of Deed of Grant.	Subsequent registered transfers or successions.

The Maps or Plans of all Grants, sold under these Rules, will be kept in a series corresponding with the numbers in this Register.

24*th*.—All previous Circular Orders on the subject of Grants of waste land are hereby cancelled. Future applications will be disposed of under the present orders.

A.

FORM OF GRANT.

Know all men by these presents that the Government, North Western Provinces has conferred on , his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns the grant of a tract of land measuring British Statute Acres , situate in , to be holden by him in full proprietary right, subject to the following conditions :—

I.—The purchase money for this Grant is Rupees , of which Rupees , have been already paid. On the* , if the entire purchase money has not been paid up, interest at 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on the balance; and thereafter, until the entire purchase money be paid up, such interest will be chargeable on all unpaid arrears of the purchase money; and all payments by the Grantee shall be first carried to the credit of any out-standing arrear of interest due on such purchase money.

* Enter the date calculated three months from date of this Deed.

II. Arrears of interest shall be treated in the same manner as arrears of Land Revenue, and shall be subject to the same measures of realization.

III. No transfer of proprietary right will be recognized by the Revenue Officers of Government, unless duly registered; and no transfer of interest, or creation of new interest in the Grant, beyond a lease of three years, without an acknowledgment by the transferee in person, or by authorized Agent, before the District Officer, or one of his Assistants.

IV. The right of way heretofore enjoyed by the public, in roads now existing in the Grant, is not to be interfered with. The Grantee is to pay a contribution of one Rupee per annum for every thousand Rupees of purchase money in lieu of all demand of the State for aid in repairing the high roads; he will have no claim on the Government for making or repairing private roads.

V. The Grantee is to erect permanent boundary marks round his Grant, and to keep them in a state of repair.

VI. The Grant conveys the plenary right to all products both above the surface and below the same. [Here any exceptions which may have been approved by superior authority to be noted.]

VII. For the preservation of the public peace, the Grantee shall, at the requisition of the Magistrate, maintain a Chowkeedar for every sixty houses or families resident in the Grant. The Chowkeedar shall receive Rupees 3 per mensem. For every three Chowkeedars there shall also be maintained by the Grantee a Goreyt or Reporter at a salary of Rupees 2 per mensem.

VIII. Arrears on account of Road Fund or Chowkeedar's salary may be realized by distraint of the crops or other property of the Grantee.

IX. The prescriptive rights of other proprietors in streams running through or bounding the estate will be maintained for purposes of irrigation or navigation, and for the transport of timber or other property, and for other purposes of general utility. The Government reserves to itself the right which it everywhere possesses over all such streams, whether for purposes of irrigation or navigation, and whenever it sees fit, can assume the control of the waters, and distribute them in such manner and on such conditions as may seem most conducive to the public good.

X. The lands included in this Grant are shewn in the subjoined table:—

No. of Map.	No. of Grant.	Name of Grant.	Name of Grantee.	Area in Acres.	Deduct irremediable barren Acres.	Remaining culturable Acres.	Area unencumbered with Jungle.	Uncleared Area.	Purchase money.

Boundaries, North.

East.

South.

West.

XI. On the payment of the purchase money in full with all arrears of interest, the Grant will belong to the Grantee free for ever from all demand for Land Revenue.

XII. The title conferred by this Grant will not exempt the proprietor from any taxes, cesses, or liabilities [other than liability for the Land Revenue] which may hereafter be imposed by Law.

No. 1043 A.—*Dated 17th September* 1862.

Under paragraph 26 of the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary ofu tate, dated the 9th of July last, a discretion is granted to the Local Government to allow redemption of the Land Revenue, in respect of "lands required for dwelling houses, factories, gardens, plantations, and other similar purposes." This permission extends "to portions of land comprised within Zemindarees, the Jumma of which is not redeemed, a proportionate reduction being, of course, made in the Jumma payable to the Government.

2nd.—Under this authority, the Government will be prepared to receive application from the proprietors of lands of the nature above indicated, for the commutation, by a single payment, for ever of the Land Revenue assessed thereon.

3rd.—The price to be paid will, under paragraph 75 of the same Despatch, be fixed according to the actual value at the time being of Government 4 per cent. securities.

4th.—Under paragraphs 36 and 75 of the Despatch redemption will only be allowed where the Revenue is found to be fairly assessed, otherwise "a full, fair and equable rent" will be imposed as a necessary proliminary to the measure.

No. 1216 A.—*Revenue Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 7th November* 1862.

THE following Rule of the Rules issued by the Government of Bengal, for the sale of unassessed waste lands, and the redemption of the Revenue of such lands already granted for a term of years, with the explanation given in answer by that Government to a question put to it, is adopted for the North Western Provinces, and is published for general information, as shewing the terms on which redemption of russudee Grant assessment may be effected.

RULE 19.—All Grants of Waste Land already made for a term of years under previously existing Rules, in which no right of occupancy or proprietorship exists, except that of the grantee or that derived from him, will be treated for the purposes of this Rule as if the land were permanently settled; and the grantees or their representatives may redeem the future Land Revenue of such Grants or of any compact part of them, in perpetuity for an amount equal to the present value of all future stipulated annual payments calculated at 5 per cent. interest, provided the said amount is not less than 2 Rupees 8 Annas an acre on the whole area of which the Revenue is redeemed.

EXTRACT paragraph 3, *Questions and Answers from the* HON'BLE A. EDEN, *Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to* C. B. STEWART, ESQUIRE, *(No.* 2120*).—Dated the* 19*th September* 1862.

QUESTIONS.

3. What interpretation does the 19th Rule bear as regards holders of old Grants in Bengal—

I apprehend that the redemption of the Land Revenue of such old Grants will be regulated on the principal upon which deferred annuities are calculated.

Will the amount of purchase money or price of redemption be ascertained on the calculation of the interest that would accrue from the amount paid up equalling the rate of assessment during a period of twenty years or how?

ANSWERS.

3. The redemption of future payments of Revenue will be calculated precisely as an Actuary would calculate the present value of a deferred annuity with interest at 5 per cent.

Thus, if a beegah of land is held rent free for twenty years, at four annas a year for the next twenty years, eight annas a year for the next twenty years, and at twelve annas a year, thereafter in perpetuity, the amount for which all future payments may be redeemed at once would be calculated thus :—

Present value at 5 per cent. of a deferred annuity of 4 annas from the 21st to the 40th year,	0	0	0
Ditto ditto of 8 annas from the 41st to the 60th year, ...	0	0	0
Ditto ditto of 12 annas from the 61st year for ever, ...	0	0	0
Total, ...	0	0	0

The amount will be found to be very small.

No. 1386 A.

THE following Resolution by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is re-published for general information :—

RESOLUTION.

No. 6865.—*Dated the* 2*nd December* 1862.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that Medical Officers in Civil employ shall not be permitted to acquire and hold lands for agricultural purposes *in the District in which they may hold such employ.*

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ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR 1862.

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR No. 19 A. OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to all Commissioners, &c.—Dated Camp Ghatumpore, the 27th January* 1862.

Separate Revenue (Stamps) Department,
North Western Provinces.

SIR,—I am desired to state for your information and guidance, that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct that, in all cases of petitions forwarded to you by Government, if investigation be directed by Government, or be thought necessary by you, the legal Stamp shall be required by you to be affixed thereto in the same manner as if the petition had been presented to you direct.

2. If the petition be forwarded by Government for disposal, and if it be thought unnecessary to make any investigation upon it, the Stamp will not then be required.

3. This Circular of course only applies in cases of the nature which would require a Stamp were the petition presented to you direct, and which do not fall under any of the exemptions of the Schedule.

No. 58 A.—*Separate Revenue (Customs) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 24th March* 1862.

UNDER Section 10, Act No. XXXI. of 1861, the following Rule supplementary to the Rules for giving effect to the said Act, which were published in G. O. No. 247 A., dated the 15th November 1861, is issued, and will be read as Rule 40 A:—

"If the owner of a licensed refinery shall suspend his operations, and keep his Factory closed for any period exceeding one month, the Mooshriff attached thereto shall be withdrawn, and the license shall be impounded, and shall so remain, until the owner shall signify his intention to resume work, whereupon a Mooshriff shall be re-appointed, and the license shall be restored."

No. 102 A.—*Separate Revenue (Customs) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 14th May* 1862.

THE following additional Rule, for giving effect to Act XXXI. of 1861, to be read as Rule No. 38 A. of those published by the Notification No. 247 A., dated the 15th of November 1861, is published for general information :—

"RULE 38 A.—The Deputy Collector shall suspend the working of any Factory the owner of which shall neglect to conform to Rule 38, and such suspension shall continue until a Godown is provided."

No. 322.—*Revenue, the 5th June* 1862.

HIS Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that all Transit Duties on Cotton are abolished in the Territories of the undermentioned Chiefs and Jageerdars in the Bundelcund States :—

Nawab of Baonee.
Jageerdar of Paharee.
Rajah of Beronda.
Rais of Kotee.
Jageerdar of Gourihar.
Ranee of Sumpthur.
Regent Ranee of Tehree.
Rajah of Duttia.
Ranee of Chutterpoor.
Rajah of Bijawur.
Ranee of Ajaygurh.
Jageerdar of Logasee.
" of Behree.
" of Paldeo.
" of Kamta Rigola.
Rajah of Punnah.
" of Chirkari,

No. 28.—*Separate Revenue (Stamps) Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 6th June* 1862.

THE following Notification issued by the Government of India, Home Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 2664.—*Fort William, the 30th May* 1862.

Under Section IV., Act X. of 1862, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following order :—

The "Stamps," other than Adhesive Stamps, to be used under Act X. of 1862, shall be paper, or other material for writing on, bearing on the upper part an impressed Stamp of a round or oval form, which shall be impressed in one of the Government Stamp Offices. The impressed Stamp shall specify in the English language, and also, in such cases as shall seem expedient to the Board of Revenue, or other Chief Revenue Authority, in one or more Oriental languages, the amount of the sum purporting to be charged as Stamp Duty on such paper or other material. Provided that, if necessary,

more than one impressed Stamp may be borne upon such paper, or other material, in order to make up the full amount of the sum purporting to be charged as Stamp Duty on such paper or other material.

The "Adhesive Stamps" to be used under Act X. of 1862, shall bear an impression of the Queen's head, and the amount of the sum purporting to be charged as Stamp Duty shall be denoted on the face of the Stamp in the English language. Provided that where Adhesive Stamps are allowed to be used, more than one Adhesive Stamp may be affixed on the same Deed, Instrument, or Writing, in order to make up the full amount of the Stamp Duty chargeable on such Deed, Instrument, or Writing, under the Act.

No. 201 A.—*Separate Revenue Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 11th September* 1862.

RULE 34 of those published by the Notification in this Department, No. 247 A., dated the 15th of November 1861, for giving effect to Act XXXI. of 1861, is hereby cancelled, and the following Rule is substituted in lieu thereof:—

"RULE 34.—Any Officer of Customs, exercising the powers of a Deputy Inspector, may order the arrest and transmission to the District Criminal Court of any person or persons who may act in contravention of the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1861, or of Act XIV. of 1843, and any Magistrate may, on the requisition of such Customs Officers, summon any such person or persons for trial on such charges. If any owner of a work licensed under Act XXXI. of 1861, when summoned as above, shall fail to appear, or shall abscond from arrest of an Officer of Customs, the license of such Factory shall be cancelled, and further working under it shall be held to be unlawful.

No. 224 A.—*Separate Revenue (Customs) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 29th September* 1862.

THE following amendment of Rule 55 of the Rules, published in the Notification of this Government, No. 247 A., dated the 15th of November 1861, for giving effect t Act XXXI. of 1861, is published for general information:—

55. Whenever any owner or Agent in charge of a Factory licensed to refine Saltpetre, and separate and purify Salt, shall fail to pay, within twelve hours of weighment, any single or double duties due under Rule 42 or 51, the Salt liable to Duty shall be confiscated, and the Officer of Customs in charge of the District shall have authority to suspend the license of the Factory, reporting within twelve hours of such suspension to the Deputy Commissioner.

No. 176 A.—*Separate Revenue Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 30th July* 1862.

MR. W. Johnston, of the Civil Service, is appointed to be "Commissioner of Excise and Stamps in the North Western Provinces."

No. 192 A.—*Dated the 20th August* 1862.

IT is notified, that such of the Rules passed by this Government on the 28th January 1862, for the guidance of the Revenue Courts and for the Administration of Civil Justice in the Districts of Jhansie Division, Humeerpore excepted, as refer to the lower rate of Stamp Duty authorized by the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 2095, dated 26th October 1860, are cancelled, and it is hereby declared that Act X. of 1862 is to be in force throughout the Jhansie Division, in all its integrity.

No. 187 A.—*Separate Revenue (Stamps) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 20th August* 1862.

THE following Extracts from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, on the subject of levying Stamp Duty on receipts given for Salary and other Bills, and on receipts given on the Pay Abstracts of Government Establishments, are re-published for general information :—

No. 3867.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date the 31st July* 1862.

READ a Telegram from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 11th June last, enquiring whether each receipt given on the Pay Abstract of a Government Establishment when the sum for which the receipt is given exceeds Rupees 20 should bear a one anna Stamp.

Read a letter from the Advocate General, dated 3rd July 1862, stating that such receipts require a one anna Stamp.

RESOLUTION.

THE Governor General in Council is of opinion that the general receipt given by the Head of an Office on the back of a Pay Abstract is not liable to a Stamp Duty, the receipt being executed in this instance by an Officer of Government in his Official capacity and acting on behalf of Government, but that when the amount of the Pay Abstract comes to be distributed the receipts of the payees for salaries exceeding Rupees 20 a month must have a Stamp of one anna affixed to each, like other receipts given for the payment of money. The taking of such receipts on the back of a General Pay Abstract does not, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, form any ground of exemption.

2. The question may arise whether, the law being as above stated, such receipts should be specially exempted from Stamp Duty. The Governor General in Council sees no reason why they should. The tax is one which has been purposely put at such a low uniform rate, that it will hardly be felt as a burden by any one ; and it therefore appears to His Excellency in Council to be very undesirable to admit of any exemptions from the tax other than those provided for by the law.

No. 218 A.—*Separate Revenue (Excise) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 24th September* 1862.

A COMMISSIONER of Excise having been appointed in the North Western Provinces, under Section 3, Act XXI. of 1856, all Commissioners of Revenue are hereby required to cease from exercising the powers and authority vested in them by the said Act or by Act III. of 1856. All functions connected with the Abkaree Department, heretofore residing in Commissioners of Revenue, will, from and after this date, appertain to the Commissioner of Excise.

2. All Collectors, and other Officers in charge of Districts, and Superintendents of Abkaree in Cantonments are desired to address the Commissioner of Excise and all matters relating to the administration of the Abkaree Department; and also to submit their Indents for Opium through the channel of his Office.

3. Such periodical returns as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Excise will be submitted to his Office.

No. 219 A.—*Separate Revenue (Stamps) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 24th September* 1862.

WITH reference to the Notification No. 176 A., dated the 30th July 1862, appointing Mr. W. Johnston, of the Civil Service, to be Commissioner of Stamps in the North Western Provinces, Officers of all Departments under this Government are hereby required to afford to that Officer every facility for inspecting and examining their records, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of Act X. of 1862 are fully observed or not.

2. The same Officers are requested invariably to report to the Commissioner of Stamps all cases of a misapprehension, or an evasion of the Stamp Law above referred to, which may come to their notice, whether such cases are made the subject of a prosecution or not.

No. 220 A.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 24th September* 1862.

A COMMISSIONER of Stamp Revenue having been appointed in the North Western Provinces, all Collectors of Stamp Revenue are hereby required to address that Officer direct, on all matters relative to the Stamp Department and its management.

2. Indents for Stamps will be sent to the Commissioner of Stamps for examination and transmission, thereafter, to the Presidency for compliance.

3. Periodical Returns will be submitted to the Commissioner of Stamps according to the instructions which may be received from him on that behalf.

No. 240 A.—*Separate Revenue (Customs) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 23rd October* 1862.

THE following Rule, to be substituted for Rule 33 of the Rules for giving effect to Act No. XXXI. of 1861, notified in the order from this Department, No. 247 A., dated 15th November 1861, is published for general information:—

RULE 33.—"If any owner of a Factory, licensed to manufacture Saltpetre and separate and refine Salt, shall refuse to refine the Salt so separated, the Customs Officer in charge of the District shall give notice of his intention to destroy the refuse, and if within that period no material progress be made towards refining it, he shall then cause the same to be destroyed. The owner may choose whether the Salt be destroyed within or without the premises of his Factory."

No. 55.—*Separate Revenue (Stamps) Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 24th October* 1862.

THE following Extract from the Punjab *Government Gazette* of the 11th instant, No. 81, relative to the ruling regarding Stamps to be used for powers of Attorney drawn up in India for use in England, and *vice versâ*, is re-published for general information:—

No. 5218.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, to Secretary to the Government of Punjab.—Dated the 25th September* 1862.

Home Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 673, dated 2nd instant, and to the correspondence which accompanied it, regarding Stamps to be used for powers of Attorney drawn up in India for use in England, and *vice versâ*, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, and for communication to the local Officers under his

control, the accompanying copy of the Standing Counsel's opinion on the subject. I am at the same time desired to point out that, where a document is executed here, but is intended to operate in England, solely the question as to the *validity* of the Deed would only arise in that country, and it is perhaps at the option of the party executing it to have the instrument stamped, or not, as he considers best for his own interest.

From Standing Counsel to Under-Secretary to the Government of India.—Dated 22nd September 1862.

In reply to your communication dated 17th September (received 20th instant), I have the honor to state that in my opinion in both the instances referred to by the Assistant Commissioner of Simla, in his letter of 15th July 1862, the documents ought to have borne an Indian Stamp, according to the Act X. of 1862, as (I collect) they were both *executed* in this country. The mere facts of the document in one case bearing an English Stamp, and relating to matters to be done in England, do not affect the question, which, so far as the payment of Stamp Duty here is concerned, is merely whether the document was *executed* in this country.

Act X. of 1862. Section 2.

2. The question becomes one of more difficulty when a document is executed in England or elsewhere, but is intended to operate here. The English Stamp Acts provide for these cases, and attach the Duty, and the Bank of England and other Departments require Powers of Attorney executed abroad to be stamped in England. The Act X. of 1862, however, contains no such provisions, and I do not think in the present state of the Law here, an Indian Stamp can be insisted on by Public Departments in the case of a simple Power of Attorney executed by all the grantors in England, or elsewhere out of the Indian Territories.

1. Geo. 4, C. 55.

3. I agree that, as a general rule, the Courts of one country do not recognize the Revenue Laws of foreign countries, (including under that term its own Colonies or Settlements.) But in regard to the Stamp Laws, there is a distinction established (which, however, principally concerns the public), *viz.*, that where the Law of a country makes a contract entered into there *void* for want of a Stamp, the contract cannot be sued on in any foreign Court which recognizes the *lex loci* contractors as governing the contract, but otherwise, if the Law only makes the instrument of contract *inadmissible in evidence.*

Bristow, *versus* Soequoville 5, Ex. Ch. 75.

4. There are obviously three points of view from which this matter of Stamps may be regarded: that of the payer, the receiver, and the general public to whom any instrument is tendered. The payer is anxious to be on the safe side, for in case of a law suit the deed may have to be produced, and is therefore generally found willing in doubtful cases to pay the Stamp Duty. The Government, as receiver, on the other hand, has only to see that its own Stamp Law is observed, and that the instrument for which a Stamp is required falls under one of the heads mentioned in the Act, regardless of the question whether any Duty has been paid elsewhere. The class of the public, again (comprising the Government itself in the Departments to which instruments are tendered to be acted on) have to ascertain that the local Law is observed, and also to some extent that the instrument is not void by the Law of the country in which it purports to have been executed.

5. On this latter point if a document is tendered purporting to have been executed in the United Kingdom, though made for operation here, and it bears an English Stamp, I think it may be acted upon generally without inquiry as to the sufficiency of the Stamp, but if under such circumstances it bears no Stamp, it should be referred for orders in each particular case.

No. 267 A.—*Separate Revenue (Customs) Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 4th December* 1862.

THE following addition to the Rules for giving effect to Act No. XXXI. of 1861, notified in the orders from this Department, No. 247 A., dated the 15th November 1861, is published for general information:—

"22 A.—The Deputy Commissioner of Customs, on report from any Local Officer "of Customs, and subject to an appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, "may refuse to grant a license for the manufacture and refining of Saltpetre and the "separation and purification of Salt whenever such refusal may appear to him advis-"able."

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ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR 1862.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 36.—*Dated Allahabad, the 9th January* 1862.

THE following Rules for the guidance of Honorary Magistrates are published for general information :—

1. Honorary Magistrates, appointed in the North Western Provinces, will possess no control over the Police, and will have no authority to issue orders to them, except in respect of cases actually pending before them, as *e. g.*, calling witnesses, summoning or arresting defendants, and the like.

2. Accordingly Honorary Magistrates are not competent to entertain complaints, or charges preferred on the report of a Police Officer, (Section 273, Act XXV. of 1861.)

3. All charges of the commission of any of the offences specified in the Schedule, annexed to Act XIII of 1861, *viz* :—

Murder.	Wounding.
Thuggee.	Burglary.
Dacoity.	Theft.
Highway Robbery.	Receiving stolen Property,
Culpable Homicide.	&c. &c. &c.

being made by that Act cognizable by the Police, without special order or warrant, Honorary Magistrates will not entertain complaints of these offences, but refer any parties, preferring such, to the Officers of Police.

4. Complaints of all other offences, which such Honorary Magistrates are, by any Law for the time being in force, competent to try, (for a detail of these see Schedule annexed to Act XXV. of 1861,) may be entertained directly by Honorary Magistrates, who will thereupon proceed to investigate and decide the cases thence arising, and shall be guided as to their procedure by the Rules prescribed for the guidance of the Magistrate of the District in similar cases, as set forth in Chapters XIV. and XV. of the Criminal Procedure Code, and shall, in the disposal of such cases, exercise the powers defined in Section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Act, (Sections 273 and 275, Act XXV of 1861.)

5. But the entertainment of such complaints is limited to cases, alleged to have occurred within such local limits, as may be assigned, by orders of Government, as the local jurisdiction of such Honorary Magistrates, and shall not extend to cases alleged to have occurred beyond the limits of such jurisdiction, (Section 273, Act XXV. of 1861.)

6. The Magistrate of a District, or a Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, is empowered to refer Criminal cases brought before him, either on complaint preferred directly to such Magistrate, or on the report of a Police Officer, to any Honorary Magistrate subordinate to him, either for enquiry, or for trial, if the case be within the competence of the Honorary Magistrate to decide. Honorary Magistrates will, accordingly, receive and place such referred cases upon their files; and, either return them to the referring Magistrate, after completing the enquiry, for his decision, or pass orders themselves on trial, if within their competence, according to the instructions furnished to them in each case, (Section 273.)

7. Honorary Magistrates empowered by the Local Government, under Section 38 of the Criminal Procedure Act, to hold preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, or by any Supreme Court of Judicature, and to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, or Supreme Court, may, in addition to the power set forth in the preceding Rule, and where authorized to do so by the referring order of the Magistrate of the District, or of a Division, dispose of referred cases in the manner above mentioned, *viz*: by committing, or holding to bail the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Sessions or Supreme Court, (Sections 38 and 273, Act XXV of 1861.)

8. If in the course of a trial before a Subordinate Magistrate, the evidence shall appear to him to warrant a presumption, that the accused person has been guilty of an offence which such Magistrate is not competent to try, or for which he is not competent to commit the accused person for trial before the Court of Session, he shall stay proceedings, and shall submit the case to the Magistrate, to whom he is subordinate, (Section 276.)

9. If, in any case, tried by a subordinate Magistrate, having jurisdiction in which the accused person is found guilty, such Magistrate shall consider the offence established against the accused person, to call for a more severe punishment than he is competent to adjudge, he shall record the finding, and submit his proceedings to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate; and such Magistrate shall pass such sentence or order in the case, as he may deem proper, and as shall be according to law, (Section 277.)

10. Nothing in the last Rule shall be held to prevent the Honorary Magistrate, in any such case therein described, if such Magistrate is empowered (under Section 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code,) to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, and to commit persons to take their trial before such Court, from committing the accused person for trial before the Court of Sessions instead of finding him guilty. If the Honorary Magistrate shall be of opinion, that the accused person should be committed for trial before the Court of Sessions, he shall proceed in accordance with Chapter XII. of the Criminal Procedure Code, for conducting enquiry in cases triable by the Court of Sessions, (Section 278.)

11. It is competent to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, to withdraw any Criminal case from any Court, subordinate to such Magistrate within his District or Division, and to try the case himself, or to refer it for trial to any other such Court competent to try the same, (Section 36.)

12. Honorary Magistrates, appointed to be Subordinate Magistrates under Section 22, Act XXV. of 1861, are authorized to exercise the following powers in cases within their competence to decide, *viz*:—*Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st Class.*—Imprisonment, either rigorous, that is with hard labor, or simple, (Section 53, Indian Penal Code) not exceeding six months, or fine, not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or both imprisonment and fine, in all cases in which both punishments are authorized by the Indian Penal Code, (Section 22.)

13. *Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class.*—Imprisonment, either rigorous or simple, not exceeding one month, or fine, not exceeding fifty Rupees, or both imprisonment and fine, in all cases in which both punishments are authorized by the Indian Penal Code, (Section 22.)

14. Whenever a complaint is made before an Honorary Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected to have committed any offence triable by the Court of Sessions or of any offence which is triable by such Magistrate and punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, it shall be lawful for such Mag strate to issue his warrant to apprehend such person, provided that in any such case the Magistrate to whom such complaint shall be made may, for sufficient reason, instead of issuing his warrant in the first instance, issue his summons requiring the person complained against to appear to answer such complaint, (Sections 179 and 248)

15. In all cases, described in the foregoing Rule, Honorary Magistrates will be guided in all matters relating to the issuing of process for causing the attendance of the accused person, the taking of bail, the summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, the mode of recording evidence, correction, attestation and interpretation thereof, and the adjournment of a case by the provisions of Chapter XII. of the Criminal Procedure Code. On completing the examination of a witness in cases of the above description which are triable by the Honorary Magistrate, in addition to the memorandum required by Chapter XII. shall record such remarks as he may think material, respecting the demeanour of any witness while under examination, (Section 219.)

16. In preparing the charge against the accused person, in calling for his defence, in summoning and examining evidence on behalf of the accused person and in recording judgment, Honorary Magistrates shall be guided by the provisions of Sections 250 to 256, (Chapter XIV.) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

17. Whenever a complaint is made before an Honorary Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that a person has committed or is suspected to have committed any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, it shall be lawful for such Honorary Magistrate to issue his *summons* directed to such person, stating shortly the matter of such complaint, and requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate to answer to the complaint, provided, that if the Magistrate has reason to believe that the accused person is about to abscond, he may instead of issuing a summons issue his warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such accused person.

18. The Rules for the admission of the accused person to bail when brought before the Honorary Magistrate, or allowing him to be at large upon his personal recognizance at the Magistrate's discretion, and for his committal to custody if he cannot give bail when required to do so, and for the issue of a warrant to apprehend the accused person, if he fails to appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in the summons, the rule whereby a Magistrate may dispense with the personal attendance of the person complained against and permit him to appear by agent; the Rules for summoning and compelling the attendance of witnesses, the mode of procedure on trial towards the accused party, the manner of recording evidence, and the Rule for adjournment contained in Sections 258 to 269 of the Criminal Procedure Code, are made applicable to Honorary Magistrates in disposing of all cases punishable under the Indian Penal Code, with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

19. When any person is required by any Criminal Court to give bail, it shall be lawful to such Court to permit such person to deposit a sum of money, or Government Promissory Notes to such amount as such Court may fix in lieu of such bail, (Section 437.)

20. Every sentence or final order of a Criminal Court, together with the reason for making or passing the same, shall be written in the Vernacular language of the presiding Officer, and shall be dated and signed by such Officer at the time of his making or passing the same, and the original shal' be filed with the record or proceedings; and a translation thereof, when the original is recorded in a different language from that in ordinary use in proceedings before such Officer, shall be incorporated in the record of the sentence or order, (Section 429.)

21. If the Vernacular language of the presiding Officer be not English, and the Officer be sufficiently conversant with the English language, to be able to write the sentence or final order in a clear and intelligible manner in that language, and prefer to write the same in that language, the sentence or final order may be written in English, (Section 430.)

22. Complainants and witnesses shall be examined upon affirmation as provided by Act V. of 1840, the form of which is the following :—

"I solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God that what I shall state shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." (Section 43. Code Criminal Procedure.)

23. No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

24. In cases in which by the sentence of the Honorary Magistrate a fine is imposed upon a conviction for any offence made punishable by fine, whether the offence be punishable by fine only or otherwise, the Honorary Magistrate may order that the fine or any part thereof not exceeding the loss of the injured party as well as any special damage of a pecuniary nature that may have resulted to such person by such offence, and any expenses incurred by the complainant in the prosecution, as the Honorary Magistrate may think proper, be paid to the injured party. But the amount so awarded shall not be paid to the injured party until a period of two months shall have elapsed from the date of such award. (Section 44. Code Criminal Procedure.)

25. Every person, charged before any Criminal Court with an offence, may of right be defended by counsel or authorized Agent. (Section 432.)

26. When any person, under the age of 16 years, shall be sentenced by any Honorary Magistrate to imprisonment for any offence, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the Criminal Jail, shall be confined in any reformatory, which may be recognized by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement in which there may be means of suitable discipline and training in some branch of useful industry, and which shall be kept by a person willing to obey such Rules as the Government shall direct with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined there, (Section 433.)

27. Any person convicted on a trial held by an Officer exercising power less than those of a Magistrate, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District, or other Officer exercising the power of a Magistrate, who shall have been empowered by Government to hear such appeals, (Section 412.)

28. Petitions of appeal must be presented within thirty days immediately following, and exclusive of the day on which the sentence or order appealed against is passed (Section 415,) and every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the sentence or order appealed against, (Section 416.)

29. It is at all times lawful for a Magistrate to call for, and examine the record of any Court immediately subordinate to him, for the purpose of satisfying himself of the legality of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such subordinate Court. If the Magistrate shall be of opinion that the sentence or order is contrary to law, he shall refer the proceedings for the orders of the Sudder Court, (Section 434.)

RESOLUTION

No. 264 A.—*Recorded by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the General Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 7th February* 1862.

READ the following correspondence :—

From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 771 A., dated 11th July 1860.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 1763, dated 17th August 1860.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 10291, dated 5th October 1860.

Read Resolution of the Governor General in Council, in the Foreign Department, No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861.

Read letter from Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 3071 A., dated 4th December 1861.

Read endorsement from the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 124, dated 8th January 1862.

The Lieutenant Governor records the following remarks and instructions :—

The correspondence above cited originated in the desire of the Lieutenant Governor to introduce a more effective system of administration, and to strengthen the agency employed, in the twelve districts of the Jubbulpore and Jhansie Divisions. It was intended that what has come to be known as the Punjab system of administration should be extended to these districts, and the scheme which, in accordance with that intention, was laid before the Government of India, was, in its general features, approved and sanctioned. But time had hardly admitted of its execution before the Lieutenant Governor had reason to anticipate the measure which has now been put in force under the Resolution of the Governor General in Council above-mentioned.

2. The eight districts appertaining to the Jubbulpore Division having, by the Resolution in question, been placed under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and only the four districts of the Jhansie Division having been left with this Government, it became necessary to separate the establishments required for their administration from the Schedules originally submitted, and to obtain specific sanction for entertaining them. Accordingly, the Government of India, have in the endorsement, No. 124, dated 8th instant, from the Home Department, authorized the following revised establishments for the Jhansie Division, *viz* :—

1 Commissioner, ...	@ Rs.	2,750	per mensem.
1 Deputy Commissioner,...	@ „	1,500	„
1 Deputy Commissioner,...	@ „	1,200	„
1 Deputy Commissioner,...	@ „	1,000	„
1 Deputy Commissioner,...	@ „	700	„
2 Assistant Commissioners, @ Rs. 600 each, ...	„	1,200	„
5 Assistant Commissioners, @ Rs. 400 each, ...	„	2,000	„
1 Extra Assistant Commissioner, (1st Class), ...	@ „	500	„
2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, (2nd Class) @ Rs. 400 each,	„	800	„
3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, (3rd Class) @ Rs. 300 each,	„	900	„
3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, (4th Class) @ Rs. 250 each,	„	750	„
Total per mensem, Rs., ...		13,300	

3. It is to be observed that the scale of salaries is in accordance with that sanctioned for the staff of the Central Provinces in the Resolution already referred to ; and that, as therein ruled, each Assistant Commissioner of the lower grade, now belonging

to the Jhansie Division, or hereafter appointed to it, after passing the higher standard of examination, and being vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, will receive an addition of Rs. 100 to his salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

4. The salaries of the several grades of Deputy Commissioner's Assistant, and Extra Assistant Commissioners will be personal, and not local; or, in other words, will be held irrespectively of the district in which the Officer may be actually employed; and further, contrary to the practice which has hitherto obtained in regard to the Officers called Deputy Collectors, these Officers, now to be designated Extra Assistant Commissioners, will be promoted only on vacancies occurring in the superior grades, and not after so many years of approved service.

5. The sanctioned establishment will be distributed as follows, in the first instance, subject to the condition that this distribution shall be changed from time to time, either at the discretion of the Government, or on representation from the Commissioner as may seem fitting.

Division.	District.	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Total.	REMARKS.
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	1	2	2	5	* These will be posted to Humeerpore as soon as the district shall have been removed from the operation of the Regulations.
	Jaloun, ...	1	2	3	6	
	Humeerpore, ...	1	2	2*	5	
	Lullutpore, ...	1	1	2	4	
		4	7	9	20	

6. The system of administration to be introduced will correspond, in its general features, with that which has existed in the Punjab since its annexation, and which has been extended to Oudh and other Provinces.

7. There will be no separate judicial agency. Fiscal and Judicial authority will continue to be united in the person of the Commissioner as heretofore; and every one of his subordinates, from the Deputy Commissioner to the Extra Assistant, and, in selected instances, to the Tehseeldar, will have authority in the Revenue Department, and in the administration of Criminal Justice as heretofore; and also, in the administration of Civil Justice, according to rules which will be laid down in this Resolution. The office of Principal Sudder Ameen at Jhansie, and of Moonsiff of Mahoba, and the Pergunnah Courts, which have heretofore been entrusted with the trial of Civil Suits of certain descriptions, will be abolished. In the Rules, which will be appended to this Resolution, the powers of the several Officers belonging to the Commission in the administration of Civil Justice, and the procedure which is to be followed, will be defined.

8. It is to be noted that the district of Humeerpore is still subject to the Regulations, and that, until it shall have been removed from their operation by special enact-

ment, the administration of Civil Justice must remain subject to the supervision of the Judge of Futtehpore, in whose circle the district is included; and the Moonsiff's Court at Jelalpore must necessarily be maintained.

9. The Government of India has been asked to pass the required enactment, and it is believed, that no long time will elapse before the district in question will, in this respect, be placed on the same footing with other districts composing the Division.

10. It may be desirable to record a few observations regarding the status in which each Department of the administration will be placed, under the system now to be enforced.

Revenue Administration.

11. The administration of the Revenue Department will continue to be directed and controlled by the Sudder Board of Revenue as heretofore. The general Rules which guide the Revenue Officers in the Regulation Provinces apply equally to the districts of the Jhansie Division, so far as the realization of the Government demand, and the disposal of the business of the Revenue Officers are concerned. But there is this distinction in practice that the Revenue Courts of the Jhansie Division (the district of Humeerpore excepted) have hitherto had cognizance of suits for proprietary and accessary rights in land under certain Rules which were passed by this Government, under date 29th September 1855, for the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and which were extended by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General's Resolution No. 485, dated 10th May 1858, to this Division.

12. There is also another distinction in the fact, that Act X. of 1859 has not been put in force in the Non-Regulation districts of the Division.

13. The Rules which will be hereafter observed with the above exception by the Revenue Courts of the Jhansie Division in the trial of summary and regular suits will be appended to this Resolution. They differ in no material respect, it will be observed, from those above referred to.

14. But it is to be remarked, that re-settlements of the Land Revenue are in progress in every district of this Division, to a greater or a lesser extent. In accordance with the principle which it has been determined to follow in the Regulation Provinces, this duty has been entrusted to the several District Officers respectively. In the course of these operations, it is certain that many claims to proprietary right in the soil will be brought forward, and it is, the Lieutenant Governor thinks, very desirable that all such claims shall be brought to trial, not in the ordinary Revenue Court, as constituted by the Rules above referred to, but, in the Settlement Department of the District Office, in which the best means for the investigation and decision of them exist. Until the lands of a village have been measured, and its constitution ascertained, it is hardly possible to limit and determine the subject in dispute, and to arrive at and execute a decision without the risk of trenching on the rights of others not parties to the suit. It is only in the Settlement Office that the records of measurement exist. It is in the Settlement Office, that the record of rights must be prepared, and it will therefore be appropriate that the trial of all claims to right of property in the soil, and their adjudication, should proceed, *pari passu*, with the operations of the Settlement itself. There will be no utility in requiring that such claims as these, which must be determined before the settlement can be complete, should be decided in the ordinary Revenue Court of the district, which has no direct cognizance of the proceedings connected with the settlement.

15. It is to be understood that suits of this nature, *viz.*, suits relating to proprietary and accessary rights in land, are to be, once for all, finally determined in the Revenue Department, the appeal from the primary decision of the Officer entrusted with the settlement, or his subordinate, lying to the deciding Officer's immediate superior in the Revenue Department, not, as in the Regulation Provinces, in the form of a Civil Suit to the Judicial Courts; and this, on the ground that what has been done in one competent Department need not be re-done or re-considered in another.

16. But while, in pursuance of the principle above enunciated, cognizance of all claims to rights in the soil should ordinarily be confined to the Settlement Department, which, from its constitution and the sources of information within its reach, is the best qualified to adjudicate them; and while all suits of this nature which may admit of delay, or may be of so peculiar and intricate a character as to be satisfactorily dealt with in the Settlement Department only, should be reserved, as above advised; there is, on the other hand, no reason why those cases, in which a final order can be clearly given without prejudice to the general interests of the village, or in which hardship and injustice to individual complainants would evidently be entailed by postponing the decision, should not be taken up in the ordinary Revenue Courts of the District.

17. The procedure of the Officer entrusted with the settlement in the trial of claims to proprietary rights in land will be guided by "Rules of practice in regular suits" contained in Section V. of the appended "Rules for the guidance of the Revenue Courts of the Jhansie Division in summary and regular suits."

18. In the Revenue Department, the Deputy Commissioner will exercise the full powers of a Collector in the Regulation Provinces, and will use his discretion in making over to his subordinates such portion of his work in this branch of the administration as, by their qualifications and experience, they may be competent to dispose of.

Administration of Civil Justice.

19. Hitherto in the Districts of the Jhansie Division, Civil Justice has been administered by Pergunnah Courts, so called, presided over by the Tehseeldar; there has been a Moonsiff's Court at Mahoba, and a Principal Sudder Ameen at Jhansie having both original and appellate jurisdiction, and the Commissioner has been in the position of the Sudder Court, possessing authority to receive and determine both regular and special appeals. The results of this system have not been satisfactory; there has been little or no security either for the respectability or the efficiency of the Pergunnah Courts, nor has it been possible to fix a personal responsibility upon the Tehseeldar, though President of the Pergunnah Court, in respect either of the expeditious despatch of business, or of the general regularity and justice of the Court's proceedings. Under the system now to be enforced the Pergunnah Courts will be abolished, the Office of Principal Sudder Ameen of Jhansie will cease to exist, and the Court of the Moonsiff of Mahoba will be closed. As already stated above, every Officer of the Jhansie Commission, from the Commissioner to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, will have jurisdiction in Civil Suits, and, further, every Tehseeldar, whose personal character, intelligence, and official experience may be thought such as to qualify him for the duty will, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Division, be entrusted with the like authority.

20. The "Rules for the Administration of Civil Justice in the Districts of the Jhansie Division," (Humeerpore for the present excepted) are appended to this Resolution, and call for no other remark than that the periods of limitation for the institution of Civil actions, as therein laid down, will continue in force only until Act XIV. of 1859 shall be revived; and further, that the provisions of Act XXXVI. of 1860 will be subject to the modifications sanctioned by the Notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 1828 and 2095, dated respectively the 25th September and the 25th October 1860.

21. The powers to be exercised by the Officers of the several grades in the trial of Civil suits are laid down in the "Rules" appended.

The administration of Criminal Justice and Police.

22. The Police of the Jhansie Division has been hitherto under the control of the Commissioner of the Division as Superintendent of Police; but by the Notification of this Government, in the Police Department, No. 1242 A., dated 12th December last, Act V. of 1861, has been extended to the Division with effect from 1st January 1862, and the Constabulary Police contemplated thereby has been enrolled.

23. The Police, therefore, as in other districts under this Government, will be subject hereafter to the control and supervision of the Inspector General of Police, and to the several Resolutions and Rules which have been passed by this Government for his guidance. No further remarks on this subject are required, except that the special supplementary reserve at Jhansie, with a Military organization, will be entirely at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Division for the protection of the districts from external raids, and for the suppression of violent disturbances.

24. As regards the Administration of Criminal Justice it is necessary only to note that the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) came into operation in the Jhansie Division from 1st January 1862, and by the Notification of this Government, in the Judicial Department, No. 1226 A., dated 18th December 1861, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861) was extended to it. These, therefore, will guide the administration of Criminal Justice and the procedure of the Criminal Courts in all respects, and no instructions on the part of the Lieutenant Governor are required. But it is to be observed that the system followed in the Sessions Court, of trial upon the record of the Lower Court by which the commitment may have been made, does not, as the Lieutenant Governor understands, consist with the provisions of Act XXV of 1861, and it will be necessary for the Commissioner, in his capacity of Sessions Judge, to conform to the latter, until he shall receive the sanction of competent authority to proceed otherwise.

25. The powers of the several Officers of the Jhansie Division in this Department will be as follows:—

1*st*.—Commissioners shall exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge, as laid down in Act 25 of 1861.

2*nd*.—The Deputy Commissioner shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the District as defined in the same Act.

3*rd*.—Assistant Commissioners of the first class shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate as laid down in the same Act.

4*th*.—Assistant Commissioners of the lower class, until they shall have passed the examination by the higher standard, shall exercise the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the first class, as defined in the same Act, and, after passing the said examination, shall ordinarily be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate.

5*th*.—Extra Assistant Commissioners of all classes shall, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Division, be from time to time invested with such of the powers of a Magistrate, as defined in the said Act, as they shall be considered qualified to exercise.

26. Appeals will be regulated by the rules contained in Chapter 30 of Act XXV of 1861.

27. It appears to the Lieutenant Governor very desirable to establish Magisterial Courts in the interior of each District. This object may be partly accomplished by the appointments already notified* of Honorary Magistrates. But the Lieutenant Governor thinks it expedient, with a view to its more complete fulfilment, that so many of the Tehseeldars as may be considered by the Commissioner of the Division duly qualified, and as such may be nominated by him, should be invested with the powers of a Magistrate, or of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class, as may be. It will be the duty of the Commissioner, on the introduction of the system of administration prescribed by this Resolution, to submit nominations accordingly without delay.

* See Notification No. 1,222 A, dated 18th December 1861.

28. The Lieutenant Governor resolves that the system of administration hereby prescribed shall take effect in all the Districts of the Jhansie Division, with the exception noted in previous paragraphs of this Resolution, from and after the 1st March 1862.

29. The Commissioner of the Division will submit to Government direct an annual report on the Administration of Civil Justice in all the Districts of his Division,

Humeerpore excepted. Reports on the Revenue Administration, and on the Administration of Criminal Justice, will continue to be submitted, as heretofore, to the Sudder Board of Revenue and to the Sudder Court, respectively. The Inspector General of Police will call for such periodical returns and annual reports in his Department, as he may think necessary.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution, with copy of the Rules for the Administration of Civil Justice, be sent to the Register of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

ORDERED, that copy of this Resolution, with copy of the "Rules for the guidance of the Revenue Courts in the Jhansie Division," be sent to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

ORDERED, that copy of this Resolution be sent to the Financial Department, for communication to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, and Civil Pay-Master.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution and copies of the appended Rules be sent to the Commissioner of the Jhansie Division for information and guidance, and for communication to District Officers; and, lastly, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Inspector General of Police for information and guidance.

RULES for the Administration of Civil Justice in the Districts of Jhansie, Jaloun and Lullutpore of the Jhansie Division, passed by Government of the North Western Provinces, on the 28th January 1862.

SECTION 1. *Clause* 1.—The Courts of primary instance shall exercise jurisdiction as follows:—

Jurisdiction of Courts.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts shall try suits without limit of amount.

Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Class, shall try suits not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value.

Assistant Commissioners, who have passed the examination by the higher standard, shall try suits not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value.

Assistant Commissioners of the lowest grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioners, shall try suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

Tehseeldars, who may be recommended by the Commissioner, and duly authorized by the Government to exercise Civil Judicial functions, shall try suits not exceeding Rs. 300 in value.

Clause 2.—No Judge shall hear or try a cause, in which either of the parties may be his relative, a dependant, or creditor, or spiritual instructor.

Clause 3.—None of the Officers above named, having primary jurisdiction, shall admit a suit *in formâ pauperis;* but the Commissioner may refer such suits to any subordinate Court for trial as he may think fit.

SECTION II. For the present, and until Act XIV. of 1859 shall be revived and extended to the Jhansie Division, no action shall be entertained, unless instituted within the periods hereinafter mentioned, from the time that the cause of action arose or accrued in each description of case.

Limitation of Suits.

Actions respecting the succession or right to real and personal property and partnership, ... 12 years.

Ditto for debts on bond, or accounts, or accounts of retail purchases, settled at short periods, ... 6 „

Actions for other debts and accounts than the above, injuries to person or character, disputes regarding marriage, caste, or non-fulfilment of contract, ... 1 year.

Provided that the time shall be excluded during which the plaintiff shall be under the disability of infancy, lunacy or idiotcy, or during which the plaintiff shall be precluded by law from suing the defendant by reason of any disability whatever, either of the plaintiff or of the defendant.

Mode of plaint.

SECTION III. *Clause* 1.—The plaint may be written either in Hindee or in Oordoo, and this, with all other statements, petitions or exhibits, in the cause, shall be on stamp paper, of the value prescribed by Act XXXVI. of 1860, as modified by the Notification of the Government of India, No. 2095, dated 26th October 1860, (Appendix 2.) The plaint shall state the name, description and residence of the plaintiff, and also of the defendant, the substance and value of the claim, the date of the cause of action, &c. If the Court consider the plaint admissible, the particulars above-mentioned shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and called the Register of Civil suits; and the entries shall be numbered in every year, according to the order in which the plaint is presented. The Register shall be kept in the form contained in Appendix A.

Clause 2.—The plaint may be filed in the Court which according to the limitations described in Section 1, is competent to hear it; provided that, in the case of Tehseeldars, the cause of action shall have arisen, or the defendant at the time the suit may be instituted shall reside, as a fixed inhabitant, within the limits of the Tehseeldaree.

Clause 3.—With respect to claims which may be brought forward, wherein the cause of action has not arisen within the limits of the Tehseeldaree, or the defendant does not reside within it at the time of the action been brought, the Tehseeldar will note on the back of the plaint the jurisdiction to which the parties should resort, and return the plaint to the party presenting it.

Clause 4.—Whenever a claim shall be brought into any Tehseel Court, in which the Tehseeldar himself, or any of his relations, dependents, or subordinates, may be interested, he shall not investigate the claim, but shall forward it to the Deputy Commissioner, without registering it on his own file, stating his reasons for not taking up the suit; and the Deputy Commissioner, after consideration of the circumstances, shall decide in what Court the case shall be tried. Again, if a plaintiff should, in the first instance, file before the Deputy Commissioner, a suit cognizable under Section 1., by any other Court than his own, that Officer will refer it to the competent Court, or, on sufficient cause being shewn, will bring it on his own file, or allow it to be heard in any other Court subordinate to his own.

Clause 5.—It shall be in the power of the Deputy Commissioner, on sufficient cause being shown, to cause any suit to be removed into his own Court, or to any other Court subordinate, which may possess competent jurisdiction.

Documentary evidence to be produced by plaintiff.

SECTION IV. If the plaintiff sue on a bond, or rely in support of his claim on any document in his possession, other than an entry in a book, he shall deliver the same to the Court at the time of making or presenting his claim: and if the document be an entry in a book, he shall produce the book to the Court, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies; and unless such document be delivered in, or its non-production at the time be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court may see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not be admitted to proof in support of his claim.

Mode of procedure after plaint received.

SECTION V. The Court having received a plaint, shall proceed thereupon to make enquiry by examination of the plaintiff or his recognized agent, upon oath or affirmation, as to the merits of the claim, and shall record the examination in full. The Court shall reject the plaint unless it appear that the plaintiff has a fair *primâ*

facie cause of action, or, if it shall appear that the defendant or matter of the suit is not within the jurisdiction of the Court, or that the action is barred by the lapse of time. If the plaint be not rejected, it shall be filed together with any document produced in support thereof, unless the document be a book; in which case, the Court, after examining and comparing the copy of the entry produced with the original, shall cause the copy to be filed, and the original book to be returned.

If plaint be rejected, Court to record its decision and the reasons in the language of the Judge.

SECTION VI. The Court, upon rejecting a plaint, shall record its decision, which shall be reduced to writing, in the vernacular language of the Judge, together with the reasons upon which it is founded.

On admission of petition, Court to direct issue of summons to the defendant.

SECTION VII. If the plaint shall be admitted, the Court shall direct the issue of a summons, in which shall be specified the name and residence of the plaintiff and the amount or description of the claim.

The day to be specified in the summons how to be fixed; defendant to be ordered to produce necessary documents.

SECTION VIII. The day to be specified in the summons shall be fixed with reference to the state of the file, and the distance that the defendant may be, or suppose to be, at the time, from the place where the Court is held; and the summons shall order the defendant to appear in Court personally, and to produce any document which he may have in his possession, of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant may intend to rely in support of his defence.

How the summons is to be served.

SECTION IX. The Officer in charge of the summons shall endeavor to obtain the signature of the defendants, or in the event of their absence, shall proceed to their residence and acquaint their families or neighbours with the object of the summons, and shall obtain the signature of two credible persons thereto in proof of service. On his return the Nazir shall ascertain from him, and report in writing the mode in which the summons has been served.

If the defendant fail to attend, proclamation to be issued.

SECTION X. *Clause* 1.—On the expiration of the period specified in the summons, if the defendants or any of them fail to attend the Court, proclamation shall be issued for their attendance within a further period to be fixed, according to local circumstances, in the different parts of the country.

Answer may be filed through an agent on special grounds.

Clause 2.—If, within the period fixed by the summons or proclamation, an application shall be made to the Court to permit the answer to the plaint to be filed through an agent, or in writing the Court may, on special grounds shown to its satisfaction, grant the application.

In what manner and on what conditions the defendant is to be arrested.

Clause 3.—But if the party shall fail to attend, or shall not have been excused attendance under the preceding Clause, the Court on finding, after an examination of the plaintiff's case, that he has a good *primâ facie* cause of action, may, in its discretion, issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant, who shall thereupon be taken into custody, and brought before the Court; but no defendant shall be so arrested who shall give to the party charged with the warrant a declaration in writing that he is willing that the case should be tried *ex-parte*.

When warrant of attachment may be issued.

SECTION XI. If, at any time after the admission of the plaint, the Court should be satisfied that the defendant conceals himself, or otherwise evades process of the Court, or is disposing of his property and effects with intent to defraud the plaintiff, or is about to withdraw his person or effects from the jurisdiction of the Court,

in order to avoid any judgment in the case, the Court may at once cause his property to be attached, and issue a warrant for his arrest wherever he may be found.

On arrest of defendant upon warrant of attachment, what to be done.

SECTION XII. If the defendant be arrested under the warrant, issued under the preceding Section, and shall not deposit the amount specified in the warrant, he shall be brought before the Court, without any unreasonable delay, and the Court shall, with all convenient speed, proceed to take his answer to the plaint; and, if the suit cannot be at once adjudicated, the Court may require security from the defendant for his appearance in Court, whenever the same may be required by the Judge at any time whilst the suit is depending before the Court, or before the final decree which may be passed thereupon shall be completely carried into execution and may commit him to the Civil Gaol of the district until he shall furnish the same, or deposit in Court such a sum as the Court may order.

Penalty on plaintiff for a false arrest.

SECTION XIII. If the claim of the plaintiff be dismissed, and the Court be satisfied that the application for the arrest was without reasonable cause, the Court may, upon the application of the person arrested, award to such person a sum not exceeding the amount of the property or claim in dispute, provided that the award shall in no case exceed Rs. 100, as damages for any injury or loss which he may have sustained by reason of such arrest, to be recovered as part of the costs of suit. Such award shall bar any suit for such arrest; but the party arrested, instead of applying to the Court for damages under this Section, may proceed in a regular suit on account of such arrest.

On appearance of parties they are to be examined by the Court and may cross-examine each other.

SECTION XIV. Upon the appearance of the parties on the day named in the summons, or upon any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, the Court shall proceed to examine the parties present or their agents, upon oath, or solemn affirmation, and either party may cross examine the other. The depositions shall be taken down in writing in a narrative form, in the vernacular language of the Judge, who shall then try to induce the parties either to compromise the suit, or to submit to arbitration.

Witnesses when to be examined.

SECTION XV. If the parties shall not agree to a compromise, or to arbitration, and either of them shall bring forward any witnesses on such day, the Court may take the evidence of such witnesses either on that day, or on any subsequent day which may be fixed for the examination of witnesses.

After examination, Court may make its decree, if no further evidence is required.

SECTION XVI. If, after the examination required by Section XIV, and also the examination of any witnesses who may attend to give evidence on behalf of either of the parties, a decree can be properly made without further evidence, the Court shall make its decree accordingly.

When Court to record issue, and to fix a day for hearing evidence.

SECTION XVII. If any issue result from the examination upon which it is necessary to hear evidence, the Court shall declare such issue in brief and precise terms, and shall ascertain and record the names of the witnesses, whom the parties intend to adduce, and whether the parties will bring their own witnesses, or whether they, or either of them, require the assistance of the Court to procure the attendance of a witness, either to give evidence or to produce a document. The Court shall then fix a convenient day, not more than 10 days' distant, for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the suit, and shall, if required to do so, summon the witness or witnesses of either party, or of both parties, to attend on the fixed day, and the trial shall take place on that day, unless there be sufficient reason for adjourning it, which reason shall be recorded by the Judge.

Documentary evidence how given by defendant.

SECTION XVIII. If the defendant, in support of his defence, rely, on any document in his possession other than an entry in a book, he shall deliver the same to the Court at the time of making his defence, and the Court shall file the same, and if the document be an entry in a book he shall produce the book to the Court, together with a copy of such entry; and the Court, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, and marking the original, shall cause the copy to be filed, and the original book to be returned to the defendant, and unless such document, as above mentioned, be delivered in, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court extend the time for producing the same, it shall not be admitted to proof in support of the defence.

Mode of summoning witnesses.

SECTION XIX. *Clause* 1.—Every summons for the attendance of a witness to give evidence, or to produce a document, shall require the intended witness to attend at a time and place to be named in the summons, and shall also state whether the attendance of the witness is required for the purpose of giving evidence, or producing a document, or for both purposes. If a witness, whether a party to the suit or not, is required to attend, and to produce before the Court any document alleged by the party summoning him to be in his possession or power, a direction to attend the Court with such document shall be inserted in the summons, and the document, which the witness may be so called upon to produce, shall be described in the summons.

Clause 2.—Every such summons shall, if possible, be served personally upon the person thereby required to attend, by showing the original to such person, and, at the same time, delivering or tendering to him a copy thereof.

Clause 3.—Such service must be made a sufficient time, before the time specified therein for his attendance, to allow the witnesses a reasonable time for preparation, and for travelling to the place at which his attendance is required.

Penalties for non-compliance with summons on the part of witnesses.

SECTION XX. If any witness on whom any summons to give evidence, or produce a document, shall have been duly served, either personally or in like manner as has been above prescribed in Section IX., for serving a summons on a defendant, shall, without lawful excuse, fail to comply with such summons, or attending, or being present in Court, shall, without lawful excuse, refuse to give evidence, or to subscribe his deposition, or to produce any document in his custody or possession named in the summons, upon being required by the Court so to do, the Court shall have full power and authority to issue an order in writing to the Nazir to apprehend and bring the witness before the Court; or, if he be already before the Court, to take him into custody, and such Court may impose on such witnesses a fine not exceeding Rupees five hundred for his default or refusal, realizable by attachment and sale of his property, and may commit him to close custody until he shall consent to give his evidence, or to sign his deposition, or to produce the document; and any such fine shall be levied and recovered by attachment and sale of the property of such person. Provided, that no fine, imposed under the provisions of this Section, shall exceed the amount of the property in dispute in the suit.

Penalties for absconding on the part of witnesses.

SECTION XXI. If a person, for whose attendance, either to give evidence or produce a document, a summons shall have been served as above ordered, shall fail to attend, the Court, upon proof that the evidence of such witness, or the production of the document is material, and that the witness absconds or keeps out of the way, to avoid such attendance or production of the document, may cause a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such person to give evidence, or produce the document at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed in the presence and with the attestation of two respectable householders, in some conspicuous place, upon or near to his house or place of abode; and if such person shall not attend at the time and place to be named in*

such proclamation, and it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the witness cannot be found, his property, real and personal, to such amount as the Court shall deem reasonable, (but subject to the same limitation as to the articles exempt from attachment as in case of attachment for arrears of rent) shall be liable under an order of the Court to attachment and sale.

Parties to appear personally when so required.

SECTION XXII. Every plaintiff and defendant summoned to attend personally shall, except as hereinafter provided, appear in person on the day specified in the writ of summons, and on every other day fixed for their appearance by the Court.

Parties to the suit should ordinarily be confronted; exceptions.

SECTION XXIII. *Clause* 1.—Ordinarily it shall be the duty of every Court to confront the parties to a suit, and to discourage the employment of vakeels and mookhteears; and the intervention of these latter, it is to be understood, is on no account to be permitted in the Courts of the Tehseeldars, except in these latter Courts it shall be in the option of any party to a suit to employ a recognized agent to conduct the case on his behalf. But the appointment of such recognized agent shall not excuse the personal appearance of the plaintiff or defendant, in cases where his personal attendance has been or shall be required by an order of the Court, nor shall the Court adjudge the losing party to pay the fees of the agent of the other party, unless the latter satisfy the Court that he was unable to conduct the case in person.

Term "recognized agent" defined.

Clause 2.—The term "recognized agent" is defined to mean a personal servant, partner, relation or friend, whom the Court may admit as a fit person to represent a party; persons holding general powers of attorney from absent parties; persons carrying on business on behalf of bankers and traders, such as gomashtas, managing agents of landholders, such as karindahs, &c., nearest male relations of women, and persons ex-officio authorized to act for Government or for any Prince or Chief.

Females of rank exempted from personal appearance.

SECTION XXIV. *Clause* 1.—Women, who in accordance with the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court.

Government, at its discretion, may exempt men of rank from personal attendance as parties to a suit; list of such to be kept.

Clause 2.—The Government may, at its discretion, and on report from the Commissioner of Division, exempt from personal appearance in Court, any person whose rank, in the opinion of the Government, entitles him to the privilege of exemption, and may, at its discretion, withdraw such privilege. A list of persons, so exempted, shall be kept in the principal Civil Court of each district, and in the several subordinate Courts of such district.

Parties to a suit may be exempted from personal attendance, when there is a co-plaintiff or co-defendant present.

Clause 3.—A plaintiff or defendant may be excused by the Court from attending in person, if there is a co-plaintiff or a co-defendant who appears in person, or if the opposite party be willing to excuse his attendance, or if the Court shall be satisfied that there is reasonable excuse, *bonâ fide*, for the non-attendance of such party; but, nevertheless, any such party may be compelled to attend as a witness to the suit.

Parties exempted from personal attendance to appoint proper agents, who may be examined.

SECTION XXV.—If a plaintiff or a defendant setting up a cross demand against the plaintiff be excused by the Court from appearance, such plaintiff or defendant shall appoint some person to attend the Court on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the subject of the claim or demand, and who shall be liable to be examined and cross-examined in the same manner and with the same effect, as the plaintiff or defendant would have been, if he had personally attended. The Court may also, if it think fit, order that the party excused shall be examined in any way in which an absent witness may be examined.

SECTION XXVI. If, on the day fixed by the summons for the appearance of the defendant, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, prior to the recording of issues for trial, neither of the parties appear, the Court shall non-suit the plaintiff.

If, on the day of hearing, and prior to recording the issues for trial, neither of the parties appear, plaintiff to be non-suited.

SECTION XXVII. *Clause* 1.—If, on any such day the defendant only shall appear, and shall, by himself, or by some one duly authorized on his behalf, admit the cause of action, or any part of it, the Court shall proceed to give judgment upon such admission as if the plaintiff had appeared; provided that such judgment, if there be several defendants, shall be only against the defendant who makes the admission.

If the defendant only appear and admit the claim, Court shall decree upon such admission.

Clause 2.—If on such day the defendant only shall appear, and shall dispute the demand, the Court shall allow the case to stand over for 15 days. If the plaintiff appears within that time, and applies on a stamp paper of one-half the value of that on which the plaint was instituted, but in no case of less value than eight annas, to continue his prosecution, the case may be proceeded with; but neither the value of the stamp paper on which the petition for re-opening the case is written, nor the cost of any process for summoning defendant a second time, shall be included in the cost of the suit, or be allowed to the plaintiff.

If defendant only appear and dispute the demand, the case to stand over for 15 days, to allow plaintiff an opportunity, under a penalty, of proceeding with it.

SECTION XXVIII. If, on the day appointed, the plaintiff only shall appear, the Court upon proof that the summons has been duly served, or that the defendant has come to the knowledge of such summons, shall proceed to examine the plaintiff or his agent, and, after considering the allegations of the plaintiff, and any documentary or oral evidence adduced by him, may either dismiss the case, or postpone the hearing of it to a future day, for the attendance of any witness the plaintiff may wish to call, or may make an *ex-parte* decree against the defendant.

If plaintiff only appear, Court may proceed *ex-parte*.

SECTION XXIX. If the defendant shall appear on any subsequent day, to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, the Court may upon his showing cause to its satisfaction for not having appeared on the day first appointed, allow him to make defence. Provided that, unless the Court should specially otherwise direct, any extra cost which may have been caused to the plaintiff, in consequence of the delay of the defendant in appearing, shall be charged only to the defendant, whatever may be the result of suit.

If defendant appear on a day to which the case is postponed, the Court may allow him to be heard in answer to the suit.

SECTION XXX. *Clause* 1.—The defendant may pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think a full satisfaction for the demand of the plaintiff, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such payment, and such sum shall be paid to the plaintiff.

Defendant may pay money into Court in satisfaction of the demand.

Clause 2.—If the defendant deposit less than the sums claimed, and the plaintiff shall elect to proceed in the case, and ultimately recover no further sum than shall have been paid into Court, the plaintiff shall be charged with any costs incurred by the defendant in the suit after such payment.

If plaintiff elect to proceed in the case, and ultimately recover no further sum than that paid into Court, he shall be liable to the subsequent costs.

SECTION XXXI. No interest from the date of payment shall be allowed to a plaintiff on any sum paid by the defendant into Court, which may be tendered to the plaintiff, without prejudice to his right, to continue his suit for any further claim in the same subject matter.

No interest on deposit.

SECTION XXXII.—If the defendant in any case claim to set off any demand against the claim of the plaintiff, the Court shall find what amount is due to the plaintiff, and what amount, if any, is due to the defendant, and shall give judgment for the recovery of any sum which, upon such finding, shall appear due to either party.

In cases where claims are set off, Court may adjudge any sum due to either party.

SECTION XXXIII.—The judgment of the Court, with respect to any demand which a defendant may claim to set off, shall have the same effect as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate action against the plaintiff.

Effect of judgment in such cases.

SECTION XXXIV.—If either party fail to produce his proofs within the time allowed him, or to take out a summons for the attendance of any witness, whose attendance he may require to be enforced, the case shall be proceeded with and determined as if such party had declined to produce any proof.

If either party fail to produce his proof, or adopt measures to enforce the attendance of witnesses, the case shall be proceeded with, as if he had declined to produce any proof.

SECTION XXXV.—The Court may in any case make orders for granting time to the plaintiff or defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of a suit, and may also from time to time, for sufficient reason, to be recorded by the Judge, adjourn the hearing, or further hearing of any case, in such manner as to the Court may seem fit, or call on either party for proof on any point which the Court may think necessary for the determination of the case.

Court may grant time for prosecuting claim or defence, and may adjourn the hearing.

SECTION XXXVI.—On the day fixed for the trial of any issues, the witnesses shall be examined, and the evidence of each witness shall be recorded in writing in a narrative form, in the presence, and under the personal superintendence of the Judge, and each party may cross-examine any witness produced by the opposite party.

On trial of issues, evidence to be recorded in full.

SECTION XXXVII.—The Court, after considering the arguments and evidence, shall pronounce judgment in open Court; such judgment shall be reduced to writing, before it is delivered in the vernacular language of the Judge, and shall state the points to be decided, the decision thereon, and the reasons for the decision. It shall be signed by the Judge, and dated on the day upon which it is pronounced. The decree shall also state whether the amount of any sum adjudged is to be paid by instalments, and shall specify the dates, and amounts, for payment of instalments, with the amount of costs, other than those excepted by Section XXVII., Clause 2, and Section XXIX., incurred in the suit, and by what parties, and in what proportion, they are to be paid.

Judgment how to be pronounced and recorded. Decree what to contain.

SECTION XXXVIII.—Certified copies of the decree and judgment shall be furnished to the parties, or their recognized agents, on application to the Court, and on the production of the necessary stamps, where stamps are required by any law for the time being in force. The application may be made either orally, or by writing on unstamped paper. The date on which application for copy may be made; the date on which the necessary stamp paper for a copy may be presented; the date of the copy being completed, and of its actual delivery or tender, shall be endorsed on the back of the original decision, and of the copy or copies also. If the applicant shall fail to attend, or shall refuse to receive the copies, the Court shall certify the same on the back of the copies, which shall then be filed with the case.

Certified copies of the decree and judgment to be furnished to parties on application.

SECTION. XXXIX.—If the decree be for the delivery of personal property, it shall state the amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be had.

Form of Decree for personal property.

SECTION XL.—The Court may in any case appoint a jury or assessors.

Court may appoint Assessors.

ARBITRATION.

SECTION XLI. *Clause* 1.—The Court also may, in any case with the consent of both parties to the suit, order the same to be referred to arbitration, in such manner, and on such terms, as it shall consider reasonable and just.

Recourse may be had to arbitration.

Clause 2.—The Court shall advise the parties to agree to arbitration in all cases of dispute regarding caste, or family matters, or involving accounts, or questions of inheritance or betrothal; and, on their consent being received, it should be the object of the Court, in cases where accounts are to be examined, to ensure the appointment, as arbitrators, of such persons only as are versed in accounts; in cases where claims to inheritance have to be investigated, of such persons as belong to the same caste or tribe as the litigants; and in disputes relating to betrothals, of persons, without reference to family or caste, whose respectability of character may be calculated to secure respect for their award.

In cases regarding caste, family matters, accounts, inheritance, or betrothal.

Clause 3.—Reference of a case to arbitration shall not be revocable, except by consent of the parties.

Reference of a case to arbitration not revocable, except by consent of parties.

Clause 4.—Arbitrators once selected and assembled should not be permitted to leave the Court, or be beyond surveillance, until they shall have settled the case submitted for their consideration.

Arbitrators not to leave the Court until they shall have settled the case.

Clause 5.—When the arbitrators have arrived at a decision, their written award together with any depositions of witnesses which they may have taken in the case, shall be presented to the Court in presence of both parties to the suit. Although every consideration should be given to the award of arbitrators, especially when they are unanimous, yet, in no case should the Court accept it, unless satisfied that it is a reasonable and just decision. If the Court should see good reason to doubt the justice of the decision, the arbitrators should be interrogated as to the grounds upon which they have formed their opinion, and the same should be recorded on the back of the document itself. If the explanation thus obtained should not appear satisfactory, the Court should return the proceedings to the arbitrators, and desire them to consider and record their award with more clearness and precision. If the Court, being a Court inferior in degree to that of an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, should refuse to accept the award of the arbitrators, and should pass a decision contrary thereto, the said Court shall submit the case at once to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall then pass upon it such orders and such a decision as he may think proper. But if any such Court should have before it proof of the corruption or the partiality of the arbitrators, it shall be authorized at once to reverse the award, recording the reasons for so doing, and shall then forward the proceedings for the perusal and confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner.

Award of arbitrators not final, unless the Court be satisfied of its justice.

SECTION XLII. *Clause* 1.—Insolent or disrespectful behaviour towards any Judge while sitting in Court, or any other conduct within the hearing or view of a Judge sitting in Court, tending to interrupt the due course of business, shall be deemed a contempt of the authority of the Court, and shall be punishable by fine not exceeding 100 Rupees, commutable to imprisonment at the public expense in the Civil Gaol for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Penalty of contempt of Court.

Clause 2.—The order of the Court shall, in such case, state the facts constituting the contempt, and such order shall be open to a summary appeal.

SECTION XLIII. *Clause* 1.—The Court, or any Court to which any process may be sent for service or execution, may hear and determine cases of resistance of its process occurring within its

Penalty of resistance of process.

own jurisdiction, unattended with personal violence; and on proof of the offence may convict the offender, and adjudge him to pay a fine not exceeding 100 Rupees, and in default of payment, to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding thirty days, in the Civil Gaol, at the public expense.

Clause 2.—If the resistance of process be attended with personal violence, or other aggravating circumstances, the case may be referred by the Court to the Magistrate of the district, who shall proceed upon such reference under the rules in force.

Clause 3.—The Court, on the statement on oath or solemn affirmation of any peon or other Officer, resisted in the execution of the process, may summon the person accused to answer the charge, and on the failure of such person to attend, the Court, if satisfied of the service of the summons in any one of the modes above prescribed, may issue a warrant for the apprehension of the accused.

Execution of Decrees.

SECTION XLIV.—Application for the execution of a decree shall be made by petition to the Court which pronounced the decree, and the petition shall be engrossed upon stamped paper of the value prescribed by Act XXXVI. of 1860, as modified by the Notification of the Government of India before cited.

Applications for execution of decrees to state certain particulars in Tabular Form.

SECTION XLV. *Clause* 1.—The petition shall set forth in Tabular Form the following particulars; the number of the suit, the names of the parties, and the date of the decree; the subject of decree; whether an appeal has been preferred or admitted from the decision; whether any, and what adjustment, of the matter in dispute has taken place since the date of the decree; the specific amount due to the petitioner under the decree, whether on account of costs of suit or otherwise; and the name of the individual against whom the enforcement of the decree is solicited.

Clause 2.—An attested copy of the decree shall also be presented with the application.

On default of payment of an instalment, execution shall issue upon application for full amount unpaid.

SECTION XLVI.—If the Court shall award payment of any sum of money by instalments, and default be made in payment of any instalment as it falls due, execution shall issue upon the application of the decree-holder for the full amount of all the instalments remaining unpaid.

Execution not to issue against heir or representative of a deceased party without notice.

SECTION XLVII.—Execution on a judgment shall not issue against the heir or other representative of a deceased party without notice to such heir or other representative to appear and be heard.

Periods within which execution of decree may be sued out.

SECTION XLVIII.—For the present, and until Act XIV. of 1859 be extended to the Jhansie Division, the following Rule will be observed. If a decree be not enforced within one year from the date of judgment, or from the date of the first default of payment of an instalment, if that mode of payment shall have been awarded, execution may be sued for within the periods specified below; but no warrant of execution shall issue after the lapse of a year, as above stated, until the defendant has been called upon by summons to show cause why it should not be carried into effect.

Upon judgment for money and costs, six years from the date of judgment or from the date of the default of payment of an instalment.

Upon judgments for real and personal property, twelve years from the date of judgment.

Process not to issue simultaneously against person and property.

SECTION XLIX.—Process shall not be issued simultaneously against the person and property of a judgment-debtor.

Warrant against the person.

SECTION L.—If a warrant issue for taking in execution the body of any person, the Nazir of the Court shall cause him to be seized, and unless such person shall immediately deposit with the Officer, entrusted with the service of the

warrant, the full amount specified therein, the Nazir shall bring him before the Court, and if such person shall not immediately deposit in Court the amount of the demand, inclusive of all costs, or shall not furnish good and sufficient security for the payment of the same, either in full or by instalments as the Court may direct, or satisfy the Court that he has done his best to pay the same, and has no property or effects from which it can be discharged, the Court shall send him to Jail, there to remain for such time as shall be directed by the warrant, unless he shall in the meantime pay the full amount specified therein, or furnish the security above stated. Provided, that the term to be directed by the warrant shall not exceed three calendar months, where the amount decreed, exclusive of costs, does not exceed Rs. 50, or six calendar months in any other case. Provided, also that, if the judgment-creditor should oppose the release, and can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the judgment-debtor has wilfully and fraudulently evaded payment by the concealment or transfer of property or otherwise, the Court may award a further term of imprisonment, not exceeding three or six months as the decree may be for less or for more than Rs. 50, unless the debtor shall sooner perform the order of the Court.

Form of security by bond for payment of decree.

SECTION LI.—The security bond, taken under the preceding Section, shall be in the form appended* to these Rules, and shall stipulate that, if default shall happen in the fulfilment of the conditions of the bond, the judgment-creditor may, without a fresh action, sue out execution upon such bond under the foregoing rules, in like manner as if a decree had been passed against the surety, his heirs, executors, or administrators upon such bond.

* Appendix S.

No person to be imprisoned a second time under same judgment, but his property to be liable to attachment.

SECTION LII.—Any person once discharged from Jail, shall not be imprisoned a second time under the same judgment, but such discharge shall not extinguish the liability of such person under the decree, or exempt any property liable to attachment in execution of the same.

Diet money to be deposited at the time of issue of warrant.

SECTION LIII.—Any person, suing out process of execution against the body of any other person, shall deposit with the Nazir of the Court, at the time of the issue of the warrant, diet money for one month of thirty days, after the rate of one anna per diem, unless the Court for any special reason in any case direct the deposit of a higher rate, which shall not exceed four annas per diem.

Payment of diet money in advance during imprisonment.

SECTION LIV.—Payment of diet money at the same rate shall be made previous to the commencement of each succeeding month of the imprisonment, in failure of which the party confined shall be discharged.

Diet money to be costs in suit.

SECTION LV.—All the diet money, spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner, shall be added to the costs in the suit, and any diet money not so spent, shall be returned to the party who deposited the same.

Court may examine defendant touching his property.

SECTION LVI.—The Court, at the instance of the decree-holder, may, at any time after judgment, summon the defendant, and any other person whom it may think necessary, and examine him upon oath, or solemn affirmation, touching the property of the defendant, and his means of satisfying the judgment, and if such defendant or other person on such examination, shall wilfully misrepresent any matter on which he may be examined, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be proceeded against, and upon conviction punished accordingly.

Court may, at discretion, suspend execution of decree.

SECTION LVII.—If it shall at any time appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is unable from any temporary cause to pay and discharge the debt, or damages awarded against him, or an instalment thereof ordered

to be paid by him, the Court may suspend the execution for such time and on such terms as it shall think fit, until it shall appear by the like proof that such temporary cause of disability has ceased.

Judgment-debtor may deposit in Court money, either in full or in part of the judgment, and no interest allowed on such deposits.

SECTION LVIII.—A judgment-debtor may, at any time, deposit in Court any sum of money which he may have been adjudged to pay, and the sum so deposited shall be paid over to the party entitled to receive the same; and no interest shall be allowed to such party upon such deposit from the date on which it was made, whether it be in full, or only in part, of the judgment.

Execution when cross-judgments have been obtained.

SECTION LIX.—When cross-judgments shall have been obtained between two parties, execution shall only issue upon the one which shall be for the larger sum, and for so much only as shall remain after deducting the smaller sum.

Only movable property to be first attached in execution.

SECTION LX. *Clause* 1.—In executing a writ of execution against the property of a judgment-debtor, the Court shall direct such portion of his property; (first movable and then immovable,) as may be included in the application of the judgment creditor for execution, to be attached, as may appear sufficient to cover the amount due. Should the amount realized from the movable property not satisfy the decree, it shall be competent to the Court to order the attachment of any immovable property which shall suffice to cover the amount of balance due. In directing such attachment the Court shall except the tools and implements of the trade or occupation of the defendant, as well as all other articles which under existing rules are exempt from attachment in these territories.

Clause 2.—The attaching Officer shall prepare an inventory of the articles distrained, and shall give them in charge to some respectable householder in the vicinity, from whom a receipt must be taken, which shall be filed with the proceedings.

Clause 3.—As soon as the attachment has been effected, a proclamation in the current language of the country shall be issued for at least 30 days before the appointed day of sale. The proclamation shall specify the property attached, and the time and place of proposed sale. One copy of the proclamation shall be fixed to some conspicuous part of the defendant's dwelling house, or usual place of business, and another to the Court House. The purport of the proclamation shall also be announced, in some public manner, in the village or town where the attachment has been made.

Clause 4.—If within the period fixed by the proclamation, any claim be perferred to the property thus advertised for sale, or if any objection be raised against the proposed sale, such claim or objection may, in the first instance, be presented on stamp paper of the value required for miscellaneous petitions by Article V., Schedule B., Act XXXVI. of 1860. If the decree-holder admit the lien, then no further proceedings are required. If the lien be disputed, then a trial will be held, to be commenced by a petition on stamped paper of the value prescribed by Notification of the Government of India, No. 2095, dated 26th October 1860, for regular claims; and, upon receipt of such a petition duly filed, the Court shall be at liberty to postpone the sale, and to enter upon an investigation, and to decide on the validity of the claim, or the objection preferred.

Clause 5.—If the claim be proved to be frivolous, it shall be dismissed with all the costs incurred in the investigation. But if it appear to be well founded, the property claimed shall be released from attachment, or, when the claim may be only to a portion of such property, may, in the discretion of the Court, be exposed for sale, subject to satisfaction of the claim admitted, or proved; and the cost of the initiatory stamp as well as all subsequent expenses incurred, will be charged to the person pressing the right to sell, or in such proportions between both parties as shall seem to the Court fair and equitable.

Clause 6.—Any decision which may be passed on such claim shall be held conclusive only *quoad* the parties who have been before the Court. After such decision the

Purchaser shall be put in possession of the thing sold, but no immunity can be given to Property thus obtained against any just claims of absent parties.

Clause 7.—If a sale be postponed pending the investigation of such a claim or objection, and in the event of the claim being disallowed, a second proclamation, of a term not less than ten days, shall be issued for the information only of intending purchasers, but it shall not be competent to the Court to receive any fresh objections during the second term, or at any time after the expiry of the first or original advertisement; provided, that the objector be allowed to shew cause why he had not objected during the first term.

Clause 8.—On the day appointed for sale, the attached property shall be divided into convenient lots, and each lot put up in succession until the amount of the decree be realized. When the decree is satisfied, the sale shall immediately cease, and all property remaining unsold, shall be at once released from attachment.

Clause 9.—The entire sum bid for movable property must be paid up within twenty-four hours, and the property withheld till the money is paid. A deposit of 10 per cent. on the price will be required at the time of sale, and this deposit will be forfeited, and the property re-sold, unless redeemed within the period above prescribed. If at the second sale, the property should fetch a lower price than at the first sale, then the difference shall be recoverable from the original purchaser.

Clause 10.—In the case of immovable property other than land, the sale will be held on the premises, or at the Court House as may seem most expedient to procure a ready sale. The property will be sold in lots, so as to prevent the sacrifice of any property beyond the necessities of the decree.

Clause 11.—In sales of real property, the full amount of the purchase money should be paid within 15 days, in default of which the deposit of 10 per cent., required at the time of auction, will be forfeited, and the property re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser. But the Court may, at its discretion, extend the term, if the value of the property should render such a course expedient.

Clause 12.—Hitherto the proprietary right in land paying revenue to Government has not been liable to sale in the execution of decree. Such property shall not be sold in execution of decree, except with the written sanction previously obtained of the Commissioner of the Division.

Distribution of assets among several decree-holders, and what each must do to entitle him to a rateable share.

SECTION LXI.—Where there are several decree-holders claiming to share in the proceeds of sale, each claimant must take out process of attachment previous to the sale of the property, to entitle him to a rateable share; and before any distribution of the assets, the attaching decree-holder shall be reimbursed from them the charges which he has actually incurred.

Judgment how to be enforced beyond jurisdiction of Court.

SECTION LXII.—If a decree-holder be unable to enforce or obtain satisfaction of a judgment, by execution within the jurisdiction of the Court which pronounced the same, and be desirous of enforcing or obtaining satisfaction of such judgment by the arrest of the defendant, or the seizure and sale of property in the jurisdiction of another Court, the Court on the application of such judgment-creditor, shall grant him a copy of the judgment, and a certificate of any sum remaining due under it, and on the presentation of such copy and certificate to any of the Civil Courts in these territories, such Court shall proceed to enforce such judgment according to the foregoing rules.

Appeal allowed in every case.

SECTION LXIII.—Every order and decision passed by the Courts of primary instance shall be open to an appeal as follows:—

Clause 1.—From the decisions of a Deputy Commissioner, and of an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, in original suits, a regular appeal shall lie to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final; provided that, whenever the decisions of the Court of primary instance and of appeal in such cases shall differ, it shall be in the option of

the Government, on petition being presented, or otherwise, to refer the proceedings to the Sudder Court for their report and opinion, and thereafter to pass such orders as may appear proper.

Clause 2.—From the decision of a Deputy Commissioner in regular appeal, a special appeal may be admitted by the Commissioner for good and sufficient reasons, to be set forth at length in the order of admission.

Clause 3.—The foregoing Clause shall be applicable to the decisions passed on regular appeal by Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Class, who, upon the special recommendation of the Commissioner, may be empowered by the Government to hear appeals from the decision of Tehseeldars in original suits.

Clause 4.—From the decisions of Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd and 3rd Classes of all Extra Assistants, and of all Tehseeldars, in original suits, a regular appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner, provided that, whenever an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class shall have been vested with authority to hear appeals, as in the preceding Clause, it shall be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to make over to him for hearing and decision such number of appeals from the decisions of the Tuhseeldars as he may think fit.

Mode of preferring an appeal.

SECTION LXIV.—The petition of appeal shall be written on stamped paper of the value prescribed by Act XXXVI. of 1860, as modified by the Notification of the Government of India, No. 2095, dated 26th October 1860, according to the value of the property to which the appeal relates. The petition of appeal shall be accompanied by an authenticated copy of the order or decision appealed against, engrossed upon stamp paper of the requisite value.

Period within which appeal must be preferred.

SECTION LXV.—The appeal from the decisions in original suits of all District Courts subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner as an appellate authority, must be preferred within thirty days from the date of the order or decision appealed against. A regular appeal from the decision of a Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class in original suits, and a special appeal from the decision of the same Officers in regular appeal must be preferred within 60 days from the date of the order or decision appealed against. If the period allowed for appeal should in either case elapse whilst the Appellate Court is closed, an appeal, either regular or special, as may be, may be admitted on the first day on which such Court re-opens. The thirty and sixty days respectively shall be reckoned from, and exclusive of the day on which judgment was pronounced, and also exclusive of the period which may intervene beween the presentation of stamped paper for a copy, and the completion of the copy.

In what case an appeal may be admitted after the expiration of period specified.

SECTION LXVI.—An appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the term allowed, provided that good and sufficient cause be shown for the indulgence.

What matter shall be set forth on the petition of appeal.

SECTION LXVII.—The petition of appeal shall set forth concisely, and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decision appealed against without any argument or narrative, and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively. The appellant shall not, without the leave of the Court, urge, or be heard in support of any other ground of objection, but the Court in deciding the appeal shall not be confined to the grounds set forth by the appellant.

By whom appeal is to be presented.

SECTION LXVIII. *Clause* 1.—An appeal shall be preferred by the appellant in person, or by his recognized agent, and the Appellate Court shall give immediate notice to the respondent, and may, if it think necessary, summon the respondent.

Clause 2.—The Court of appeal may take additional evidence in a case on appeal, or may remand it for further investigation.

Clause 3.—The Appellate Court may suspend the execution of a decree pending on appeal.

SECTION LXIX.—No order or decision shall be reversed, altered, or remanded on account of any error, defect, or irregularity, not productive of injury to either party.

Appeals to be determined upon merits without regard to technical errors.

SECTION LXX.—A register of regular appeals and a register of special appeals shall be kept in each Appellate Court in the forms contained in the Appendix B. and C., respectively.

SECTION LXXI.—It shall be in the power of the Commissioner of the Division, and of the Deputy Commissioner of each District, exercising appellate jurisdiction under these rules, at any time within ninety days from the date of the passing or the execution of any judgment or order by any Court subordinate to the said Appellate Courts of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, to call for such judgment or proceeding without any regular appeal or application for review having been preferred against the same; and may, if the said Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner shall see sufficient grounds, revise and alter, or reverse, or confirm the same. But in such case, before revising, altering, or reversing any judgment, or order, the said Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner shall cause the same notice to be given to the party in whose favor the said order or judgment was pronounced, and the same opportunity to such party to be heard in support thereof; and the same proceedings to be taken, as if a petition of appeal had been filed by the party aggrieved thereby.

Appellate Courts authorized to call for proceedings or judgments of subordinate Court, and to revise, reverse or confirm such judgment, without appeal or application for review having been preferred.

SECTION LXXII.—In revising cases called for under the preceding rule, or brought before them on appeal, it shall be the duty of the appellate Courts to point out for future guidance all irregularities, errors, and instances of departure from right principle, and these, when important, should, as a general rule, be circulated to the subordinate Courts for instruction and guidance.

Appellate Court, in such cases, to point out irregularities, and errors, observable, to all subordinate Courts for guidance.

MISCELLANEOUS—RELATING TO TUHSEELDARS.

SECTION LXXIII. *Clause* 1.— The Tuhseeldars entrusted with jurisdiction in Civil suits shall forward to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner the records of such cases as are decided in one month, on the fifth day of the month next ensuing, recording, in a book to be kept for the purpose in their own Office a copy of the final judgment filed in each case.

Clause 2.—These records of decided cases shall be accompanied by a list of them in the subjoined Form :—

1.	Serial Number.		
2.	Number of Suit in Register Schedule A.		
3.	Name of Plaintiff.		
4.	Residence.		
5.	Name of Defendant.		
6.	Residence.		
7.	Amount of Claim.		
8.	Date of Institution.		
9.	Date of Decision.		
10.	Particulars of Decision.	A.	In favor of Plaintiff.
		B.	In favor of Defendant.
		C.	Total.
		D.	On merits.
		E.	On confession of judgment.
		F.	On Razeenamah.
		G.	*Exparte*
		H.	On Default,
		I.	Total.
11.	Number of Suits pending at the end of the month.		
12.	Date of institution of the oldest case pending.		
13.	Remarks. Shewing cause for delay in the decision of suits pending beyond two months.		

The decisions of Tuhseeldars to be revised by the Assistants, who will put up a note of any error and submit the case to the Deputy Commissioner, who will pass such orders as he may deem expedient.

SECTION LXXIV.—It being important that the measure of investing Tuhseeldars with jurisdiction in Civil suits shall be, at least in its beginning, closely watched, it will be the duty of the Deputy Commissioner, as each batch of monthly decisions is received from the Tuhseeldars, to cause the records to be distributed among his Assistants; and these should be required to examine some of the decisions of each class indiscriminately, and to put up with the record of each case, so examined, for submission to the Deputy Commissioner, a brief note pointing out anything that may appear to be contrary to rule or justice, or to involve any departure from right principle. If the Deputy Commissioner, in looking through these cases, should see sufficient reason for so doing, he is authorized to revise and amend, or reverse the decision, or remand the case for re-trial or further investigation, as may appear to him expedient, whether an appeal has been preferred or not, provided always that in such cases he shall observe the rule laid down in Section LXXI.

Cost of Extra Tuhseeldar's establishment to be met from the surplus Tulubana Fund.

SECTION LXXV.—The cost of any extra establishment which may be required by the Tuhseeldars will be met from the surplus tulubana, levied in the Courts of the Tuhseeldars, on account of summons, subpœna, and other process.

Tulubana not to exceed one rupee upon one process. The balance after payment of the Muzkoorie to be credited to Government.

SECTION LXXVI.—The tulubana shall in no case exceed one rupee upon one process. Should the notice be served by any of the Tuhseel Establishment, the whole amount of tulubana shall be credited to Government; should none of the establishment be available, the process shall be served by a Muzkoorie, who shall be entitled to two annas per diem, to be calculated at the rate of six coss per diem, and the balance shall be credited to Government.

List of Muzkoorie peons to be kept by Tuhseeldar.

SECTION LXXVII.—Tuhseeldars shall keep a list of Muzkoorie peons, to be employed by them in serving Civil processes, in the following Form, and shall employ none other:

Name of Peon.	Name of Father.	Caste and Age.	Residence.

and the list in this form shall be hung up in the Tuhseeldar's Court. Care must be taken that no more Muzkoorie peons shall be entertained than experience may show to be required for the serving of processes in ordinary course.

Tuhseeldars will forward the surplus proceeds of Tulubana and a monthly account at the end of each month to the Deputy Commissioner.

SECTION LXXVIII.—The Tuhseeldars will forward the surplus proceeds of tulubana, at the end of each month, to Deputy Commissioner, who will regulate the necessary establishments, paying them from

this fund, and therewith will be forwarded a monthly account of tulubana, shewing the total amount levied during the month, to be made out in the subjoined Form :—

Account of Tulubana levied during the month of 186

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Month.	Number of Processes served.	Number of Persons employed in serving Processes.	Amount of Tulubana received.	Amount paid to Muzkoories for service of process.	Surplus remitted.	REMARKS.

SECTION LXXIX.—A daily account shall also be kept in the Tuhseeldar's Office, in the subjoined Form, detailing the Processes served each day with the names of the persons employed in serving them :—

Daily account of Processes to be kept in Tuhseeldar's Office.

Daily account shewing the number of Peeadahs employed, and the date of employment.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Number of the case in Register A.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Amount of Claim.	Description of Process issued.	Name of Tuhseeldaree peon, or Muzkoorie peon, by whom served.	Date of serving the Process.	Date of return of Process after service.	Number of days.	Name of place where served, and distance from Tuhseel.	Amount of Tulubana.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION LXXX.—In addition to the "Register of Civil Suits," "Register of Appeals," and "Register of Special Appeals," to be kept in the forms of Appendix A. B. and C., Statements in the forms appended shall be kept in each of the Courts specified in Section I. of these Rules, *viz.*—

D. "Register of rejected and returned plaints."

E. "Register shewing the dates fixed for the trial of cases."

F. "Register of penalties imposed on account of insufficiently stamped documents."

G. "Register of returned Documents."

H. "Register of amount deposited on account of judgment-debtor under Section LIII. of the Rules, and on account of Tulubana levied for service of Process."

K. "Register of Civil prisoners confined in execution of Decree."

L. "Register of Deposits."

M. "Register of fines imposed."

N. "Daily Register of Stamps."

O. "Register of application for execution of Decree."

A statement of all original suits and appeals and miscellaneous cases instituted, disposed of and pending, to be submitted by Commissioner on or before the 15th of each month.

SECTION LXXXI.—It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Jhansie Division to submit to the Government, on or before the 15th of each month, a statement, in the Form P. of Appendix of all original suits and appeals, and miscellaneous cases, other than applications for execution of decree, instituted, disposed of, and pending in each Civil Court of his Division for the preceding month. He will also submit at the same time a statement, in the Form R. of Appendix, of applications for execution of decree, for the same period. The Commissioner will receive from each district, Statements in this form, and after examining them, and issuing to the Deputy Commissioners of the districts, such instructions as may be thought necessary, will incorporate the same in the two Statements for the whole Division, which are required by this Section to be submitted to Government.

A monthly statement of appeals, regular and special instituted, disposed of, and pending also to be forwarded by Commissioner.

SECTION LXXXII.—The Commissioner of the Division, simultaneously with the Statement required by the preceding Section, shall forward to the Government a monthly Statement, prepared in a corresponding form so far as may be applicable, of appeals regular and special instituted, disposed of and pending in his own Court.

All suits pending at the constitution of the Courts to be heard by those Courts.

SECTION LXXXIII.—All Civill suits and miscellaneous Civil cases which shall be pending before any Court within the limits of the jurisdiction of any of the Courts constituted by Section I. of these Rules, at the time of the constitution of such Court, shall be heard and determined in any of the Courts so constituted, which shall possess competent jurisdiction under these Rules.

APPENDIX A.

Court of the *holden at* 186

Register of Civil Suits in the year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Date of presentation of Plaint.	Number of Suit.	PLAINTIFF.			DEFENDANT.			CLAIM.			APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.			EXECUTION.					RETURN OF EXECUTION.		
		Name.	Designation.	Place of Abode.	Name.	Designation.	Place of Abode.	Particulars.	Amount or value.	When the cause of Action accrued.	Day for Parties to appear.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Date.	For whom.	For what, or amount.	Date of Application.	Date of Order.	Against whom.	For what, and amount of money.	Aamoun of Costs.	Amount paid into Court.	Arrested.	Minute of other Return than payment or arrest, and date of every Return.

APPENDIX B.

Court of *of* *holden at* 186

Register of Appeals from Decrees in the year

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	
Date of Memorandum.	Number of Appeal.	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.				APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.			
		Name.	Description.	Place of Abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of Abode.	Of what Court.	No. of original Suit.	Particulars.	Amount, or value.	Day for Parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed, or altered.	For what, or amount.	

APPENDIX C.

Court of the Commissioner of *holden at* 186

Register of Special Appeals.

Date of Memorandum.	Number of Appeal.	Appellant.			Respondent.			Decree appealed from.				Appearance.			Judgment.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of Abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of Abode.	Of what Court.	No. of original Suit and of Appeal.	Particulars.	Amount, or value.	Day for Parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed, or altered.	For what, or amount.

APPENDIX D.

Court of *of* *holden at* 186

Register of Rejected and Returned Plaints *Sections V. and VI. of Rules.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Consecutive yearly Number.	Number of Suit.	PLAINTIFF.			DEFENDANT.			Date of Presentation.	DATE OF		Reasons for rejection or return.	REMARKS.
		Name.	Designation.	Place of Abode.	Name.	Designation.	Place of Abode.		Rejection.	Return.		

APPENDIX E.

Court of *of* *holden at* 186 .

Register shewing the dates fixed for trial of cases, *Section VIII. of Rules.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Number of Suit.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nature and amount of Claim.		Date fixed for trial.	Abstract order passed.	Remarks.
			Nature of Claim.	Amount of Value.			

APPENDIX F.

Court of *of* *holden at* 186 .

Register of Penalties imposed on account of insufficiently stamped documents.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Number of Suit.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Title of Suit.	Name of Party paying duty or penalty.	Description of document on account of which payment is made.	Date of payment.	Amount paid.			Remarks containing signature of the receiving Officer, &c.
							Duty.	Penalty.	Total.	

APPENDIX G.

Register Book of Returned Exhibits.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Number of Suit.	Name of Parties.	Nature of Claim.	Date borne by document returned.	Description of document returned.	Date when document was filed.	Date of return of the document.	Signature of party receiving the document.	Signature of witnesses before whom the document was returned.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX H.

Court of *of* *holden at* 186

Register of Amount deposited on account of subsistence of witnesses, or of judgment debtors, and Tulubana of Peons.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Date.		Particulars of Suit.			Detail and Amount of Deposit.					Details of payment of Deposits made for expences of Witnesses.			Remarks.
							On what account.						
Month.	Date.	Number.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	On whose account paid.	Name of the party making the deposit.	For expences of Witnesses.	For subsistence of judgment debtors.	For Tulubana.	For Witnesses.	Refund to Depositor.	Date of Payment.	
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		

The Court of }

APPENDIX K.

Court of *of* *holden at* 186 .

Register of Civil Prisoners confined in execution of Decrees.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			6.	7.
Serial number for the year of judgment debtor, imprisoned for execution of decree.	Name of judgment debtor.	Date of order of committal to Prison.	Name of decree-holder at whose instance he is confined.	Amount in execution for which the judgment debtor is confined.			Date of order of release.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	As.	P.		

APPENDIX L.

Court of *of* *holden at* 186

Register of Deposits.

NOTE.—The Accountant will be moved to supply with a form.

APPENDIX M.

Court of *of* *holden at* 186

Register of Fines imposed.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			6.			7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
No.	Date of order imposing fine.	Name of individual fined.	Reasons for imposing fine.	Amount of fine imposed.			Amount of fine realized.			Date of realization of fine.	Signature of Officer receiving the fine realized.	When the amount of fine realized was forwarded to the Treasury.	By whom received in Treasury Office.	Signature of the Judge.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.						

APPENDIX N.

Court of *of* *holden at* 186 .

Daily Register of Stamps used in the Proceedings of the Court of *for the month of*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Date.	Bail, Bonds, Mochulkas, Recognizances, Security Bonds, &c.	Copies of Decrees, Judgments, &c.	Mooktarnamahs, Vakalutnamahs, received to be filed for the conduct of Suit.	Petitions, Durkhasts, &c.	Petitions of Plaint, &c.	Razeenamahs, Rufeenamahs, Soolhnamahs, &c.	Total.	Deduct Stamps ordered to be refunded on Razeenamahs, &c.*	Net Total.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX O.

Court of *of* *holden at* 186 .

Register of Applications for execution of Decree.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.					9.
							Details of Column 7.					
Number of Suit in Register.	Serial yearly Number of application.	Date of application.	Name of decreeholder.	Name of judgment-debtor.	Substance of decree, and if for money, the amount.	Diposal.	Completely executed.	Partly executed.	Adjusted, compromised, or withdrawn.	On default to proceed.	Total.	Remarks.

APPENDIX P.

STATEMENT of all original Suits and Appeals, and Miscellaneous Cases (other than applications for the execution of Decrees) instituted, disposed of, and pending, in the Court of the *Division for the month of*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.		
									FINALLY DISPOSED OF.														
									Decided on Trial.														
									For Plaintiff or Appellant.			For Defendant or Respondent.											
District.	DESIGNATION OF COURT.	DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending at the end of	Instituted during	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Remaining for trial.	On merits.	Remanded on Appeal, regular or special.	Total.	On merits.	On perusal of Appeal and Decree of the Lower Court.	On perusal of Appeals and records.	Total.	Total decided on trial.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total of every description finally disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1860.	*Ex-parte.*	Ikbaldawa.	In these two additional Columns will be entered such of the cases already entered in Column 17, as may have been disposed of either *ex parte* or on ikbaldawa.
		Original Suits, ...																					
		Appeals,																					
		Miscellaneous Cases																					
		Total, ...																					

APPENDIX R.

Statement of Applications for execution of Decree instituted, disposed of, and pending, in the Courts of the Division, for the month of

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.					8.	9.	10.
						Disposed of							
District.	Designation of Court.	Description of Case.	Pending on last day of preceding month.	Instituted during the month.	Total.	Completely executed.	Partly executed.	Adjusted, compromised, or withdrawn.	On default to proceed.	Total.	Pending at the end of the month.	Date of oldest application pending.	Remarks explaining delay, &c.

APPENDIX S.

Form of Security Bond for payment of the amount of Decree by Judgment-Debtor.

——————— Plaintiff,

versus

——————— Defendant.

WHEREAS ——————————— was directed by a decree of this Court, under date ——————— to pay to ——————— the sum of ——————— and ——————————— Rupees for costs of suit, amounting in all to Company's Rupees ——————— and whereas the said ——————— has failed to pay the same, I ——————————— have voluntarily become security for the payment of the above sum to the said ——————— in full, or by instalments (if to be paid in full, state date of payment; if by instalments, specify the number of instalments, and the date on which each instalment becomes due); and I do hereby agree, on behalf of myself, my heirs and representatives, to perform the conditions of this bond, and that if any default shall happen in the fulfilment of the conditions contained in this bond, the Judgment-creditor may proceed without a fresh action, to sue out execution against me upon this bond, under the rules of this Act, in like manner, as if a decree had been passed against me upon this bond.

Dated the ——————— day of ———————,

(Signed,)

Signed, dated and delivered in the presence of

Security.

Names and Residence of Witnesses.

A. B.

C. D.

RULES for the guidance of the Revenue Courts in the districts of the Jhansie Division, Humeerpoor excepted. Passed by Government of the North Western Provinces.—Dated the 28th January 1862.

FIRST.—SUMMARY SUITS COGNIZABLE IN THE REVENUE COURTS.

RULE I.—Suits of malgoozars, whether proprietors or farmers from Government of under-farmers, of holders of rent-free or quit-rent tenures, or of duly authorized agents against cultivators or other tenants, and of tenants of land against their sub-occupants, for arrears of rent in money, or in kind, or for the value of the landlord's share in the crop, calculated at the market rate; provided the claim rests on payments or usage of past years, or on specific written engagements, or on the order of a competent Court.

RULE II.—Suits of lumberdars against their under-sharers, for quota of revenue, agreeably to written compact, or family, or established usage.

RULE III.—Suits of malgoozars, proprietors or farmers from Government, or of holders of rent-free, or quit-rent tenures, against agents entrusted with the management of their estates, or the collection of rents, for production of accounts and recovery of monies alleged to be due.

RULE IV.—Suits of farmers of duties on Abkaree, Tarree, or intoxicating drugs against licensed manufacturers and venders of those articles, for recovery of arrears, due on sub-contracts.

RULE V.—Suits of cultivators, or other tenants, against any of the parties described in Rule I., and of under-sharers against their lumberdars, for undue exaction of rent.

RULE VI.—Suits of cultivators, tenants, or under-tenants against any of the parties described in Rule I., and of under-sharers against their lumberdars on account of actual or attempted dispossession, without authority of law, from their holdings.

RULE VII.—The suit in each case, under Rules I., II., III. and IV., must be filed within a twelve-month after the rent has become due, or the cause of action has arisen. The suit, in cases under Rules V. and VI., must be brought within 60 days from the date of alleged exaction, or actual or attempted dispossession.

PROVISO.—Provided that if it shall appear to the Court, before which any of the aforesaid suits is instituted, or to the Commissioner, in appeal, that it raises issues which are not fit to be tried summarily, an order may pass for the trial of the case under the rules for regular suits, the plaint being filed *de novo* on the requisite stamp. No order of the Court, under this proviso, shall be open to appeal.

SECOND.—REGULAR SUITS COGNIZABLE IN THE REVENUE COURTS.

RULE I.—Suits regarding the malgoozaree right in land, or the right in registered maâfee land, or in land held on a quit-rent, claims to share in the rents and profits of lands, whether such be malgoozaree, or registered maâf land, or land held on a quit-rent, or to share in the manorial privileges which the Government does not reserve to itself. Such claims may include wells, tanks, and water-courses *bonâ fide* employed in, or applicable to agricultural purposes.

RULE II.—Suits brought on any of the grounds mentioned under Rules I. to VI. for summary suits; where, from lapse of time, or on other grounds, the suit cannot be tried in the Summary Department.

RULE III.—Suits brought by any of the parties in Rule I. for summary suits, for rent of land held without authority by tenants in excess of pottahs, or preceding engagements, and contrary thereto.

RULE IV.—Suits brought by the same parties, to oust tenants not in default at the end of any year, or at the expiration of any lease, on the ground that such tenants have no permanent right of occupancy.

RULE V.—Suits brought by the same parties, to enhance the rent of tenants at the time and on the grounds stated in the preceding Rule.

THIRD.—JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURTS.

The Civil Courts have no jurisdiction in cases under the preceding Rules for summary and regular suits, which are to be tried in the Revenue Courts; but they are competent to try and dispose of regular suits for orchards, gardens, and wells thereto belonging; or for houses, or other buildings, the private property of individuals with the land on which such houses or buildings are erected; and the enclosures round them.

PROVISO.—Provided that, where settlements have been made, or shall hereafter be made, and confirmed by Government, with parties in proprietary right, the ordinary Civil Courts shall be competent to adjudicate questions of mortgage, execution of decrees being in all cases effected through the Revenue Authorities.

FOURTH.—RULES OF PRACTICE IN REGULAR SUITS FOR THE REVENUE COURTS.

RULE I.—The plaint must state precisely the subject-matter of complaint, the names of all the persons complained against, the correct valuation, and the time when the cause of action arose.

RULE II.—A single action must not involve different issues, unless on leave specially given by the Court, and must relate to subject-matters within the authority of the Revenue Court in its fiscal capacity.

RULE III.—If the suit be for malgoozaree right, possession, and manorial privileges, or for share in the profits of malgoozaree right, possession, and manorial privilege incidental thereto, the plaint must specify the Government jumma of the estate, or the specific proportion of jumma on the share claimed.

RULE IV.—If the suit be for possession or share in the profits of registered maâf land, or land held on a quit-rent, the gross rental of the whole, or of the specific share claimed in the maâf or tenure held on a quit-rent, must be stated in the plaint.

RULE V.—If the suit be for tenant-occupancy, or for the right to levy rent of land in tenant-occupancy, the extent of the land, and the amount of rent payable or fairly demandable, must be stated in the plaint.

RULE VI.—If the suit be for possession of wells, tanks, and water-courses employed for agricultural purposes, the amount of damage sustained by deprivation, or obstruction, must be stated in the plaint.

RULE VII.—If the suit be instituted for maintaining possession of a tenant against ouster, the extent of land and amount of rent, must be stated in the plaint.

RULE VIII.—The complaint must be engrossed on stamped paper according to the Rule of valuation laid down in Act 36 of 1860, as modified by the Notification of the Government of India, No. 2095, dated 26th October 1860.

RULE IX.—If the plaint be instituted on an inadequate stamp, or be wanting in precision and completeness, the Court may allow it to be amended on additional stamp paper being furnished according to the regulated value, as it may think fit. But if the plaint be preferred in a false or fictitious name, or if the cause of action be beyond twelve years, the plaintiff shall be nonsuited.

RULE X.—Regular suits shall be tried in the several Revenue Courts, whose competency will be determined according to the scale laid down in Section I. of the Rules for the Administration of Civil Justice. A commission may be issued to the Tuhseeldars (in cases which will not be cognizable in their own Courts according to this Rule) or other local Officers for enquiry, description, and report, with or without the taking of oral evidence, on any point on which an investigation on the spot may be thought requisite. Provided that ordinarily cases involving a claim to absolute proprietary right in land, shall be either reserved for trial at the time of settlement, or placed on the file of the Deputy Commissioner's Court.

RULE XI.—The plaint having been instituted, shall be numbered, and registered, after which, on the deposit of the requisite tulubana within a reasonable specified term, a summons shall be served on the defendants. The summons shall contain a short account of the claim, and shall be issued under the seal and signature of the Court, through an Officer who shall require the defendants to attend within a time to be specified by the Court.

RULE XII.—The Officer in charge of the summons shall endeavour to obtain the signature of the defendants; or, in the event of their absence, shall proceed to their residence, and acquaint their families or neighbours with the object of his mission, and shall obtain the signature of two credible persons to the summons in proof of service. On his return, the nazir shall ascertain from him, and report in writing, the mode in which the summons has been served.

RULE XIII.—CLAUSE 1.—On the expiration of the period specified in the summons, if the defendant, or any of them, fail to attend the Court, proclamation shall be issued for their attendance within a further period to be fixed according to local circumstances in the different parts of the country.

CLAUSE 2.—If within the period fixed by the summons or proclamation an application should be made to the Court to permit an answer to the plaint to be filed "by a recognized agent," (as elsewhere defined) the Court may, on special grounds shewn to its satisfaction, grant the application.

CLAUSE 3.—But if the party shall fail to attend, or shall not have been excused attendance under the preceding Clause, the Court, on finding after an examination of the plaintiff's case, that he has a good *primâ facie* cause of action, may, in its discretion, issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant, who shall thereupon be taken into custody, and brought before the Court; but no defendant shall be so arrested, who shall give to the party charged with the warrant, a declaration in writing that he is willing that the case should be tried *ex parte*.

RULE XIV.—On the appearance of the defendant, in answer to the summons, or, in arrest, or on the appearance of the defendant's recognized agent if personal attendance has been excused, the parties shall be interrogated on oath, or solemn declaration, and a written answer may also be received for the defendant at the discretion of the Court. The precise points at issue between them, which are material to the decision of the suit, shall then be ascertained and reduced to writing. Either party may cross-examine the other, and any witnesses then present, or documentary proof adduced, may be examined. If an answer be allowed to be furnished in writing, it should be on stamp paper of the value required by Act 36 of 1860, as modified by Notification of the Government of India, No. 2095, dated 26th October 1860.

RULE XV.—If after such interrogation and examination of evidence, a decree can be properly made without further enquiry, the Court shall make its decree accordingly;

but, if any issue result from the interrogatories upon which it is necessary to hear further evidence, the Court shall call upon both parties to adjust the dispute amicably within a fixed period, or to consent to arbitration, and to furnish a list of such documentary and oral evidence as each is able to tender, or desires to be called.

RULE XVI.—If the parties will not adjust privately, or agree to arbitration, the Court shall procure the attendance of the witnesses, and require the production of the documentary evidence on a day fixed, and proceed to the trial and decision of the suit. Parties summoning witnesses should be required to state generally to what particulars each witness is believed to be able to depose.

RULE XVII.—Exhibits, required by Act 36 of 1860, as modified by Notification of the Government of India, No. 2095, dated 26th October 1860, to be engrossed on stamped paper, would not be admissible as valid evidence, unless they are so engrossed.

RULE XVIII.—Razeenamahs filed within the term allowed for amicable adjustment by Rule XV., will enable the plaintiff to receive the full value of the stamp of the plaint; but if filed in any after-stage of the cause, only half the stamp value can be returned.

RULE XIX.—If the case be referred to arbitrators, a term should be fixed for the award to be presented; and an Officer of the Court should be directed to attend, to call the parties, and their witnesses, before the arbitrators. The arbitrators must not be permitted to leave until they have settled the case submitted for their consideration.

RULE XX.—The awards of arbitrators should be presented and acknowledged in open Court in the presence of both parties to the suit. Such awards are not necessarily to be accepted by the Court. If the Court should have clear and strong reasons to believe that justice has not been done by the award, it may direct a fresh arbitration, or proceed to try the case itself.

RULE XXI.—The case having been completed by award of arbitrators, accepted by the Court, or by the Court having determined on the merits, the Court shall declare its decision, which shall be written out in English, care being taken, in the Vernacular counterpart, to specify the costs, the parties liable, and, in case of divided costs, the proportions chargeable to parties, as well any amount of damages awarded on the grounds of a suit being found to have been groundless and vexatious.

If the Officer presiding in the Court should be unacquainted with the English language, he will write his decision, with his own hand, in his own Vernacular language.

RULE XXII.—Execution of decree may be taken out, and should proceed, unless stayed within the period allowed for appeal, or after institution of an appeal, by the tender of adequate security. In pending cases, if the Court is clearly convinced that the defendant is preparing to alienate his property, or to remove himself from the Court's jurisdiction, security can be demanded, and if not tendered, the Court can arrest the person, or attach the property of the defendant to an amount sufficient to satisfy the claim.

RULE XXIII.—Execution of decree, if applied for within a twelve-month from the date of decision, may be enforced at once; otherwise previous notice must be served, or, if incapable of being served by the absence of the party liable, proclamation must be issued, calling on the party liable to show cause within a fixed term against execution. Execution may be enforced by delivery of possession of contested property, or by arrest of person, and attachment and sale of property, in satisfaction of the decree, and costs of suit, and of execution.

RULE XXIV.—No compromise on a decree or payment in satisfaction, shall be admitted unless notified to the Court *vivâ voce*, or by a writing, which may also be sent through the local Tuhseeldar, and no execution of decree, which has been relinquished by the decree-holder, shall revive, unless on good reason shown to the satisfaction of the Court.

RULE XXV.—Upon every decree, whether in a summary or a regular suit, for a balance of rent remaining due at the close of the year, on account of which it was payable, application may be made, as in execution of the decree, for the removal of the defaulting tenant, on whom the balance has accrued.

RULE XXVI.—The record of execution of decrees shall always be an annexure of the file of the original suit.

RULE XXVII.—Quarterly Abstracts of regular suits instituted, decided, and pending in the Revenue Courts, shall be forwarded to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

FIFTH.—APPEALS IN SUMMARY SUITS.

RULE I.—Appeals from the Revenue Courts, in the summary Department, lie only, with the exception below stated, to the Commissioner, whose orders on the merits, or on the point of jurisdiction, where cases involve issues, which in his judgment are not fit to be tried summarily, are final.

RULE II.—Appeals from decisions of the Revenue Courts, in summary suits, are admissible in the Commissioner's Office, if presented within 30 days, reckoning from the date of the decision appealed, copy of which must be engrossed on stamped paper of the value required by Article 5 of Schedule B. of Act 36 of 1860.

RULE III.—No appeal lies to the Sudder Board of Revenue, from the appellate decisions in summary suits; but the Board are competent to indicate and prohibit the recurrence of any irregularity or erroneous practice which may come under their observation.

SIXTH.—APPEALS IN REGULAR SUITS.

RULE I.—Appeals from the decisions of the Revenue Courts lie to the Commissioner, if presented within 60 days of the certified completion of copy of the decision, where stamp paper for copy is deposited, or otherwise of the date of the decision.

RULE II.—Special appeals from the appellate decisions of the Commissioner in regular suits lie to the Sudder Board of Revenue, if presented, or forwarded, so as to reach the Board's Office within 90 days of the Commissioner's decision. The Board reserve to itself the discretion of admitting, or refusing to admit, such appeals. The Board admit appeals only in cases in which the Commissioner's decision is manifestly unjust, or apparently inconsistent with usage and rules, or involves a question of practice or usage on which the Board should declare its judgment, or, if necessary, elicit the orders of Government.

RULE III.—The proceedings and final judgments in all suits and appeals shall clearly state, whether they are held or passed under the summary or regular jurisdiction, declared by these Rules.

Abstract Quarterly Return of Regular Suits in the Revenue Courts.

District.	No. of the Rule under which the suit has been instituted	Pending at close of past Quarter.	Instituted.	Decided.	Depending.	REMARKS. Date of the oldest cases under each Rule.
	Rule I.					
	" II.					
	" III.					
	" IV.					
	" V.					
	Total, ...					

Abstract Quarterly Return of Appeals from Decisions of Regular Suits in the Revenue Courts.

District.	Number pending at the close of past Quarter.	Number instituted.	Number decided.	Number depending.	REMARKS. Date of oldest case for appeal.
Total, ...					

The Deputy Commissioner in the Revenue Department will exercise the full powers of a Collector in the Regulation Provinces, and will exercise his discretion in making over to his subordinates such portions of his work in this branch of the Administration, as by their qualifications and experience they may be competent to dispose of.

CIRCULAR No. 325 A OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of Divisions.—Dated Allahabad, the 13th of February* 1862.

General Department, N. P. W.

SIR,—The Lieutenant Governor has reviewed the several Reports which have been received during the past year on the working of Act III. of 1857, relating to trespasses by Cattle.

2nd.—In consequence of the introduction of Act V. of 1861, into these Provinces, there need no longer be any discussion regarding the expediency or inexpediency of entrusting the management of Pounds to Officers of Police. The charge of Pounds is not, and will not be made one of the duties of the Constabulary Force enrolled under that Act.

3rd.—The impression which His Honor has received from the Reports is, that there is no reason why, if the working of Act III. of 1857 is properly supervised, the system should not both be beneficial to the people and entail no expense upon the Government, and even yield a surplus Revenue which may properly be expended upon works of local improvement.

4th.—The Lieutenant Governor takes as an example the District of Moradabad. The Act was introduced into this District in August 1859; in March last, 32 Pounds were in existence, and a balance of Rs 3,190 of receipts over expenditure was reported. The number of Cattle trespasses has largely diminished, and the Act is popular with the people, who find in its provisions protection against loss, and ready means of obtaining compensation if loss be suffered.

5th.—His Honor believes that this favorable result is due to the Magistrate, who carefully supervised the introduction of the Act, and its gradual extension, by explaining

the details of management to subordinates, by laying down Rules for the preparation and check of accounts, and by entrusting his Tuhseeldars with the work of immediate superintendence. The Government is not aware why a similarly favorable result should not be attained in other Districts.

6th.—Some Officers have justly remarked, that the mere fact of a Pound not paying its expenses does not afford sufficient ground for its immediate abolition. The object of the Government in introducing the Act was not to obtain Revenue, but to provide relief for the people at the cost of those who allow their Cattle to trespass; and it is not consistent with this object, that these places where trespasses occur least frequently, should be left wholly without Pounds. Moreover, the more extensively the Act is introduced, the nearer that Pounds are established to each village, or group of villages, so much the greater will be the convenience to the people, and the greater the likelihood of financial success.

7th.—The Lieutenant Governor is, therefore, pleased to direct that, from the commencement of this year, the proceeds of existing Pounds in each District be formed into a general Pound Fund for that District, from which shall be disbursed the salaries of the Pound-keepers, and other expenses incurred for the construction and maintenance of Pounds. It will be the duty of Magistrates to construct and maintain Pounds at suitable places, and it will be their care that the total expenses of the District do not exceed the receipts from all the Pounds in that District.

8th.—You will report at the close of each official half-year, beginning with that ending next April, whether any surplus remains in the hands of the Magistrates subordinate to you, which, after full provision has been made for purposes connected with the exaction of the Act, may be available under Section I., Act V. of 1860, for the construction and repair of Roads and Bridges, and other works of a like nature. The proceeds, like those of other Local Funds, will be used under sanction of the Government, in the Department of Public Works, as laid down in the Resolution in that Department, No. 1216 A., dated the 20th of May 1861.

No. 287.—*The* 11*th February* 1862.

Bye-Laws for the Civil Station of Cawnpore, prepared under Section 7, *Act XXVI. of* 1850.

RULE I.—The provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850 are put in force in the Civil Station of Cawnpore.

RULE II.—The boundaries of the Civil Station are:—

North the River Ganges.
South the Colonel Gunje Road.
North of the City.
East the present Cantonment boundary.
West the old Cantonment boundary.

RULE III.—The number of Commissioners for carrying out the provisions of the Act shall not exceed twelve or be less than six. One of the Commissioners shall be the Magistrate of the District Ex-officio.

RULE IV.—A meeting of registered proprietors shall be held on the second Wednesday in August for the purpose of preparing a list of non-official members to be recommended to Government for appointment as Commissioners for the ensuing year.

RULE V.—The list of persons so recommended by a majority of the said Meeting, shall be submitted through the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division for the sanction of Government, and until such sanction, the Commissioners for the past year shall continue to exercise all the functions of Commissionership.

RULE VI.—Any registered proprietor shall be entitled to vote by written proxy.

RULE VII.—No proprietor shall be allowed to vote at a Meeting unless his property shall be duly registered.

RULE VIII.—No registered proprietor shall be allowed to vote at any Meeting unless all arrears of rent due upon his property shall have been paid.

RULE IX.—The Commissioners shall select one of their number to be their Chairman who shall have a casting vote.

Three Commissioners shall form a quorum. They shall appoint a Secretary from one of their number.

RULE X.—If after the orders of Government appointing Commissioners for the year have been received, any vacancy shall occur in the number of Commissioners, the remaining Commissioners shall nominate a person to act as a Commissioner, and such nomination shall be reported through the Commissioner of Allahabad for the sanction of Government.

RULE XI.—The Commissioners shall hold an ordinary meeting on the second Wednesday in every month for the despatch of business.

RULE XII.—The Commissioner of the Allahabad Division shall be entitled to attend all Meetings of Commissioners or proprietors, and to bring before such Meetings any matters which he may consider to require notice. He shall be entitled to call for and inspect all records and accounts of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners shall be bound to furnish him with any information he may call for connected with the duties entrusted to them.

RULE XIII.—Every registered proprietor shall be entitled to attend all ordinary meetings of the Commissioners, and to bring before them any matter which he may consider to require notice, and to inspect the records and accounts laid before the Commissioners at such Meetings.

RULE XIV.—At the general meeting of proprietors held according to the provisions of Rule IV. the Commissioners shall submit their accounts of receipts and expenditure for the past year.

RULE XV.—The funds placed at the disposal of the Commissioners will be the following:—

1. The tax of Rs. 15 per acre imposed by the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, as ground rent on all building lands within the Civil Station.
2. The rent derived from grazing and sale of grass.
3. Any taxes on Bazars, Serais, Ghâts, or Native Houses which the Commissioners may see fit to impose.
4. The allowance made by the Inspector of Prisons to the Magistrate in compensation for the loss of prison labor.
5. The proceeds of the sale of fruit and vegetables from the Botanical Gardens at Nawabgunge.
6. All fines on nuisances levied under the operation of the Municipal Bye Laws.

RULE XVI.—It shall be the duty of the Magistrate to collect the taxes imposed under these Rules according to the provisions of Section 10 of Act XXVI of 1850. For this purpose a list showing the amount to be demanded from each person shall be furnished to the Magistrate under the signature of the Chairman of the Commissioners.

RULE XVII.—The taxes levied under these Rules unless when otherwise provided, shall be collected in two equal instalments on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

RULE XVIII.—In all cases in which arrears of taxation remain due more than one month after demand, the Magistrate may be empowered to levy an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem in addition to the other penalties to which the defaulter may be legally liable.

RULE XIX.—If the proprietor of any ground upon which no buildings have been erected, refuse or neglect to pay the rent on such ground for more than one year after it

becomes due, and if for any reason the recovery of the arrears of rent by the ordinary means shall appear to the Magistrate to be impracticable, the Commissioners on receiving from the Magistrate notice to that effect, shall be entitled to order the said ground to be sold by public auction for the recovery of the arrears due thereon. The sale shall take place according to the provisions of Rules XXIX., XXX. and XXXI., and any balance that may remain from the proceeds of such sale after payment of all arrears of rent shall be paid to the former proprietor of the ground.

RULE XX.—The proceeds of all collections under these Rules shall, within twenty-four hours after receipt, be lodged in the Treasury. The Collector shall keep an account with the Commissioners, and no money shall be disbursed from these funds except upon presentation of drafts signed by the Chairman and one other of the Commissioners.

RULE XXI.—The Commissioners shall entertain, from time to time on such salaries as they may think fit, such Officers and servants as may be required to carry on the business of the Civil Station for the execution of necessary works and for maintaining the Conservancy and the Police.

RULE XXII.—The Commissioners shall from time to time determine the manner in which the duties devolving upon them shall be distributed so that for the due performance of each work or branch of public business there shall be some one member specially, and directly responsible.

RULE XXIII.—It shall be the special duty of the Magistrate of the District in his capacity of Official Commissioner to protect the public interest by providing all legal means for the prompt suppression of all nuisances defined in Rule XXXVIII.

RULE XXIV.—A Register shall be maintained by the Commissioners showing the name of every proprietor in the Civil Station of Cawnpore, and the extent of land belonging to him.

RULE XXV.—A Register shall be kept by the Magistrate of the District, showing all transfers, sales and mortgages of landed property within the Station. It shall be the duty of the Magistrate to send to the Commissioners, with the least practicable delay, a memorandum of every such transfer, sale, or mortgage, and the Commissioners shall make the necessary entries in their Register.

RULE XXVI.—Any proprietor who shall fail, within six months after the transaction, to register the deed of transfer, sale, or mortgage, shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 20 in the first instance, and to a fine of Rs. 10 for every six months during which such neglect may continue.

RULE XXVII —An occupier of land will not be permitted to exercise the rights of a proprietor till he has executed a deed of agreement and duly received his title deeds.

RULE XXVIII.—If any proprietor who shall be absent from Cawnpore for more than one month and shall not appoint an Agent, a resident of Cawnpore, or if having appointed an Agent, the Agent refuse to act, and in consequence of such neglect or refusal any of these Rules be infringed or disregarded, the Commissioners shall be entitled to carry out such measures as appear to them necessary for the purpose of securing the due observance of such Rule, and any expense incurred by them in carrying out such measures shall be leviable from the proprietor in the manner provided by Rule XVI. for the recovery of the arrears of taxation.

RULE XXIX.—In cases where the proprietor is an absentee, and has appointed no Agent for the management of his property, any notice respecting work to be done, or taxes to be paid, may be served by the Commissioners on the tenant of the house, and such notice shall be legal authority for the tenant to deduct from the rent due to the proprietor, any expense that may be incurred by him in obedience to such notice.

RULE XXX.—Any person desirous of obtaining unallotted ground for building or other purposes shall submit to the Secretary of the Commissioners a written application describing the locality and the extent of the ground he wishes to obtain. The Secretary shall lay the application before the Commissioners, and the provisional sanction of the

Commissioners being obtained, one of the Commissioners shall, in company with the applicant or his Agent, inspect the ground indicated. If the Commissioners, after due enquiry, consider the disposal of the ground unobjectionable, they shall cause it to be measured and marked off. They shall then fix such upset price as they consider proper, and shall request the Magistrate of the District to put up the ground to public auction. On receiving such request, the Magistrate of the District shall cause written notices of the intended sale and the date thereof to be prepared in English or Oordoo and posted on such public places as the said Magistrate shall think fit. Not less than fifteen days shall elapse between the issue of such notices and the date fixed for the sale.

RULE XXXI.—On the day fixed for the sale, the ground shall be sold at the Office of the Magistrate of the District and in his presence to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser shall deposit at the time of sale earnest money at the rate of 5 per cent., on the purchase money, or give sufficient security for the payment thereof within twenty-four hours. If the whole of the amount of the purchase money be not paid within fifteen days, the sale shall be considered null and void, and the amount of earnest money in deposit shall be forfeited. The ground shall be liable to assessment from the date on which the sale was held.

RULE XXXII.—The Commissioners have the power of refusing their consent to any application made under Rule XXIX. recording on their proceedings their reason for such refusal. They are also entitled, if they think fit, to impose, as one of the conditions of sale, that buildings of a certain character or value shall be erected on the ground within a certain specified time, and on failure by the purchaser to fulfil such condition, the sale shall be considered null and void, and the purchase money shall be forfeited.

RULE XXXIII.—No part of the funds placed by these Rules at the disposal of the Commissioners shall be expended except for purposes within the limits of the Station, or on the approaches thereto (the Botanical Garden at Nawabgunge being for this purpose considered within the limits of the Station) unless sanction to such expenditure shall be given by a majority of votes at a general meeting of proprietors.

RULE XXXIV.—No new work within the province of the Commissioners to undertake shall be commenced unless the sanction of the Commissioners shall be given at an ordinary monthly meeting, on which occasion also a plan and estimate of cost shall be laid before the Commissioners, and the mode of carrying on the work, and the amount allowed to be expended shall be prescribed.

RULE XXXV.—No person shall be allowed, without the consent of the Commissioners signified in writing through their Chairman or Secretary, to cut any tree of which the circumference at one foot from the ground exceeds twenty inches within the limits of the Station, whether on public or private ground.

RULE XXXVI.—The proprietor of every house shall cause to be erected, for the use of the Native servants and others residing upon the ground appertaining thereto, a necessary and cesspool according to the plan that may be laid down by the Commissioners for general adoption. If any proprietor refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this Rule after the Commissioners have ordered him to do so, and after a reasonable time to be fixed by the Commissioners shall have elapsed after the issue of the said order, it shall be competent to the Commissioners to levy from the said proprietor a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50, and they shall also be entitled to cause the necessary works to be erected by their own Agents, and to charge to the proprietor any expenses that they may thus incur, and such penalty and expenses shall be leviable from the proprietor in the manner provided by Rule XVI. for the recovery of the arrears of taxation.

RULE XXXVII.—It shall be the duty of every proprietor to provide himself with a copy of these Rules.

RULE XXXVIII.—The following are defined to be nuisances in the Civil Station of Cawnpore, and are accordingly prohibited :—

1. The nuisances noted in Section 34 of Act V. of 1861.

2. Throwing or allowing to fall stones, earth, wood, or other rubbish upon the public roads, or laying building materials thereon except by the permission of the Commissioners.

3. Quarrying kunkur, or cutting timber or grass, or damaging trees on public ground without the sanction of the Commissioners.

4. Quarrying kunkur, digging pits, cutting timber, burning lime, or carrying on building operations on private ground, in such a manner as shall cause danger, or inconvenience to any parties, or injury to roads, trees, or property.

5. Making any permanent or temporary building, shed, enclosure, or awning for any purpose, in any situation which shall be declared by the Commissioners to be objectionable, or erecting a compound, boundary wall exceeding four and a half feet in height, including coping.

6. Neglecting to maintain boundary walls in proper repair.

7. Refusing to permit the Commissioners to cut or trim trees, or bushes within ten yards of a public road.

8. Keeping a slaughter house, piggery, or any factory, or carrying on any business in any situation, in which it shall be declared by the Commissioners to be objectionable.

9. Performing the offices of nature in any other place than such as may be appointed by the Commissioners, whether on public on private ground.

10. Neglect on the part of any proprietary or other occupant to keep in proper repair, and in a state of proper cleanliness, any necessary or cesspool erected according to the provisions of Rule XXXVI.

11. Neglect on the part of any proprietary or other occupant to keep in a state of proper cleanliness any estate, compound, enclosure or premises, by permitting the growth of rank vegetation, or the accumulation of filth or other cause likely to be prejudicial to the public health or convenience.

12. Picketting animals, or collecting carts on any ground other than that prescribed by the Commissioners not being the private ground occupied by the owners of such animals.

13. Growing high crops that in the opinion of the Commissioners are prejudicial to the public health.

RULE XXXIX.—Breaches of Rule XXXVIII. shall be punishable on conviction before any Magistrate or Officer exercising the full powers of Magistrate at his discretion by fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and continuing a nuisance after such conviction shall be punishable by fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day during which such nuisance is continued.

RULE XL.—These Rules may be amended or rescinded and new Rules may be proposed by the Commissioners for the time being, and such amendment or repeal of old Rules, or preparation of new Rules, shall be submitted by the Commissioners, through the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, to the Government for approval with the reasons which make the change desirable.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Police Department, (No. 232 A.) under date the 4th of March 1862.

No. 230 A., from Under-Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division.—Dated Allahabad, the 4th March 1862.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 17, dated 13th of last month, in which you enquire whether Dâk Mohurrirs and Pound-keepers are

entitled to claim accommodation and protection for the mails and records under their charge in Police Stations.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that arrangements are being made by the postal authorities for the amalgamation of the district posts, and the general post, and that it is proposed altogether to relieve the Police from any connection with the post. The Lieutenant Governor therefore supposes that the postal authorities will make their own arrangements for the accommodation of their subordinates. For the present, however, it appears necessary that the Dâk Mohurrirs should receive shelter and protection in Police Stations.

3. As to the Pound-keepers, His Honor thinks it expedient that space should be allowed to them in Police Stations where no Tuhseeldaree is available for the portection of the few records, and the money in their possession, *but not as a dwelling place for the Pound-keepers themselves*, no inconvenience can result to the Police from such an arrangement.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CENTRAL EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.

THE following Rules, which have been approved by the Government of these Provinces, are promulgated for general information and guidance, in supersession of all former Rules on the subject.

By order of the Special Central Examination Committee.

JAMES SIMSON,

Secretary.

AGRA:
The 22nd August 1862.

RULES FOR THE PERIODICAL EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR OFFICERS, IN THE JUDICAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Yearly Examination of Assistants.

I.—A Yearly Examination of Assistants, liable under these Rules to examination, shall be held in each Division in the months of March or April, of each year. The examinations shall be held at the station which is the Head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Division, or subject to the permission of Government, at any other station in the Division, which that Officer on each occasion may appoint.

Two qualifying Standards.

II.—At these Yearly Examinations, there shall be two Standards of qualification, according to one or other of which, the Assistants shall be examined. An Assistant must be examined and found qualified according to the First Standard, before, he will be vested by Government with the power of a Deputy Collector to dispose of suits under Act X. of 1859, or with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure. An Assistant, who has been found at some previous examination qualified according to the First Standard, must be found qualified according to the Second Standard, before he will be considered by Government capable of holding the full powers of a Magistrate, or the full powers of a Deputy Collector.

III.—An Assistant, who has passed according to the First Standard of Examination, and who has been six months at a Station as an Assistant, will usually be vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, when recommended for such powers in the usual manner. But an Assistant, though passed according to the Second Standard, will not be vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, until he shall have been at least one year exercising the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.

Assistants with full powers must pass.

IV.—The Government will promote to a Joint Magistracy and Deputy Collectorate, of the Second Grade, no Assistant, of those who have been already vested with the powers of a Magistrate who shall not have been examined under these Rules, and found qualified according to the Second Standard. All Assistants will be promoted under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination now prescribed, according to the Second Standard of qualification.

What Assistants are to be examined.

V.—All Assistants who have not passed according to the First Standard of qualification, fixed by the present Rules, and who have been more than six months at their Stations as Assistants, shall be subjected to Yearly Examination; and all Assistants who have passed according to that Standard, but have not passed according to the Second Standard, and who have been more than two years at their Stations as Assistants, shall be subjected to Yearly Examination. All other Assistants, who have not passed according to the Second Standard of qualification, may be examined at any Yearly Examination, with the special permission of the Commissioner of their Division, previously obtained. Assistants examined under these Rules will draw the usual travelling allowance to, and from their respective Stations.

Central Examination Committee.

VI.—The Government will constitute a Committee to be called a Central Examination Committee, by whose instructions the Commissioners shall be guided, and with whom they shall correspond on all matters connected with these Yearly Examinations. The Central Examination Committee will consist of one Judge of the Sudder Court, who shall be President thereof, and one Member of the Board of Revenue, both nominated by Government, also the Register of the Sudder Court, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and such other Members as the Government, from time to time, may appoint. A Secretary to the Committee will be nominated by Government.

Duty of the Central Examination Committee.

VII.—It shall be the duty of the Central Examination Committee to fix, on every occasion, the Yearly Examination days which shall be the same for every Division; but, subject to the direction of the Government, the station at which the examination is to be held, shall be left to the determination of the Commissioner. It shall be the duty of the same Committee to prepare before hand, for each examination, sets of questions to be put to the Assistants under examination, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each Commissioner in a sealed packet, not to be opened until the moment of examination. The Central Examination Committee, from time to time, shall lay down such Rules as may appear to them best for the guidance of the Divisional Committees, in order to ensure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment from each point of examination, which the several Assistants examined may reach.

Divisional Examination Committee.

VIII.—At the station in each Division, where the examination is to be held, the Commissioner of the Division shall constitute on each occasion a Committee, consisting of Public Officers, to be called the Divisional Examination Committee, whereof he shall be President, and the Judge and the Magistrate and Collector of the District, if not absent on leave, shall be Members.

Duty of the Divisional Examination Committees, and Reports of the Examinations.

IX.—The examinations shall be conducted by the Divisional Examination Committees, who after due deliberation in respect of each Assistant examined, will record the result, stating their opinion, as to whether the standard of qualification has been attained or not, which result, in case of difference of opinion, will be determined by a majority, and shall deliver the record to the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall transmit the record to the Central Examination Committee with his own

Report, wherein he shall state his agreement or disagreement with the Divisional Committee in each case. The Commissioner will be responsible for the fairness, impartiality, and proper strictness of the examination. The written answers of the Assistants, and the other papers written by them, either in the Vernaculars or in English, shall be forwarded with the record. The Central Examination Committee, after taking all the reports into consideration, and perusing any of the examination papers that it may seem to them proper to peruse, shall report to Government the names of such Assistants as, in their opinion, have proved their qualifications according to one or other of the Standards in force, noticing especially in the order of their merit, any Assistants, who, with reference to the length of their residence in India, may have passed with great distinction.

Principal object of the First Standard.

X.—The principal object of the First Standard of Examination, shall be to test the proficiency for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the Vernacular language of his District, used in the conduct of the official duties of a Magistrate and Collector, *viz.*, the Oordoo. For this purpose, at least three papers, which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read alone by the Assistant correctly, and without great difficulty, and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English Judgment or other official paper to be furnished by the Central Committee, must be translated by him into the Vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning, and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in Grammar and Spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the Vernacular of an English Report, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Central Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives, in such manner and to such extent, as shall suffice to satisfy the Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them, both in common conversation, and in the usual course of Cutcherry business. A practical knowledge of the Hindee character, as commonly written by Putwarees, must also be required. For this purpose, the Annual Accounts of two or three villages shall be selected by the Collector, and the Assistant will be expected to decipher, with fair correctness and ease, half a dozen lines taken at random from any of the seven prescribed Yearly Statements, and to write down a translation of them in English. An Assistant must pass successfully through every step of this branch of the examination, in order to qualify according to the first Standard.

Second object of the First Standard.

XI.—The next object of the First Standard of Qualification, shall be to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the systems of Revenue Administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of the Laws and Rules of Procedure as it is necessary for an Officer to know; in order to exercise properly the higher powers of an Assistant, as above described in both Departments. For this purpose, a Revenue and a Judicial set of questions shall be furnished by the Central Committee. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or rare occurrence, and to show rather the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subject of examination and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than of a knowledge of a string of points of detail, and dates of orders, which may be soon learned for the occasion, and are generally as soon forgotten again: these questions must be all answered without Books.

Third object of the First Standard.

XII.—The next object of the First Standard of Examination, shall be to test the power which the Assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments, and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose, two decided cases with the final proceeding in each withdrawn,

which the Assistant has never before seen, one from the Collector's and one from the Magistrate's office, of the nature of cases made over to Assistants exercising the higher powers above described, shall be given to the Assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a Native Officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for, and given in the Vernacular, the circumstances being on each occasion noted. The Assistant may refer to his Books, and take his notes as he would do, were he actually deciding the case in the Public Office. At the conclusion of each case, he must write in English a brief, but precise description of the case, and a decision upon the question or questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it it founded.

Fourth object of the First Standard.

XIII.—The last object of the First Standard of Examination, shall be to ascertain how the Assistant has been employed, and how he has done his duty at his Station. For this purpose, the Collector and the Magistrate, under whom he has been employed, shall furnish the Committee with a Report upon these points. It shall be the duty of such Officers, who may have an Assistant without special powers under them, to make over to him frequently cases for report, which are beyond his competency to decide. The Reports shall be written in English on one side of a sheet of paper, and after the case is decided, the Officer who decides it shall note on the other side of the sheet his remark upon the Report. These Reports, with the Notes thereon, shall be submitted to the Divisional Examination Committee. Such Officer shall also require their Assistants to make English Minutes of the cases given to them for decision, which Minutes also shall be submitted to the same Committee. But these Reports and Minutes need not be sent up to the Central Examination Committee. The opinion formed of them by the Divisional Committee, however, shall be entered in the record submitted to the Central Committee.

Second Standard.

XIV.—The Second Standard of Examination shall be similar in its nature to the First, but more difficult in degree. In the portion of it which consists of an Examination in the Oordoo language, the reading of common Office running hand must be tolerably ready; the paper selected as tests, should be of a more difficult description of Office papers; the Translation, Dictation, and Conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the Assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety in an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business. In the Hindee Reading and Translation, a considerably greater facility and accuracy will be expected, than in the test for the First Standard, in that language. The questions of Law and Practice will be the same for both Standards of Examination; and the degree of proficiency with which they are answered, will determine the Standard by which the Examinee shall be declared to have passed. No books of any description are to be allowed in answering these questions, in the preparation of which, nice and difficult points should be avoided, the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Magistrate and Collector, or not. The trial cases for the Senior Standard should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the Assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of evidence.

Object of the Second Standard.

XV.—It shall be the object to make this Second Standard such, that a man who has passed a College examination, being of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of Mofussil experience.

XVI.—The above rules are to be considered applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, and to Uncovenanted Officers in the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Above Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ and to Uncovenanted Officers in the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

XVII.—Cantonment Joint Magistrates will be required to pass by the *Higher* Standard in the Judicial Department, as well as in the Revenue Department, in matters relating to Abkaree only.

Cantonment Joint Magistrates to pass by the Higher Judicial Standard, and in Abkaree.

XVIII.—Officers of Police will be subject to examination in the Laws relating to the Police Department, and the Rules which may be from time to time issued, either by the Government, or by the Inspector General of Police, for their guidance.

Officers of Police to be examined on Police subjects.

XIX.—Military Officers in Civil employ, even though they may have passed the Interpreter's Examination, are not exempted from the Vernacular tests described in the above Rules.

Military Officers in Civil employ, though passed by the Interpreter's examination, not exempt from the vernacular tests.

XX.—No Officer in future will be allowed, except under special circumstances, which are to be specially reported through the Central Committee for the orders of Government, to present himself for examination in the Judicial or Revenue subjects separately.

Officers cannot pass their examination by halves except under special permission from Government.

RULES for the guidance of the Divisional Committee, N. W. P., in the Examination of Junior Officers, prescribed by the Central Examination Committee, under paragraph 7 of the Rules for the Periodical Examination of Junior Officers in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, in the North Western Provinces.

1*st*.—The sealed packets of Examination Papers which are forwarded by the Secretary of the Central Examination Committee, to the Commissioners and Presidents of the Divisional Committees, are not to be opened till the moment of examination.

SPECIAL CENTRAL EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.

Present:
A. ROSS, ESQ., *President*.
G. F. HARVEY, ESQ., *Member*.
W. ANDERSON, LLD., *Member*.
J. SIMSON, ESQ., *Member and Secretary*.

2*nd*.—A perfectly strict silence must invariably be maintained in the Examination room, during the course of examination.

3*rd*.—The three papers for the test of reading running hand in the Vernacular language, referred to in Rule X., will be selected by the Commissioner from the Office of the Magistrate and Collector.

4*th*.—Each Examinee will be called upon separately, and so as to prevent communication with others, to undergo the examination specified in reading and explaining the above Vernacular papers, and also for conversation and dictation.

5th.—The Translation to be written by the Candidates themselves may be made at the same time by the Examinees assembled in one room, but so as that they shall not aide ach other. It is hoped that this part of the examination may be finished in one day.

6th.—The sets of questions, Revenue and Judicial, referred to in Rules XI. and XIV. are to be given to the Examinees on different days. The replies are to be given in writing, the questions being written by the Candidates as well as the answers, for which purpose a space of half, or at least quarter margin will be reserved.

7th.—The papers containing Standard answers are to remain in the Examiners' hands, those containing questions only being distributed to the Examinees. To each question the Central Committee will assign a number printed or written at the foot of it, as the value of a full and complete reply to the question. Should the Candidate gain a less number, he will get credit accordingly.

8th.—On the aggregate of 160 marks, each Examinee who gains 100 marks shall be considered to have passed on that subject by the Higher Standard.

9th.—Candidates who may fail to gain 100 marks, but succeed in obtaining a number not less than 75, will be considered as having passed in the particular subject, by the *Lower* Standard.

10th.—The obtaining of less than 75 marks, will subject the Candidate to rejection.

11th.—The two decided cases, which ought not to be of special difficulty, referred to in Rule XII., are to be selected by the Commissioner. The Examinees will be assembled together for the purpose of having them read out by a Native Officer. Each Candidate will make his own notes during the reading, and then proceed to record his judgment as indicated in the Rule. This may be done on a separate day.

12th.—In the Vernacular and other minor tests, the number 10 will be assigned as the full value in each subject; and half of that number is the minimum qualification for passing.

13th.—The Divisional Committee will carefully attend to the directions contained in Rule X.

14th.—The same course of Procedure as above indicated for Examinees by the First Standard, in regard to the Vernacular and minor subjects of Examination, will be followed for those of the Second Standard.

15th.—"Decided cases" will be read to this class of Candidates in the mode prescribed in paragraph 8; and in all other respects their mode of examination will correspond with that for the "First Standard," except that it is to be more difficult in degree, but still such as an Officer of the general standing of those to be subjected to this examination, may be reasonably expected to pass.

16th.—The records of the decided cases referred to in Rules XII. and XIV., need not be submitted to the Central Committee, but the Divisional Committee will record their opinion as to the value of the decision pronounced by each Examinee.

17th.—In Abkaree, the Standard number of marks has been fixed at 100, and the minimum necessary for passing at 65.

18th.—The Divisional Committee will classify the Examinees who have passed, in the order of merit, mentioning the names of any whom they may consider to have passed with great distinction.

19th.—The number of marks obtained by the Candidates in each subject will be tabulated by the Divisional Committee in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Committee from time to time.

20th.—The Commissioner of the Division, who is under Rule IX., both President and Member of the Divisional Committee, will in the latter capacity give his opinion in respect of each Officer examined. He will then, on receipt of the Record from the Committee, transmit it in his capacity of Commissioner, with his own Report, stating his agreement or disagreement with the Divisional Committee in each case.

No. 49.—*Notification.—The 26th March* 1862.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following Rule for determining the date from which an Officer assuming charge of the duties of a Civil Office is entitled to the salary:—

Arrival on a Sunday entitles the relieving Officer to the salary of his appointment for that day; but on other days it is necessary, in order to enable the relieving Officer to draw the current day's allowance, that he should take charge of the duties of the Office before noon.

No. 522 A.—*Dated 1st March* 1862.

The following General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 247 C., dated the 8th January last, is re-published for the information of those concerned:—

No. 247 C.—Military Department, the 8th January 1862.

General Order by His Excellency the Governor General in Council in the Military Department, No. 1212, *dated Fort William, the* 31*st December* 1861.

With reference to Government General Order No. 164, dated 30th January 1857, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the bonus of Rs. 250 allowed in paragraph 12 of that order to all students of the Military Class in the Medical College, who, on leaving the College after having passed through their studies with credit, should be certified to possess a competent knowledge of the English language, an addition to his pay of Rs. 5 a month shall be granted to every Native Doctor who shall, on his entering the service, be certified to possess such a competent knowledge of English as is there indicated, and also the ability to write and read English prescriptions efficiently.

2*nd*.—The same reward is extended to all Native Doctors, Civil and Military, now in the service, who shall be certified by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of their circle to be able to read and write English prescriptions intelligently.

3*rd*.—In no case, however, is the reward above alluded to be conferred unless the candidate's character and professional attainments are also satisfactory.

No. 165.—*From Officiating Civil Pay Master, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 27th January* 1862.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 1924 A., dated 26th July last, to the address of the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, on the subject of Railway passes, a copy of which has been furnished to this Office by Mr. Thornhill, I beg you will be good enough to lay the following observations before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor:—

2. My principal reasons for objecting to the present system, in which it is possible may not have been brought to His Honor's notice, are (*1st*), the confusion which it is likely to cause in the accounts, and (*2nd*), the difficulty this Office experiences in adjusting the travelling allowances of Officers to whom free passes are granted.

3. In the first place, the same bill may very likely include charges on several accounts, with many of which this Office has nothing whatever to do. Thus, some passes are given to Police and witnesses, others to servants in the Opium Department (with which this Office has nothing whatever to do,) others to masons, &c., connected with the Cawnpore Memorial (none of the other expenses concerning which are passed in this Office,) others to the Magistrate, others to Treasure parties, others to Police Officers, and others to individuals whose names even are not noted in the passes which they receive.

4. I apprehend that if charges on the above accounts are all passed in a lump by this Office, considerable difficulty will be experienced in adjusting them correctly, for I imagine that sooner or late all such charges must be regularly adjusted. It cannot be intended that they should remain mixed up together, embracing as they do so many distinct heads of expenditure.

5. Under the present system, too, there is very great difficulty in preventing Officers who may receive free passes from drawing travelling allowance for the distance travelled. In those cases in which passes are granted without noting the names of the individuals to whom they are given, it is absolutely impossible to exercise any check at all; in all cases, from the arrangement of the office Registers, and from irregularity with which the Railway bills are submitted, it is difficult. I am presuming that it is not the intention of Government that Officers should get both free passes and travelling allowance for the same journey.

6. There is another point which I would bring to His Honor's notice. In paragraph 3 of your letter to the Commissioner you state—"His Honor thinks the interests of the Public Service will be best subserved by allowing Magistrates and Commissioners to travel by the Railway free of charge to themselves." I presume that it is not His Honor's intention that Magistrates should be allowed to travel free of charge beyond the limits of their districts. This, though it has been allowed, is manifestly irregular, as the strict duty of this Office in the case of the absence of an Officer from his district without leave being thus officially brought to notice is undoubtedly to refuse audit of his salary for that period.

7. It seems rather anomalous, too, that Commissioners, who are allowed a fixed travelling allowance all the year round, which is so far considered as intended to meet their travelling expenses that it is exempted from Income Tax, should also be allowed to use the Railway free of charge.

8. In conclusion, I beg to suggest that it would be advisable, if a reference were made to the Supreme Government, to ascertain what is the practice in other parts of India where lines of Railway are open, and also what method would best meet the general requirements of the Financial Department.

No. 470 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Officiating Civil Pay Master.—Dated the 25th February* 1862.

SIR,—I have received and laid before the Lieutenant Governor your letter No. 165, dated 27th January.

2. With reference to your third paragraph, I am to state that His Honor cannot see how any difficulty can arise if each pass be distinctly headed with the name of the Department to which it belongs. The Commissioner of Allahabad will be requested to see to this. Passes to Policemen will be debited to the Jail Department or to the

Judicial Department, according as they are conveyed under the Orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail or of the Magistrate.

3. With regard to your 5th paragraph, I am to inform you that the Lieutenant Governor has ascertained that free passes are not now allowed to men who are entitled to travelling allowance. The Inspector General of Police has furnished the Commissioner of Allahabad with a list of the men who are permitted to draw travelling allowance, and whenever Mr. Thornhill finds that such men have had passes, he strikes their names out of the bills, and recovers the cost of their journey, leaving them to send in their bills to the Inspector General.

4. With respect to your 6th and 7th paragraphs, I am to observe that a Commissioner's travelling allowance was fixed long before the introduction of Railways; and though the privilege of travelling free by Rail is very rarely made use of, as no one travels for the mere love of locomotion, the Lieutenant Governor is still of opinion that Commissioners and Magistates should be allowed to use the Rail within the limits of the *Division* to which they belong, without having to give an account of their movements to any one but the Government.

5. There can be no doubt that an occasional meeting between a Commissioner and one of his Collectors may save a prolonged correspondence which may involve a far greater loss to the Government in the expenditure of the valuable time of two important Public Officers, to say nothing of the cost of stationery and postage, than the mere price of the Railway ticket. As a case in point, I am to remark that Mr. Thornhill, the Commissioner of Allahabad, could not afford to superintend the construction of the well at Cawnpore, which responsible and ordinary duty he has undertaken in addition to his ordinary work as a Commissioner, if he were obliged to pay Rs. 23 on every occasion, on which he finds it necessary in the discharge of that duty, to visit Cawnpore by Rail.

6. The Lieutenant Governor sees no necessity for the reference to the Government of India which you suggest. But copies of the correspondence which has taken place on the subject will nevertheless be forwarded for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, in the event of his wishing to issue any further instructions on the subject.

No. 471 A.

Copy of the following correspondence forwarded to the Government of India, in the Financial Department :—

From the Commissioner of Allahabad, No. 133, dated 5th June 1861.
From Inspector General of Police, No. 1019, dated 2nd July.
To the Commissioner of Allahabad, No. 1924 A., dated 26th July.
From Officiating Civil Pay-Master, No. 165, dated 27th January, and this reply.

No. 472 A.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Allahabad, with copy of Mr. Probyn's letter No. 165, dated 27th January, in continuation of No. 1924 A., dated 26th July.

No. 2132.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, the 28th March* 1862.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary Sandford's communication No. 471 A., dated 25th February last, forwarding copy of a correspondence regarding the grant of Passes on the Public Service to persons making use of the Railway.

2. In reply, I am to inform you that, as the system established by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor works well, His Excellency in Council is pleased to approve it.

CIRCULAR No. 1058 A. OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Magistrates of Ghazeepore, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Etawah, Agra and Meerut.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 23rd of April* 1863.

General Department, N. W. Provinces.

SIR,—With reference to my Circular No. 1938 A., dated 27th July last, authorizing you, specially, to grant Licenses under Act XVI. of 1861, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that, in granting such licenses, you should limit the number of passengers for each carriage to two inside and one outside, and the amount of luggage to be taken whether by one, two, or three passengers, to 250 lbs in all.

2. The following rules should be added in a foot note to license A.

1.—"The maximum weight allowed is to include luggage and bedding, whether placed within the carriage or outside."

2. "One child under four years of age shall not be reckoned as a passenger, if "there be two children under four years of age, they shall be reckoned as half an adult. "One child above four and not more than eight shall be reckoned as half an adult, and "two such as one adult. All children above eight years of age shall reckon as adult "passengers."

No. 49.—*From Commissioner of Benares, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Benares, the 28th March* 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for such orders as His Honor the Lieutenant Governor may consider necessary, an original communication from the Civil Surgeon of Benares, enquiring whether he is bound to attend the Executive Engineer, and his Establishment, as well as the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, and his family, all living in Cantonments, while there is a Staff Surgeon who attends on other Staff Officers, who also resides in Cantonments.

No. 9.—*From Civil Surgeon, to Commissioner of Benares.—Dated Benares, the 27th March* 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, that I have been constantly called on to attend the Executive Engineer, and his Establishment, as also the Cantonment Magistrate, and his family, all living in Cantonment, while there is a Staff Surgeon in the Cantonment who attends on other Staff Officers. Now both the Officers above alluded to draw staff pay and Military pay, and to all intents and purposes are on the General Staff. I am fully aware that, by the new Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department, the Civil Surgeon is expected generally to attend this Department; *vide* paragraphs 17 to 22, Section 1, Chapter XV. But in Benares the Civil Surgeon lives one and half miles from the Cantonment, and the whole of the Public Works Department, and Cantonment Magistrate live in the Military Cantonment, close to the Staff Surgeon. This being the case, I have referred the subject for the decision of Government, for I cannot but think it was the intention of Government for the Staff Surgeon to attend all such Departments residing *in* Cantonments, and for the Civil Surgeon to attend all such Establishments living *outside* the Military boundary. I therefore request you will forward this letter to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, requesting his decision for my future guidance.

No. 1121 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Commissioner of Benares.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 26th April* 1862.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 49, dated the 28th ultimo, with which you submit a communication from the Civil Surgeon of Benares, enquiring whether he is bound to attend the Executive Engineer, and his Establishment, and the Cantonment Joint Magistrate and his family, who are all living in Cantonments.

2nd.—In reply, I am desired to state that both Cantonment Joint Magistrates and Officers attached to the Department of Public Works, are regarded as in Civil employ, and entitled to receive medical attendance from the Civil Surgeon for themselves gratuitously. The Civil Surgeon is, however, entitled to make a charge for professional attendance on their families, as decided in the orders of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 2095, dated 29th September 1857, to which Doctor Cheke may be referred.

3rd.—Whether the Civil Surgeon's services can be claimed or not, does not turn upon the question of residence in or out of Cantonments. It turns upon the nature of the Office which the person desiring his attendance holds.

4th.—The Public Works Department Code, as Doctor Cheke himself admits, is quite clear on this point, and seeing this, and also that the Cantonment Joint Magistrate and the Executive Engineer are not "Staff" Officers, but Officers in Civil employ, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor cannot think that Doctor Cheke had any ground for making this reference.

5th.—The enclosure of your letter is herewith returned, a copy having been retained for record.

No. 1102 A.

FOR some time past Lithographic Presses have been established in the Central Prisons of Meerut, Agra, Bareilly, Allahabad and Benares, and specimens of the work which have been forwarded to Government, shew that it is executed with neatness and clearness.

It has also been brought to the notice of the Government that in all the Central and in most of the District Prisons Country paper, cloth, and other articles, commonly required for use in Public Offices, are manufactured and can be supplied, of a quality quite equal if not superior to that of the like articles procurable in the market, and at rates of cost not higher than those charged elsewhere.

The Lieutenant Governor is anxious to extend Prison manufactures in the largest degree practicable, as well for the purpose of providing adequate intra-mural labor for the convicts, as for that of recovering, by the sale of the goods so manufactured, some portion, at least, of the funds, which are annually expended in the maintenance of the prisons in these Provinces.

All Public Officers under this Government are accordingly invited to give their aid in carrying out its wishes, as above expressed, still continuing, as heretofore, to indent upon the Government Press for forms of Periodical Returns, &c., prescribed by the Sudder Court, and the Sudder Board of Revenue for submission to themselves or to the Government, such Officers may very conveniently employ the Presses of the Central Prisons in lithographing papers, and forms, whether in the Vernacular or in English, which are required only for local or temporary purposes. There are many such, as every Public Officer must know, and they need not be specified.

In like manner it is in the power of all Public Officers to assist in developing the system of intra-mural labor which has been introduced in the Prisons of these Provinces, and in economizing Prison expenditure, by purchasing from the Prisons the Country paper, the cloth for Bustehs and other articles, commonly required in Public Offices.

And provided, that these can be supplied from the Prisons of a quality sufficiently good, and at moderate cost, the Lieutenant Governor would wish all Offices, under this Government so to procure them.

The purpose of this Notification, it will be observed, is not to lay an injunction on Public Officers in these Provinces; but merely to make known to them that certain work can be done, and certain necessary articles can be supplied by the Prisons in these Provinces, and that their co-operation, in the manner above suggested, will assist the endeavor of the Government to establish an effective and economical system of Prison management.

All Officers in charge of Prisons will be directed to keep open for inspection, specimens of their Lithographic work, and of the Country paper, cloth, &c., which are manufactured by convict labor under their direction.

No. 99.—From Inspector General of Prisons, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces:—Dated Nynee Tal, the 5th May 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, copy of Circular No. 57, dated 28th March last, with annexures, which I propose circulating to all Officers in charge of District Jails.

2. As these rules and accounts had been already published in the *Government Gazette*, under the authority of Government, as they are clear, and as many of the officials still attached to the District Jails understand the mode of keeping them, I considered it better to have them re-printed for circulation, than to introduce any other system entirely new to the persons who will have to prepare the accounts.

3. I referred the matter of the advances, noted in the accompanying Rules, for the current year, to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North Western Provinces, and he states, " that provision has been made in the Budget for advances for Jail manufactures under F. III."

4. As the Officers in charge of the Distict Jails are urgent in their demands for funds, and instructions for carrying on manufactures, I have taken the liberty of sending this communication direct.

From Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces, to the Officer in charge of the Jail, (CIRCULAR No. 57.)—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 28th March* 1862.

SIR,—In forwarding the accompanying Notification of Government, and Rules noted in the margin relating to manufactures carried on in Jails, I have the honor to state, that with the view of due economy being observed, all manufactures should be introduced gradually so as to admit of some portion of the outlay on account of machinery and tools, &c. being defrayed from the profits realized by the sale of manufactured goods; and the articles most likely to find a ready market in your own neighbourhood, being ascertained.

Notification, No. 1129, dated 26th June with Rules.

2. I would also suggest, that in the first instance, only a small sum of the Rs. 500, placed at your disposal as a Capital Fund for carrying on manufactures, be drawn. When you have fully satisfied yourself regarding the best mode of employing your prisoners, to advantage, in the manufactures of goods likely to realize a fair profit, you can increase your expenditure with safety.

2. After liquidating any debt you may incur on account of advances, I beg you will retain in hand, in Cash and Raw Materials, a certain amount of the proceeds of your manufactures as a working capital, so as to obviate the necessity of passing advances each

year through the public accounts. Your only transactions with the Collector's Treasury on account of manufactures, will then be your surplus profits remitted to the Treasury for the purpose of being credited to Government under the head of "Proceeds of Convict Labor Fund."

ORDER OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

No. 1129.—*Notification. Camp Nynee Tal, the 26th June* 1854.

The following Rules for the guidance of all Officers in charge of Jails, in conducting Manufacturing Operations by convict labor, are promulgated with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, in supersession of those published with the Circular of the Accountant, North Western Provinces, No. 248, dated 26th March 1849.

1. Every Officer in charge of a Jail, in which manufactures are carried on, is hereby authorized to retain the sum of Rs. 500 as a capital, upon which his operations are to be conducted.

2. On receiving an application from any Officer in charge of a Jail, to the effect that he is desirous of employing the prisoners of his Jail, in Industrial Occupations, the Inspector General of Prisons will place at his disposal the sum of Rs. 500, which will be retained in the Magistrate's deposit account, under the head, Capital Fund, Jail Manufactures.

3. From this captial of Rs. 500, all advances for the purchases of Raw Materials and other incidental expenses of manufacturing processes will be paid, and all receipts for goods sold, will be carried to the credit of the Capital Fund.

4. Under no circumstances are advances to be given from the Inefficient Balance of the Magistrate and Collector. When advances are required to purchase Raw Material, they will be entered as charges on the capital previously received or accumulated on account of Jail Manufactures, and not recovered as advances, but in the form of price of Manufactured Goods.

5. The only check on these advances for *bonâ fide* manufactures must be that no advance for any manufacture shall exceed half the net proceeds of that manufacture for the previous year. For instance, the proceeds of cloth were, during last year, Rs. 100, Rs. 50 may therefore be allowed as an advance, and charged as such.

6. The Statements to be kept up are four in number, headed as follows, according to the accompanying forms:—

1*st.*—Tabular Statement of Raw Materials received and expended in manufactures.

2*nd.*—Balance Statement of Manufactured Goods produced, expended and remaining in Store.

3*rd.*—Monthly Cash Account of Manufactures carried on.

4*th.*—Account Current of the Darogah with the Treasurer.

7. The Jail Manufacturing Accounts will be prepared and submitted in the following manner:—

MONTHLY ACCOUNTS.

Will be prepared in Oordoo by the Darogah, and submitted under his signature to the Officers in charge of the Jail, as soon after the close of the month to which they refer as possible.

These accounts will exhibit the receipts, expenditure and balance in hand, both of stock and cash. Statement No. 4 will bear the joint signature of the Darogah and Treasurer.

On passing them, the Officer in charge of the Jail will issue the requisite warrants for purchase of Raw Materials, and payment of the grant for educational purposes in those Jails, in which it has been authorized.

8. The Quarterly Accounts will be prepared in Oordoo by the Darogah and translated into English by the English Clerk, or other Officer, to whom the duty may be entrusted.

Both the Oordoo and English Statements will bear the joint signatures of the Darogah and Clerk.

The English copies will be submitted to the Inspector General of Prisons, on or before the 15th day of the month of January, April, July and October.

In order to test the accuracy of the entries in Statements 1 and 2, stock will be taken by an Officer specially nominated by the Officer in charge of the Jail, who will certify the result of his investigations at the foot of each Statement and under his signature.

A copy of this Statement will at once be submitted to the Inspector General of Prisons.

On the profits exhibited in the Quarterly Statements, the Officer in charge of the Jail will be authorized to disburse 10 per cent in payments of commission to the Jail Officers, by whose exertions the manufactures have been carried on.

9. As all clothing manufactured in the Jail, and distributed to the prisoners is charged to the Government at the cost of Raw Material only as laid down in the 2nd Rule, which accompanied the Circular of the Accountant, North Western Provinces, No. 248 of 1848-49, Officers in charge of the Jails are authorized to calculate the market value of the clothing supplied to the prisoners from the Jail Workshops, and to charge commission at the authorized rates thereon, as if the clothing had been sold to private parties.

The mode in which the distribution of the commission has been made will be exhibited in the expenditure of the succeeding quarter. After the adjustment of the Quarterly Accounts, all surplus cash in hand, in excess of the authorized capital of Rs. 500, is to be paid into the Collector's hands, who will grant a receipt, and credit the amount in the Judicial Department, under the head of "Proceeds of Convict Labor," subordinate to "Judicial Charges General."

10. To support his charges in Statement 1, the Darogah must file Vouchers, which will be signed and kept with the Vernacular copies of the Statements. Whenever this kind of expenditure exceeds that of the last month, it must be explained. In each Jail, after a few months, an average must be struck, and this will serve as a general guide.

11. At the foot of Statement 4, should be a detail of such advances, by which the Inspector General would at once see whether advances had been made beyond the prescribed limit. Explanation must then be given as it may possibly arise from enlarged manufactures, for which measure special sanction should be solicited.

12. When new Buildings for Workshops are required, the Inspector General's sanction should be required; and the amount in deposit shown; when sanctioned, the amount should be charged, quoting the letter of sanction. When the disbursement exceed the amount in deposit, sanction of Government must be required, as the surplus of former years will, by Rule 9, have been credited in the public accounts.

No. 1.

TABULAR STATEMENT of Raw Materials received and expended in Manufactory of *Prison for the month of* 186

Derpatment of Manufactures.	Quantity to be accounted for			Total.	Expended during the present month.	Remaining in hand.	Number of Prisoners employed during the month.	Quantity of Manufactured goods supplied.	Remarks.
	Detail of Articles.	Balance remained at the end of last month.	Added during the present month.						
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Gud. Qr. Sht.	
Paper Manufactory.	Old Ropes, ... Old Paper, ... Sujjee, ...								
Cloth Manufactory.	Cotton Thread,							Thans.	
Cotton Spinning.	Cotton Wastage, ...							M. S. C.	
Rope Making.	Hemp Wastage, ...							Rope.	

No. 3.

MONTHLY CASH ACCOUNT of Manufactures carried on in the Prison, for the month of 186 .

Department.	Month and Date.	Detail of Receipts.	Amount.	Total.
Grinding Wheat.	1st	To Balance of last month, ...		
	10th	„ Received from Bunniah on account of grinding 521 Mds. 32 Srs., ...		
	19th	„ Received from Bunniah for grinding 458 Mds., 14 Srs., 6 chs., @ 3 ans. per Md., ...		
		Total, ...		
Paper Manufactory.	1st	To Balance of last month, ...		
	18th	„ Sold in the Bazar 22 Guddees, 3 Qrs., @ 3 Rs. per Guddy, ...		
	22nd	„ Sold in the Bazar 7 qrs., @ 2 Rs. per Guddy, ...		
Cloth Manufactory.	1st	To Balance of last month, ...		
	25th	„ Sold in Bazar 7 Thans, @ 3 Rs. each, ...		
		Total, ...		

Memorandum of Sums remitted to Treasury.

By Grinding Atta, ...
„ Paper Manufactory, ...
„ Cloth Manufactory, ...
Total remitted in ... ...

Department.	Month and Date.	Detail of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
Grinding Wheat.		For sharpening 72 Razors and 2 Scissors, ...		
		For cutting 86 Mills, @ 6 pie each, ...		
		For 20 Chulnees, @ 6 pie each,		
		Balance in hand, ...		
		Total, ...		
Paper Manufactory.		For 2 large Nands, @ 1½ as. each, ...		
		For 40 Ghurras, @ 2 pie each,		
		For 20 seers of Flour for pasting paper, ...		
		Mistry's pay, ...		
		Total, ...		
Cloth Manufactory.		31 Srs. 14 chks. Cotton, @ 3¾ Seers per Rupee, ...		
		6 Strings of Taut, @ 3 pie each, ...		
		Repairing one Rock, ...		
		5 Srs. of Flour for preparing Wraps @ 12 seers per Rupee,		
	Total,...	Total, ...		

Memorandum of Balance.

By Grinding Atta, ...
„ Paper Manufactory, ...
„ Cloth Manufactory, ...
Total Cash in hand, ...

No. 4.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of the Darogah with the Treasurer.

Cr.				Dr
To Balance of last account, ...			By per cent. profit to Darogah, ...	
Received during as per Statement No. 3,			Allowance to Vernacular School, ...	
			Advance for Manufactures as per detail, ...	
			Ditto for Buildings per sanction, ...	
			Allowance for Station Roads, ...	
			Balance in hand, ...	
Total Rs., ...			Total Company's Rs., ...	

Detail of Advances.

Name of Manufacture.	Net proceeds of last year.	Advances of this year charged in this month.	Total Advances.

No. 1.

TABULAR STATEMENT of Raw Materials, received and expended on Manufactures of the Banda Prison, for the 3rd Quarter of 1854, *ending* 30*th September* 1854.

Department of Manufactures.	Detail of Articles.	Quantity to be accounted for. Balance remaining at the end of last Quarter.	Added during the Quarter.	Total.	Expended during the present Quarter.	Remaining in hand.	Number of Prisoners employed during the Quarter.	Quantity of Manufactures, goods supplied.	Remarks.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.			
Paper Manufactory.	Ruddee, or waste paper, condemned records, ...	356 12 14	19 32 12	376 5 10	85 15 8	290 30 2			
	Lime, ...	0 7 0	6 7 8	6 14 8	6 14 8	0 0 0			
	Sujjee, ...	0 0 12	1 28 0	1 28 12	1 28 12	0 0 0			
	Wheat, ...	0 0 0	17 28 0	17 28 0	17 28 0	0 0 0			
	Oil, ...	0 0 0	0 3 10	0 3 10	0 3 10	0 0 0			
	Thread, ...	0 0 0	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 0			
	Moonj, ...	0 0 0	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 0 0			
	Cloth for washing ruddee, ...	0 0 0	Two pieces.	Two pieces.	Two pieces.	0 0 0			
	Ditto for straining ditto, ...	0 0 0	Six yards.	Six yards.	Six yards.	0 0 0			
	Twine, ...	0 0 0	0 14 4	0 14 4	0 14 4	0 0 0			
	Needles, ...	0 0 0	Six.	Six.	Six.	0 0 0	9,501 Prisoners.	430 guddies, 1 quire, 18¼ sheets.	
	Taut, ...	0 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0			
	Old cloths, ...	0 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	2 0 0	30 0 0			
	Nânds, ...	0 0 0	Twenty-three.	Twenty-three.	Twenty-three.	0 0 0			
	Salary of a paper maker, ...	0 0 0	4 months.	4 months.	4 months.	0 0 0			

	Padlocks, ...	0 0 0	Five.	Five.	Five.	0 0 0		
	Soap, ...	0 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 0 0		
	Baun string, ...	0 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 0 0		
	Leik, ...	0 0 0	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 1 2	0 1 0		
	Carpenter, ...	0 0 0	Twenty-one	Twenty-one	Twenty-one	0 0 0		
	Charges for conveying ruddee,...	0 0 0	1 Bullock.	1 Bullock.	1 Bullock.	0 0 0		
Book Binding.	Wheat, ...	0 0 0	2 38 0	2 38 0	2 38 0	0 0 0		
	Vitriol, ...	0 0 0	0 0 1¾	0 0 1¾	0 0 1¾	0 0 0		
	Thread, ...	0 0 0	0 1 11	0 1 11	0 1 11	0 0 0		
	Twine, ...	0 0 0	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 0 0		
	Oil, ...	0 0 0	0 5 8	0 5 8	0 5 8	0 0 0	1,350 ditto.	3,106 Books.
	Cloth, ...	7 pieces.	18 pieces.	25 pieces.	25 pieces.	0 0 0		
	Needles, ...	0 0 0	Thirty.	Thirty.	Sixteen.	Fourteen.		
	String, ...	0 0 0	Seventeen.	Seventeen.	Fourteen.	Three.		
	Padlocks, ...	0 0 0	One.	One.	One.	0 0 0		
Grinding.	Sewes, ...	0 0 0	Twelve.	Twelve.	Twelve.	0 0 0		36 maunds, 27 seers, 14 chatacks wheat, ground.
	Baskets, ...	0 0 0	Twenty.	Twenty.	Twenty.	0 0 0		
	Steel, ...	0 0 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 0	130 ditto.	
	Earthen pots, ...	0 0 0	One.	One.	One.	0 0 0		
Cloth and Dying Manufactory.	Thread, ...	0 2 9	4 13 15	4 16 8	4 1 8	0 15 0		
	Al, ...	0 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 3 0	1 2 0		
	Red dye, ...	0 0 0	0 9 14	0 9 14	0 9 14	0 0 0		
	Hurrah, ...	0 0 0	0 8 12	0 8 12	0 6 8	0 2 4		
	Borax, ...	0 0 0	0 1 14	0 1 14	0 1 7	0 0 7		
	Wheat, ...	0 0 0	0 15 10	0 15 10	0 15 10	0 0 0		
	Padlocks, ...	0 0 0	One.	One.	One.	0 0 0		
	Iron Spinners, ...	0 0 0	Twenty-five.	Twenty-five.	Twenty-five.	0 0 0	1,433 ditto.	157 Thans.
	Indigo, ...	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 2 0		
	Russee, ...	0 0 0	0 3 12	0 3 12	0 3 12	0 0 0		
	Tessoo flowers, ...	0 0 0	0 0 12	0 0 12	0 0 12	0 0 0		
	Dying thread, ...	0 0 0	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 0 0		
	Soap, ...	0 0 0	Two.	Two.	Two.	0 0 0		
	Yellow orpiment,...	0 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 0		
	Lime, ...	0 0 0	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 0	0 0 8		

TABULAR STATEMENT of Raw Materials, received and expended on Manufactures of the Banda Prison, for the 3rd Quarter of 1854, *ending* 30*th September* 1854.—(Concluded.)

Department of Manufactures.	Detail of Articles.	Quantity to be accounted for. Balance remaining at the end of last Quarter.	Added during the Quarter.	Total.	Expended during the present Quarter.	Remaining in hand.	Number of Prisoners employed during the Quarter.	Quantity of Manufactures, goods supplied.	Remarks.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.			
	Chukundra seeds,...	0 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 1 4	0 1 4			
	Split bamboos, ...	0 0 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 0 0			
	Oil, ...	0 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 0 0			
Blanket Manufactory.	Wool, ...	0 0 0	12 0 5	12 0 5	10 21 6	2 10 0			
	Rosin, ...	0 31 0	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 0			
	Catgut, ...	0 0 0	Eight.	Eight.	Eight.	0 0 0			
	Thread, ...	0 0 0	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 0	2,169 ditto.	15 Blankets.	
	Oil, ...	0 0 0	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 0			
	Padlocks, ...	0 0 0	Three.	Three.	Three.	0 0 0			
	Thread, ...	0 0 0	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 0			
Taut Puttee Manufactory.	Twine, ...	2 28 12	0 0 0	2 28 12	2 28 12	0 0 0	2		
	Hemp, ...	0 0 0	4 16 8	4 16 8	4 16 8	0 0 0			

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, ZILLAH BANDA:
The 2nd November 1854.

ROBERT CUST,
Magistrate.

BALANCE STATEMENT of Manufactured Goods, produced, expended and remaining in store of the Banda Prison, for the 3rd Quarter of 1854, ending 30th September 1854.

DEPARTMENT.	Quarter.	Detail of Receipts.	Quantity.	DEPARTMENT.	Date.	Detail of Expenditure.	Quantity.
			G. Q. S.				G. Q. S.
Paper Manufactory.	3rd. Quarter.	By balance remaining at the end of last Quarter,	144 7 22¼	Paper Manufactory.	3rd. Quarter.	Sold, ...	308 7 11
		Received from Manufactory during the Quarter,	430 1 18¼			Balance in hand,	266 2 5½
		Total, ...	574 9 16½			Total, ...	574 9 16½
Book Binding.	Ditto.	By balance remaining at the end of last Quarter,	330 Vouchers.	Book Binding.	Ditto.	Sold, ...	3,044 Vouchers.
		Received from Manufactory during the Quarter,	3,106 „			Balance in hand, ...	3,944 „
		Total, ...	3,436 Vouchers.			Total, ...	3,436 Vouchers.
Cloth Manufactory.	Ditto.	By balance remaining at the end of last Quarter,	20 Thans.	Cloth Manufactory.	Ditto.	Sold, ...	84 Thans.
		Received from Manufactory during the Quarter,	157 „			Balance in hand, ...	93 „
		Total, ...	177 Thans.			Total, ...	177 Thans.
Blanket ditto.	Ditto.	By balance remaining at the end of last Quarter,	219 Blankets	Blanket ditto.	Ditto.	Sold, ...	60 Blankets.

BALANCE STATEMENT of Manufactured Goods, produced, expended and remaining in store of the Banda Prison, for the 3rd Quarter of 1854, *ending* 30*th September* 1854.—(Concluded.)

Department.	Quarter.	Detail of Receipts.	Quantity.	Department.	Date.	Detail of Expenditure.	Quantity.
			G. Q. S.				G. Q. S.
		Received from Manufactory during the Quarter, ...	150 „	...	...	Balance in hand,	309 „
		Total, ...	369 Blankets.			Total, ...	369 Blankets.
Taut Puttee Manufactory.	3rd Quarter.	By Balance remaining at the end of last Quarter, ...	0	Taut Puttee Manufactory.	3rd Quarter.	Sold, ...	0 Blankets.
		Received from Manufactory during the Quarter, ...	51 Puttee.			Balance in hand,	51 Puttee.
		Total, ...	51 Puttee.			Total, ...	51 Puttee.

Magistrate's Office, Zillah Banda:

The 2nd November 1854.

The stock was taken by me.

ROBERT CUST,

Magistrate.

No. 3.

QUARTERLY CASH ACCOUNT of Manufactures carried on in the Banda Prison, for the 3rd Quarter of 1854, *ending* 30*th September* 1854.

Department.	Quarter.	Detail of Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Department.	Quarter.	Detail of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Paper Manufactory.	3rd Quarter.	To Balance of last Quarter Sold 2 Guddies at 1-6-0 per Guddy, ...	2 12 0		Paper Manufactory.	3rd Quarter.	6 7 8 Lime at 2 24 3 per Rupee, ...	2 6 0	
		,, 3 ditto 4 quires, at 1-8-0, ...	5 1 10				1 28 0 Sujjee at 0 16 0 ditto, ...	4 4 0	
		Sold 3 quires, at 3-0-0,	0 14 8				0 3 10 Oil, at 0 6 10 ditto, ...	0 10 4	
		,, 3 Guddies, 6 quires, at 2 8 0 per ditto, ...	9 0 0				17 28 0 Wheat, at 0 28 5 ditto, ...	25 5 4	
		,, 213 ditto, 3 quires 9¼ sheets, at 1 1 40 ditto, ...	410 4 8				0 0 10 Thread, at 0 2 7¼ ditto, ...	0 3 11	
							0 1 5 Moonj, at 0 15 12 ditto, ...	0 1 4	
							2 Pieces of Cloth for washing Ruddies,	1 7 0	
							6 Yards of Cloth for straining Ruddies, at 1 anna per yard,	0 6 0	
							0 14 4 Twine, at 0 11 0 per ditto,	1 4 9	
							6 needles, at 1¼ p. each,	0 0 8	
							23 Nânds, ...	1 0 0	
							Salary of paper maker from June to September 1854 at 8 per month, ...	32 0 0	
							5 padlocks at 0 3 8½ each, ...	1 2 6	

QUARTERLY CASH ACCOUNT of Manufactures carried on in the Banda Prison, for the 3rd Quarter of 1854, *ending 30th September* 1854.—(Concluded.)

Department.	Quarter.	Detail of Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Department.	Quarter.	Detail of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			M. C. S.	Rs. A. P.	
							0 2 8 Soap, at 5 seers per Rupee, ...	0 8 0	
							0 4 0 Baund, at 16 ditto ditto, ...	0 4 0	
							0 2 2 Leik at 13¾ Chittacks ditto, ...	0 2 3	
							21 Carpenters, at 0 3 0 each, ...	3 15 0	
							Hire of a Bullock for bringing in Ruddies, ...	0 6 0	77 7 1
Book Binding.	3rd Quarter.	To Balance of last Quarter, ...	0 0 0	428 2 6	Book Binding.	3rd Quarter.	2 38 0 Wheat, at 0 27 5 per Re.,	4 5 5	
		Sold 131 Books, at 0 3 0 each, ...	24 9 0				0 0 13¾ Vitriol, at 0 1 0 ditto,	0 1 10	
		„ 205 „ at 0 1 0 „	12 13 0				0 1 11 Thread, at 0 3 4 ditto,	0 8 4	
		„ 2 „ at 0 0 6 „	0 1 0				0 5 2 Twine, at 0 10 0, ditto ...	0 8 2	
		„ 8 „ at 0 6 0 „	3 0 0				0 0 5½ Oil, at 0 5 4,	0 0 11	
		„ 1 „ at 0 4 0 „	0 4 0				18 Pieces of Cloth, at Rs. 0 13 10½ piece, ...	15 9 6	
		„ 1 „ at 0 2 0 „	0 2 0				30 Needles, at 1 pie each, ...	0 2 6	
		„ 4 „ at 0 2 6 „	0 10 0						
		„ 4 „ at 0 3 9 „	0 13 0						
		„ 300 „ at 0 1 0 „	28 2 0						
				70 8 0					
Grinding	Ditto.	To Balance of last Quarter, ...	0 0 0						

Blanket Manufactory.	Ditto.	Received by grinding 34 27 4 Cht. at 3 6 0 per Rupee, ...	6 8 7		Grinding.	Ditto.	17 Skins, at 8½ piece per Rupee, ...	2 0 0			
		Sold 11 0 8 Chokur at 2 11 0 per Rupee,...	4 13 6	11 6 1			1 Padlock, ...	0 3 6	23 8 2		
		To Balance of last Quarter, ...	0 0 0				12 Sieves, at ...	0 13 0			
		Sold 4½ Blankets, at 0 10 0 each, ...	2 13 0				20 Baskets, at ...	0 11 0			
		„ 4 bundles of old Blankets, ...	4 9 0		Blanket Manufactory.	Ditto.	8 Chts. steel, at ...	0 3 0			
		„ 2 Blankets, ...	1 6 9	8 12 9			1 Earthen pot, ...	0 0 3	1 1 3		
							12 0 5 Wool, at Rs. 6 12 7 per maund, ...	82 3 1	82 3 1		

No. 4.

Dr. *ACCOUNT CURRENT of Darogah with the Treasurer, for the 3rd Quarter of* 1854, *ending* 30*th September* 1854. *Cr.*

To Balance of last Account, Rs.	2,715 6 2	Appendix.	By 10 per cent. profit to Darogah on Rs. 902-12-10, the profit of Government Manufactory, from May to September 1854, or for 5 months, as per detail Appendix A., ...	90 4 4	
Received during the Quarter as per Statement No. 3, as compared with Treasury Book,...	601 9 0	A. B. C.	2½ Ditto to Clerk, on ditto ditto ditto,...	22 9 1	
			By Advances to Vernacular Schools on 1,274 prisoners, at 5 per 100 prisoners, from May to September 1854, as per detail Appendix B.,	63 10 8	
			By Judicial Charges General, as per receipt sent to Inspector General, ...	2,116 5 5	

Dr. *ACCOUNT CURRENT of Darogah with the Treasurer, for the 3rd Quarter of 1854, ending 30th September 1854.—(Concluded.)* Cr.

				By Advances for Manufactories in this Quarter as per detail, *viz:* advances made from Rs. 500. Capital in August and September 1854, as per detail on the reverse, Appendix C.	
				Expended from the proceeds of Manufactory in July 1852, under the old system, ...	237 8 7
Total Company's Rupees, ...	3,316 15 2			By amount paid in reimbursement of advances from the Inefficient Balance before the new system came to work, ...	130 8 1
				Total Expenditure, ...	2,660 14 2
				Balance in hand, ...	656 1 0
				Total Co.'s Rs., ...	3,316 15 2
				Detail of Balance.	
				Cash in the Treasury, ...	6,582 12 2
				Inefficient Balance on account of 10 per cent. allowance, alluded to in paragraph 3rd of letter No. 417, dated 7th November 1854,	73 11 1
				Total, ...	656 1 0
				Memo. of Assets other than Cash.	
			D.	I. Price of manufactured goods ready for sale, as per detail D., ...	795 5 8
			E.	II. Estimated value of Raw Materials, as per detail E., ...	1,852 12 3
			F.	III. Amount due to Manufactory by Department of Government Establishment to be realized in next month, and other particulars as per detail F.,	995 8 5
				Total,...	3,643 10 4

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, ZILLAH BANDA: *The 2nd November 1854.*

ROBERT CUST,
Magistrate.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the proceeds of Jail Manufactories.

Month.	Total Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net Receipts.	Darogah's fees.	Clerk's fees.	Remarks.
May 1854, ...	231 2 7	88 1 8	143 0 11			The Rs. 73 given and still inefficient balance was from January 1853, to part of April 1854, but Rs. 204-14-0 and 11 annas 6 pie for cloth for prisoners and blankets, were not included; this makes the account clear up to September 1854.
June 1854, ...	317 7 8	96 13 0	220 10 8			
July 1854, ...	264 5 10	97 3 2	167 2 8			
August 1854, ...	175 8 4	85 0 0	90 8 4			
September 1854, ...	157 4 10	81 8 1	75 12 9			
	1,145 13 3	448 9 11	205 9 6			
April. For clothing, Rs. 204-14-0. Ditto blankets, Rs. 0-11-6	229 0 4	23 6 10	205 9 6			
Total, ...	1,374 13 7	472 0 9	902 12 10	90 4 4	22 9 1	

APPENDIX B.

Number of Prisoners under Education.

Month.	No. of Prisoners.	Education Fund at Rs. 5 per 100 Prisoners.	Remarks.
May 1854, ...	232	11 9 7	
June 1854, ...	240	12 0 0	
July 1854, ...	242	12 1 1	
August 1854, ...	280	14 0 0	
September 1854,... ...	28	14 0 0	
Total, ...	...	63 10 8	

APPENDIX C.

Detail of Advances.

Name of Manufactures.	Net proceeds of last year.	Advances of this year charged in previous Quarters.	Advances of the year charged in the year.	Total Advances.
Paper Manufactory, ...	During previous quarter the new system has not been introduced.	During previous quarter the new system has not been introduced.	52 10 7	52 10 7
Book-binding, ...			3 8 3	3 8 3
Cloth Manufactory, ...			43 0 4	43 0 4
Blanket ditto, ...			55 1 8	55 1 8
Taut-puttee ditto, ...			12 0 0	12 0 0
Grinding ditto, ...			0 3 3	0 3 3
Total, ...	384 7 1	0 0 0	166 8 1	166 8 1

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Manufactured Stock on the 1st October 1854.

Goods.	Quantity in Store.			Value of Stocks.			Remarks.
	G.	Q.	S.				
Paper, ...	266	2	5½	450	5	9	
Books, ...	392	Volumes,		121	4	8	
Cloth, ...	92	Thans, ...		54	3	2	
Blankets, ...	309	Pieces, ...		156	12	1	
Taut-puttee, ...	51	Puttees, ...		12	12	0	
Total, ...		...	...	795	5	8	

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Raw Materials.

Raw Materials.	Quantity.			Estimated Value.			Remarks.
	M	S.	C.				
Waste paper, condemned records, ...	290	30	2	1,744	8	0	
Old taut, ...	5	0	0	2	8	0	
Old cloth, ...	30	0	0	75	0	0	
Leik, ...	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Needles, ...	Ten.			0	0	10	
Skins, ...	Three.			0	6	8	
Thread, ...	0	15	0	4	13	6	
Indigo, ...	0	2	0	2	0	0	
Chukundra seeds, ...	0	1	4	0	0	4	
Kurrah, ...	0	2	4	0	2	3	
Borax, ...	0	0	7	0	1	9	
Al, ...	0	2	0	2	7	6	
Hemp, ...				0	0	0	
Wool, ...				0	12	0	
Lime, ...				0	1	0	

APPENDIX F.

Debts to Manufactory.

Tehseeldarees, ...	43	3	0	
Thannahs, ...	19	2	9	
Collectory, ...	43	15	8	
Fouzdaree, ...	7	8	5	
Committee, ...	1	14	0	
Jail, ...	3	0	0	
Books for Putwarees, ...	808	7	8	To be realized in November and December.
Ditto for Kham estates, ...	30	4	11	Ditto ditto.
Ditto taken by J. Ransford for Hospital Books,	2	9	0	
Price of Blankets supplied to Prisoners, ...	30	7	0	Since recovered.
Total, ...	995	8	5	

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, ZILLAH BANDA: *The 2nd November* 1854.

ROBERT CUST, Magistrate.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE PREPARATION OF JAIL MANUFACTURING ACCOUNTS.

Dated Banda, 2nd November 1854.

I.—In preparing Statements Nos. 1 to 4, the Rules prescribed by the Inspector General of Prisons, as published in the *Agra Gazette* on the 11th July 1854, page No. 476, should be observed.

II.—No pay to be issued to the Jail Establishments till accounts have been made over to the Head Clerk, and Statements Nos. 3 and 4 copied.

III.—The Darogah is forbidden to spend a farthing of the price of the articles, for which he will take cash, without a written order from the Officer in charge of the Jail.

IV.—The Darogah will keep all raw materials and manufactured goods, carefully labelled, in his Godowns. He must also keep a list of both manufactured goods and raw materials in store.

V.—Every ream of paper to be packed up, and the date, class and price labelled. The Darogah should keep a register, in which he will enter the quantity daily produced.

VI.—Stock to be taken of every thing on the 1st of every month, and the amount should correspond exactly with the statements.

VII.—Specimen sheets of paper to be furnished to all the Government Offices at the station, and paper not up to the standard mark to be returned to the Jail.

VIII.—The Darogah should be reminded, that only good serviceable paper, of fair color, and substance, is required. He should keep good instruments for cutting the paper.

IX.—The dying is to be included in the Cloth Manufactory, and kept separate.

X.—Paper, although used in the Binding Department, will be credited in the Paper Manufactory; and cloth, though used in the Binding Department, will be charged in the Cloth Manufactory.

XI.—No credit to be given, except to Government Offices. The Darogah should be ordered to pay cash for every thing he purchases.

XII.—As during the latter end of May, and whole of June, the Paper Factory must be suspended; no less than 100 reams should always be in store, and at least 50 thâns of cloth.

XIII.—The charges for constructing almirahs, &c., must be defrayed from the sale of manufactured goods, and must have the sanction of the Inspector General of Prisons.

XIV.—Pay of Pundits, and the percentage, should always be charged quarterly in Statement No. 4; the percentages to be disbursed at the close of the quarter, after the Inspector General's sanction has been obtained to the Quarterly Statements.

XV.—The Darogah should always keep in store, needles, thread, sieves and such other articles, and purchase in such quantities as will answer for a quarter's consumption.

XVI.—The Darogah should send separate urzees for the realization of the sums due to Manufactory from the Revenue and Judicial Departments.

XVII.—As the want of water in the months of May and June renders it impossible to wash ruddee and prepare pulp for the Paper Factory, the Darogah should in March and April prepare a double allowance of washed pulp, and stow it away, to come into use in these months; by these means the Factory may possibly be kept going in the months of May and June.

No. OF 1862.—*Office of Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces. Dated Camp , the* 1862.

Copies of the foregoing are forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Jail, for information and guidance.

No. 1361 A.—*From Under-Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Inspector General of Prisons.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 20th May* 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 99, dated the 5th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor approves of the Circular and of its subjoined Rules, which you propose to circulate to the Officers in charge of District Jails, relative to the manufactures carried on in the Prisons of the North Western Provinces.

No. 1411 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Officiating Civil Pay-Master.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 26th May* 1862.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 166, dated 25th ultimo.

2. In your letter No. 148, dated 3rd Idem, regarding the position and allowances to be assigned to the Assistants in the Settlement Department you requested:—

1*st*.—To be furnished with a list of these Officers together with the salaries drawn by each.

2*ndly*.—With information from time to time of any changes considered necessary to their salaries.

3*rdly*.—To be informed whether the additional allowances assigned to them were to be considered as substantive or deputation.

3. In reply to these enquiries, you were furnished with a list compiled from your own Civil List. This was obviously an insufficient answer to your enquiries. You have therefore in your letter, under reply, explained more fully what you wanted to know, and add a request that Assistants in the Settlement Department be regularly gazetted as such.

4. In disposing of this matter, it will be convenient to take the 3rd question first. It is obviously a matter of importance to declare definitely, the nature of these allowances, with reference specially, to the contingency of Officers in the Settlement Department, taking privilege leave, when of course, they will only draw their substantive allowances.

5. There appears to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor no real difficulty in deciding this question. The orders of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 1206, dated 6th March last, are clear on this point. The Officers in the Settlement Department are to be given *substantive* salaries on a scale somewhat higher than those drawn by their contemporaries. This scale is determined by the orders of the Supreme Government No. 96, dated 31st March 1860, so far as the present Settlement Officers are concerned, none of their Contemporaries or Juniors are of higher rank than Joint Magistrate of the 2nd Grade drawing Rs. 700 per mensem. Therefore any of those Officers whose contemporaries or Juniors are Joint Magistrates of the 2nd Grade, are entitled to a *substantive* allowance of Rs. 800 per mensem, which they should draw whether on privilege leave or not. There are only three Officers entitled to this substantive pay, *viz.*, Messrs. J. J. T. Lumsden, R. G. Currie, and A. Colvin.

6. There are other Assistants in the Settlement Department, whose names are shewn in the margin. None of the Juniors of these Officers, arranged according to the order of passing the examination, are Joint Magistrates, or even Officiating as such. Their substantive pay is therefore Rs. 600 per mensem, as determined by the orders of the Supreme Government, No. 96, dated 31st March 1860. But it may happen, and has already happened, that the Juniors of these Officers will be appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrates, and will then draw a deputation allowance of Rs. 200, in addition to their substantive pay of Rs. 500 per mensem. Such cases were dealt with in the orders of this Government No. 1849 A., dated 22nd July 1861, which have been under the review of, and have been approved by the Government of India. It has been determined, that such Settlement Officers should receive an increase of pay proportionate to that drawn by the Officiating Joint Magistrate, but it was not settled whether such increase should be considered as a substantive increase, or as a deputation allowance. His Honor thinks that it should only be considered as the latter, for, if otherwise, the Settlement Officer will receive more than the proportionate increase received by his contemporary. In this view a Settlement Officer in such case will receive his substantive pay of Rs. 600, and a deputation allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem, which latter will cease as in the case of the Officiating Joint Magistrate should he take privilege leave.

Mr. C. Grant.
" H. Wilson.
" H. L. P. Wynne.
" C. A. Daniel.

7. The information above given complies with your first request. In regard to the 2nd, I am desired to state that you will in future always be informed of any change in the salary of a Settlement Officer, and you will at the same time be informed whether such increase is substantive or deputation.

8. The Assistants in the Settlement Department will be classed into four grades, according to the scale laid down in the orders of the Government of India, dated 31st March 1860, *viz.*—

1st Grade drawing	Rs.	1,200
2nd Grade drawing	"	800
3rd Grade drawing	"	600
4th Grade drawing	"	450

These allowances in each case being substantive, and a Notification will be issued gazetting such appointments, both past and present. The 1st and the 4th grades are at present empty.

9. When any Officer, Junior to an Assistant in the Settlement Department of the 3rd Grade is appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate, it will be notified that Mr. Assistant in the Settlement Department of the 3rd Grade in the district of will receive a deputation allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem, until further orders.

No. 309.

Dated Allahabad, the 7th May 1862.

THE following Resolution issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 74.—*Fort William, the 26th April* 1862.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the addition of the following Clause to Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules :—

Clause 4.—If an Officer, while absent on leave under this Section, obtains an extension of leave on Medical Certificate, he will be liable for the whole period of his absence to the Rules applicable to leave on Medical Certificate.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Government Gazette*.

No. 311.—*The 8th May* 1862.

THE following Notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 75.—*Fort William, the 30th April* 1862.

Agreeably to Resolution of the Financial Department of the Government of India, No. 10258 of the 19th August 1861, Civil Departments, are to pay cash for Military Stores issued to them from Magazines; demands therefore for such payments from the Examiner, Ordnance Department, are to be promptly responded to. Cash to be paid into the Local Treasuries, and Treasury Receipts to be forwarded to the Examiner.

From the Marriage Registrar, Futtehgurh, to Assistant Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Futtehgurh, the 13th May 1862.

SIR,—You have informed me that you do not wish me to report those marriages which I have celebrated between persons who are entirely of native descent. This brings up the question to my mind, whether I am still required by Government to take marriage fees from such persons, and to pay them into the Government Treasury? It appears to me that this order puts them upon the same ground as the Hindoos and Mussulmans, and as they do not pay fees to Government on these occasions, neither is it expected of Native Christians. I may however be mistaken, and will be much obliged, if you will set my mind at rest on the subject.

I have since last reporting performed no marriage where the parties, or one of them were of European descent. Indeed it is very seldom that I am called upon in such cases.

No. 1536 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to the Marriage Registrar, Futtehgurh.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 5th June* 1862.

SIR,—In reply to the enquiry contained in your letter, dated 13th ultimo, I am directed to state, that this Government has no power to alter the Marriage Act, under which fees are to be taken from pure Native Christians, contracting marriage before a Marriage Registrar.

2.—I am at the same time desired to refer you to Section 18 of Act V. of 1852, extended to these Provinces, on the 20th March 1852, wherein it is left to the discretion of the Marriage Registrar to remit some part, but not more than three-fourths of the fees if the parties intending marriage, or married under the provisions of the Act, are in indigent circumstances, the remission and the ground for it being duly reported to Government.

No. 1887 A.—*From Under-Secretary to Governnent, North Western Provinces, to Secretary to the Special Central Examination Committee, Agra.—Dated Camp Nynee Tal, the 15th July* 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 32, dated 4th of this month, I am directed to state, for the information of the Central Examination Committee, that, with reference to the probability of an Officer employed in the Revenue Department being appointed to exercise Judicial functions, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor does not think it necessary to lay down any general rule enabling Government servants to pass the examination in Judicial and Revenue subjects separately; no Officer therefore for the future will be allowed, except under special circumstances which can be specially reported, to present himself for examination in one of these Departments singly.

2 His Honor approves the rule proposed to be substituted for the present Rule XIV. But it may be well to insert a provision, as in the present rule, that no books of any description are to be allowed to the candidates in answering the questions put before them.

3 The Committee are requested to cause the Rule as amended to be printed and circulated among those concerned.

CIRCULAR No. 2024 A. OF 1862.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to all Commissioners of Divisions.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 30th of July* 1862.

General Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor to call your attention to the Circular from this Office, No. 2705 A. dated the 15th of October 1861, and to observe, that as the sale proceeds of all movable property of absconded offenders, whether process has been evaded or resisted, are to be credited to the Police Superannuation Fund, the Returns which you were called upon to submit by the Circular No. 25, dated the 5th July 1859, should not shew the words "credited to Government."

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CIRCULAR No. 2123 A. OF 186 2.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces to all Magistrates of Districts, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 12th August* 1862.

General Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you, that Mr. W. M. Anderson has been appointed by the Government of Jamaica to be Emigration Agent at Calcutta for that Colony, and that his Sub-Agents, it is said, will shortly be at work recruiting in these Provinces.

2nd.—Your attention is directed to Act XXI. of 1844, and you are required to enforce a strict adherence to its provisions.

No. 2124 A.—Copy of the above Circular is forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for their information.

CIRCULAR No. 2158, A. OF 1862.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to all Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners in the North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 18th August* 1862.

General Department, N. W. P

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to transmit to you Extract paragraphs 12 and 13, from a Report No. 146, dated the 30th of June last, from the Inspector General of Prisons, in the North Western Provinces, and to request that, in accordance with the suggestions therein made, you will in future abstain from the objectionable practice of confining Lunatics in the Jail, pending an enquiry into their state of mind, or pending their removal to a Lunatic Asylum, and further, that you will communicate with the Civil Surgeon of your District, with a view to provide accommodation for one or two insane persons at the Dispensary.

2. It is presumed that little extra expense need be incurred on this account, as there can be no reason why, as a general rule, an insane person should not temporarily be treated in a Dispensary like any other in-door patient.

EXTRACT paragraphs 12 *and* 13 *from a Report by the Inspector General of Prisons, in the North Western Provinces, to the address of the Under-Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces,* (No. 146 OF 1862).—*Dated Nynee Tal, the* 30*th of June* 1862.

Paragraph 12.—I would take this opportunity to observe, that the practice which obtains at present of confining Lunatics in Jails, for the purpose of the actual state of their mind being ascertained, and pending their removal to an Asylum, is very objectionable in a sanitary point of view, and most distasteful to their friends as well as to the poor creatures themselves in their more lucid moments; and I believe it is the cause of many cases being concealed, which otherwise would be submitted to treatment and probably cured.

13.—Instead of the very objectionable mode of dealing with insane persons, I would suggest that arrangements be made at Dispensaries for the temporary care of all Lunatics requiring to be kept for a certain time under medical observation, previous to being sent to an Asylum. A couple of good substantial cells or huts would be quite sufficient for the purpose; and the cost of feeding, &c., could be paid by the Magistrate, as

at present; and in addition to the other advantages, the friends of the patients would have access to them, and assist in taking care of them for a time; circumstances altogether out of the question when confined within the precincts of a Jail.

CIRCULAR No. 2365 A. OF 1862.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to all Commissioners.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 9th September* 1862.

General Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to fix the 1st of October as the date from which all Boat Bridges under the care of the Magistrates should be leased, a discretion being left to Magistrates as to the date, previous to the 1st of October, for selling the contract, or accepting tenders finally. During the interval, the person obtaining the contract will have time to make all requisite arrangements for the performance of his engagements.

2.—Sufficient security for the performance of the contract should always be demanded.

3.—There should be a deed drawn up in form, legally binding, declaring all the conditions of the contract; and one of the conditions in every case should be, that before resigning the contract, the contractor must give notice to the Magistrate three months previously, and shew to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that he does not resign for the sole or principal purpose of evading the terms of the deed.

4.—Where Bridges are not maintained, the Local Authorities will act according to their discretion in fixing the date from which the Ferries shall be leased.

(DOCKET No. 2048.)—*From Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, Fort William, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Dated 21st April* 1862.

FORWARDS Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, dated 21st instant, with Resolution of the Governor General in Council on the general question of establishing large Central Jails in India.

No. 2048.—*EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, in Council, in the Home Department, (Judicial.)—Dated the 21st April* 1862.

READ the following papers on the subject of constructing Central Jails in India :—

Extract from the Proceedings in the Public Works Department, No. 1340 B., dated 30th April 1861.

Endorsement from Public Works Department, No. 1466, dated 3rd May.

Extract Paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 from a letter from the Police Commission, addressed to the Foreign Department, No 195, dated 20th May.

Extract paragraphs 4 to 6 from a Resolution passed in the Foreign Department, under date the 14th June 1861, No. 3118.

Extract from the Proceedings in the Public Works Department, No 2237, dated 26th June, and its enclosures.

Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 2377, dated 2nd July.

Letter to the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oude, No. 1342, dated 12th July.

Reply from the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oude, No. 594, dated 25th July, and enclosure.

Letter from Ditto, No. 761, dated 21st September, and enclosure.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, No. 1456, dated 1st August.

Reply from Ditto, No. 2103, dated 27th August, and enclosure.

Letter to the Government of the North Western Provinces, No. 1343, dated 12th July.

Reply from Ditto, No. 950 A., dated 17th September, and enclosure.

Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 3009, dated 19th August.

Letter to the Commissioner of Nagpore, No. 1742, dated 31st August.

Reply from Ditto, No. 7, dated 20th September, and enclosure.

Letter from the Government of the North Western Provinces, No. 713, A., dated 25th July 1861, and its enclosures.

Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 997, dated 12th March 1862.

RESOLUTION.—The general question of establishing large Central Jails in India, was referred to this Department for consideration and orders by the Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General in Council, in the Public Works Department, No. 1340 B., dated the 30th April 1861, with reference to proposals for the erection of such Jails at Nagpore and Lucknow, and for the enlargement of the Prison already existing at Agra.

2. The same question was also raised by the Police Commission in their letter to the Foreign Department, No. 195, dated the 20th May 1861 (paragraphs 5 to 7). The Commission drew attention to the expense incurred in building and maintaining large Jails in India, and suggested that it might be susceptible of considerable reduction if the Settlement of Port Blair were intended to be permanently maintained, and if in that case a decision were come to as to what classes of prisoners might be deported to the Andamans.

3. The Police Commission were informed from the Foreign Department, on the 14th June 1861, that the question of maintaining the Settlement of Port Blair would be considered in the Home Department; but that, in any case, the Governor General in Council was of opinion, that Central Jails could not be dispensed with, though there had perhaps been a tendency lately to make them too large and too numerous.

4. His Excellency in Council considered that, even taking into consideration the large number of instances in which the Penal Code makes the punishment of transportation applicable, there would still remain a very large number of prisoners who could not under the Law be transported, and that many of them would be confined for long terms; and he observed, that it was consonant with the result of experience in the Punjab and elsewhere, that it was better, as far as possible, to collect such prisoners in Central Jails, leaving only in small lock-ups in the Districts the prisoners sentenced to trifling periods of imprisonment, such centralization affording more effective superintendence with greater punitive effect, as well as more uniform discipline and greater economy of expenditure.

5. The continued maintenance of the Settlement formed in the Andaman Islands has been recently determined upon in the Resolution of the Governor General in Council in this Department, dated 29th March 1862.

6. On the 26th June 1861, the Public Works, Department communicated to this Department copy of a correspondence on the subject of restricting the works on the proposed Central Jail at Lucknow to the completion of one Circle only, pending the

decision of Government in the Home Department on the general question of the expediency of maintaining the system of Central Jails.

7. On the 2nd July following, the Public Works Department, requested an intimation of the views of Government on the communication from that Department dated the 30th April 1861, with reference to the necessity of passing early orders regarding certain additions that had been proposed to be made to the Central Prison at Agra.

8. The attention of the Government of the North Western Provinces, and of the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oude, was thereupon drawn, under date the 12th of July, to Section 59 of Act XLV. of 1860, (the Penal Code), and they were asked what extent of accommodation should be provided in the Central Prisons at Agra and Lucknow on the supposition that, under the Section above cited of the Penal Code, sentence of transportation would, as a rule, be awarded to all offenders who were punishable with imprisonment for seven years or upwards.

Letter dated 25th July 1861.

9. In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oude stated that, as recommended by the Judicial Commissioner, accommodation for 2,000 prisoners should be provided in the Lucknow Central Jail.

Letter dated 1st August 1861, No. 1456.

10. The opinions of the Officiating Chief Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner were then requested as to the expediency of authorizing the transportation of all prisoners who were punishable with imprisonment for any period in excess of three years; and on receipt of a further reference from the Public Works Department, requesting the communication of early orders on the subject of Central Jails, with particular reference to one proposed to be built at Nagpore, a similar enquiry was addressed, under date the 31st of August, to the Commissioner of that Province, whose attention was likewise called to the provision in the Penal Code above-mentioned.

No. 3009, dated 19th August 1861.

11. The Government of the North Western Provinces replied to the reference of the 12th of July in a letter dated 17th September 1861, from which it appeared that, in His Honor's opinion, the operation of Section 59 of the Penal Code would afford no sensible relief to the Jails in those Provinces.

12. The Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oude strongly deprecated, for the reasons stated in his letter of the 27th of August, the adoption of transportation as a punishment in place of imprisonment; and in a separate communication, dated the 21st of September, the Officiating Chief Commissioner again advocated the completion of the Jail at Lucknow for the full complement of 2,000 prisoners.

No. 7, dated 20th September 1861.

13. The Judicial Commissioner of Nagpore (who was in charge of the Chief Commissioner's Office) deprecated, chiefly on financial grounds, the resort to transportation for any shorter period than five years.

14. Meanwhile, in a communication, dated the 25th July 1861, the Government of the North Western Provinces submitted a General Report on the system of Central Prisons in those Provinces. The Lieutenant Governor strongly advocated the system of Central Prisons, being of opinion that, under it, Jail discipline is efficiently enforced, Jail management improved, punishment rendered effectual for its ends, and economy subserved; and His Honor objected to Section 59 of the Penal Code, as being calculated to remove the terror with which the Natives of India have heretofore regarded the punishment of removal beyond Seas.

15. His Honor brought to notice that some of the Central Prisons existing or ordered to be constructed in the North Western Provinces, had not been recognized, nor the establishments belonging to them formally sanctioned by the Government of India, and that "the expenditure on buildings had been systematically charged to what was called Savings." These "Savings," it was explained, consisted of the net saving effected throughout the North Western Provinces consequent on the reforms introduced

by Mr. Woodcock, commencing from 1846, the saving being calculated from the rates of expenditure which prevailed in 1844, before the introduction of Mr. Woodcock's reforms. The net savings, it was stated, amounted at the end of 1859 to Rs. 16,72,258-3-11, which sum had not been credited to the State, but had been held distinct as a "Savings Fund," against which the expenditure on buildings and all other extra expenses had been charged, so that the actual Jail receipts and expenditure had never been properly exhibited in the Public Accounts, while the Jail Establishment bills had been passed on insufficient authority. To correct these irregularities, and at the same time to give full effect to the system of Central Prisons, the Lieutenant Governor requested sanction to the establishment of Central Prisons in the districts of Agra, Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, Bareilly, and Jubbulpore, to have effect from the 1st May 1862, in order that the expenditure might be provided for in the Budget of 1862-1863: and, in the hope that the Supreme Government would be led by the arguments he urged to accept the Central Prison system as the most economical and effective system.

His Honor submitted the following specific propositions for sanction :—

"1*st*.—That the 'Savings Fund' amounting at the end of 1859 to the sum of "Rs. 16,72,258-3-11 be absorbed, together with any additions that may have occurred "to the present time.

"2*nd*.—That the plan of charging extra expenditure, or any expenditure whatever "to this Fund, be abolished.

"3*rd*.—That the receipts and disbursements of the Jails be fairly exhibited, as in other "branches of the Administration, in the Annual Budgets, and in the Public Accounts.

"4*th*.—That the Lieutenant Governor be permitted to submit plans and estimates "for the Central Prisons at Benares and Jubbulpore, in view to their inclusion in the "next Budget of the Department Public Works.

"5*th*.—That the proposed Establishments, as exhibited in the accompanying Com-"parative Tabular Statement D., be formally sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy "in Council."

16. The first, second, third, and fifth of these propositions will be considered in the Financial Department, and the fourth proposition, so far as relates to the Central Prison at Benares, will be dealt with in the Public Works Department.

17. A further communication has recently been received from the Public Works Department, soliciting early orders regarding the erection of Central Prisons, and remarking that the want of decision on the subject is causing great inconvenience.

18. It seems to the Governor General in Council that, independently of the evidence of the good working of a Central Prison system supplied in these papers, the question has been virtually decided in its favor by the previous action of the Government, and by the expenditure already incurred in carrying it out. The sentiments of the Government of India were also expressed in favor of the erection of Central Jails in the communication made from the foreign Department to the Police Commission under date the 14th June of 1861, referred to in the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of this Resolution.

19. The Governor General in Council desires now to signify further his entire concurrence in the views expressed in the letter from the Government of the North Western Provinces, dated the 25th July last, and he is of opinion that all the proposals of the Lieutenant Governor should be sanctioned, except as regards the proposed Central Jail at Jubbulpore, the Jubbulpore Division having been subsequently transferred to the Central Provinces.

20. The arguments in favor of large, central, well-organized Jails under special European supervision, on the combined system of associated labor and separate confinement with classification, carried to the full extent described in the Lieutenant Governor's Report, appear to the Governor General in Council greatly to preponderate. The greater risk of *emeutes*, and their more formidable nature if successful, form the only plausible

argument on the other side, and this the Governor General in Council thinks is conclusively answered by the Lieutenant Governor.

21. The formal sanction of the Establishments immediately required by the Lieutenant Governor will be given in the Financial Department. The expenditure will not apparently affect the Budget, as it will be much more than met by carrying the savings to credit. Moreover, it is really little more than nominal, as a corresponding saving will be effected by a decrease in the average cost of each prisoner.

22. The Governor General in Council does not consider that it would be at all advisable to inflict the punishment of transportation on Criminals sentenced to imprisonment for shorter terms than seven years, and no change in the law seems, therefore, to be required.

23. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the proposed enlargement of the Agra Jail, the maintenance of Central Prisons at Allahabad, Meerut, Benares, and Bareilly, the construction of a Central Jail at Nagpore capable of holding one thousand prisoners, and also capable of extension, and the proposed completion of the Jail at Lucknow for the accommodation of two thousand prisoners, are all measures deserving of sanction if the necessary funds are available. Orders will accordingly be issued for giving effect to the recommendations of the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, and the Chief Commissioners of Oude, and of the Central Provinces under such restrictions, in the interests of economy, as it may be deemed expedient to prescribe in the Financial Department, and in the Department of Public Works.

No. 3780.—*Fort William, the 29th July* 1862.

Notification.—The following Warrant under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, in supersession of the Table of Precedence for India, prescribed in January 1855, and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd of May following, is published for general information:—

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting, Whereas it hath been represented unto us that it is advisable to regulate the Rank and Precedence of Persons holding appointments in the East Indies.

In order to fix the same, and prevent all disputes, we do hereby declare that it is Our Will and Pleasure that the following Table be observed with respect to the Rank and Precedence of the Persons hereafter named, *viz.*—

The Governor General and Viceroy, or Governor General and Viceroy for the time being.

The Governor of Bengal.

The Governor of Madras.

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor of Agra.

The Governor of any Presidency which may be hereafter formed in India.

The President of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Lieutenant Governors of any of the Presidencies or Provinces in India, according to priority of appointment.

The Chief Justice, Bengal.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

The Chief Justice, Madras.

The Bishop of Madras.
The Chief Justice, Bombay.
The Bishop of Bombay.
The Commander-in-Chief in India, when also a Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.
Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General of India, according to priority of appointment.
Ordinary Members of Council, Bengal, according to priority of appointment.
The Commander-in-Chief at Madras, when also a Member of Council.
Ordinary Members of Council at Madras, according to priority of appointment.
The Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, when also a Member of Council.
Ordinary Members of Council at Bombay, according to priority of appointment.
The Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, according to priority of appointment.
The Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, according to priority of appointment.
The Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, according to priority of appointment.
The Governor of the Strait's Settlements.
The Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces.
The Commander-in-Chief of the Army at the several Presidencies (not being Commander-in-Chief in India), according to relative rank in their respective services.
The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.
Members appointed to the Council of the Governor General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, according to priority of appointment, except in the case of Members who may, on other grounds, be entitled to special precedence.
Members of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, appointed for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, according to priority of appointment, except in the case of Members who may, on other grounds, be entitled to special precedence.
Members of Council at Madras, appointed for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, according to priority of appointment, except in the case of Members who may, on other grounds, be entitled to special precedence.
Members of Council at Bombay, appointed for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, according to priority of appointment, except in the case of Members who may, on other grounds, be entitled to special precedence.
Naval and Military Officers above the rank of Major General.
Civilians with reference to their rank and precedence, to be divided into six Classes.
Civilians of thirty-five years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class I, and from date of entering such Class to rank with
Major Generals according to date of Commission.
Civilians of twenty years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class II, and from date of entering such Class to rank with
Colonels according to date of Commission.

Archdeacon, ... Calcutta.
Ditto, ... Madras.
Ditto, ... Bombay.

Civilians of twelve years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class III., and from date of entering such Class to rank with
Lieutenant-Colonels according to date of Commission.
Civilians of eight years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class IV, and from date of entering such Class to rank with
Majors according to date of Commission.

Civilians of four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class V., and from date of entering such Class to rank with

Captains according to date of Commission.

Civilians under four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class VI, and to rank with

Subalterns according to date of Commission.

Advocate General (not being Members of Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations) to rank with the First Class of Civil Servants.

Administrators General to rank with the Second Class of Civil Servants.

Chaplains to rank with Civilians of the Fourth Class and Majors.

Assistant Chaplains to rank with Civilians of the Fifth Class and Captains.

All Officers not mentioned in the above Table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the Army, to have the same rank with reference to Civil Servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this Table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing Rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedency at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives; and the Governor General in Council to be empowered to make Rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All Ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective Husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and Ladies having precedence in England, independently of their Husbands, and who are not in rank below the Daughters of Barons.

Such Ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court, at Balmoral, this twenty-first day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the twenty-fifth year of Our Reign.

No. 2136 A.—*Dated the* 14*th August* 1862.

THE following Rules sanctioned by the Government of Bengal in a Notification dated 9th ultimo, for the guidance of the Superintendent of Stationery, and of all Public Officers who are authorized to indent upon the Government Stationery Office, are to be held applicable to the North Western Provinces, and are re-published for general information :—

Rules for the Superintendent's Office.

I. The Superintendent of Stationery, under the general supervision of the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces, has the entire charge and management of the Stationery Office.

II. The Superintendent, with the approval of the Board, enters into contracts for the supply of Stationery to this Store. All articles not included in the contracts which it may be necessary to procure are purchased by the Superintendent at his own discretion, and he is responsible for the quality of such articles.

III. To enable the Superintendent to make purchases, he is supplied monthly, on application to the Accountant General, with letters of credit on the Bank of Bengal

He submits monthly for the Board's Audit, a statement of his expenditure, together with the bills of purchase.

IV. The Superintendent is responsible for the due care and preservation of the Stationery Stores. He is allowed a Store-keeper and Deputy Store-keeper or Packer, from whom he may require security for his own protection, to the extent of Rs. 20,000 from the former, and Rs. 2,000 from the latter.

V. The Superintendent corresponds directly with all Officers who receive supplies from the Stationery Office. But Circular Letters containing general instructions are submitted for the Board's approval previous to issue. All differences which may arise between the Superintendent and Indenting Officers are referred for the decision of the Board.

VI. The Indents from Public Officers upon the Stationery Office are to be drawn out by Indenting Officers, and supplied by the Superintendent according to the scale approved by Government and in conformity with the following Rules :—

Rules for Public Officers Indenting upon the Superintendent of Stationery.

VII. The following Officers are authorized to indent upon the Government Stationery Office :—

All Officers in charge of independent Offices whose appointments are published in the *Government Gazette*. Also the following Officers of the Supreme Court :—

Administrator General.
Master and Registrar.
Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary.
Sworn Clerk.
Receiver.
Chief Interpreter.
Clerks to the Judges.
Crier.
Coroner.
Taxing Officer.
Chief Clerk of Insolvent Court.
Sheriff of Calcutta.
Commanders of Government Vessels.
Officers especially authorized to draw supplies of Stationery from this Store.

NOTE.—All Public Officers not authorized to indent on the Stationery Office may be supplied with Stationery by the Superintendent at a charge of 5 per cent. above the cost of the articles supplied.

Form of Indents and directions for forwarding them.

VIII. A Scale has been drawn out (A) for regulating the supply of Stationery for all Public Offices in accordance with which, Indents must be framed and submitted in the form prescribed (B.) the certificate at the foot of the latter being duly signed.

No other than printed Forms of Indent, which can be obtained from the Superintendent's Office, should be used; nor should a transmitting letter be sent with the Indent, except when explanation is required to be given which cannot be written on the Indent.

IX. The above-mentioned Scale is intended to apply to Public Offices of all Departments except the Hospital Department for which a separate Scale (C.) is sanctioned.

X. In cases where the full quantity and superior description of Stationery allowed by the scale is not necessary, it will be the duty of the Indenting Officer to modify his Indent accordingly.

XI. Mofussil Officers indenting, will be careful to fill up accurately the label on the form of Indent, designating the address to be attached to the cases. When this is omitted, the responsibility of non-receipt or delay in the arrival of the Stores will rest with the Indenting Officer.

XII. As a general rule, all Indents will be for the Calendar year, and all the columns in the form must be duly filled up. In emergent Indents for which the same form is to be used, the 3rd, 5th, and 6th columns only need be filled up. But emergent Indents should be resorted to as seldom as possible, and the explanation of their necessity should be full. Where the explanation is not satisfactory, the Superintendent of Stationery is authorized to disallow the Indent.

3rd.—Balance in hand.
5th.—Quantity now indented for.
6th.—Number of Assistants, &c.
NOTE.—All Indents for paper required for printing purposes must be submitted separately from those for the ordinary use of the Office.

XIII. Annual Indents from all Offices above Allahabad should be despatched so as to reach the Superintendent's Office on or before the 1st of August of the year preceding that for which the supply is required. From all other Offices they should be sent so as to reach him by the 1st of October.

XIV. Indents are to be forwarded direct to the Superintendent by all Officers except those named below, who, on account of the expensive and professional nature of the articles required by them, and because the Scale is no guide to the proper supply, must submit theirs through their Official superiors, who will examine, countersign, and forward them to the Stationery * Office, that is to say,—

* NOTE.—Indents for Mathematical Instruments, not being common Compasses and Parallel Rulers, are to be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Mathematical Instrument Department.

Officers of the Departments of Public Works, through the Superintending Engineer of the Division.

Officers attached to the Great Trigonometrical Survey, through the Surveyor General.

Officers of the Revenue Survey, through the Deputy Surveyor General.

Officers of the Canal and Roorkee College Departments, through the Local Heads of those Departments.

XV. The Superintendent of the Allipore Jail Press will obtain paper from the Stationery Office for all forms required from him for the Public Service. Officers indenting on the Allipore Jail Press for forms should apply through the Stationery Office, but should not forward to the Press, paper for the forms which they may require.

XVI. Should the Superintendent of the Press consider that the documents indented for, can be supplied upon paper of a smaller size, or less expensive description than that specified in the Indent, it will be his duty to submit a proposition to that effect to the Head, at the Presidency, of the Department to which the Indenting Officer belongs, who will decide upon the point in question.

Instructions to be attended to in receiving Supplies of Stationery.

XVII. The Superintendent of Stationery will advise the Indenting Officer when and how his supply of Stationery is despatched, noting particularly the address (which will be copied from the label on the Indent) to which it is consigned. Should there be any error in the address so notified, or should the despatch not reach its destination in due course, the Indenting Officer must take such steps as may be necessary for the correction of the error in the address, and for securing the receipt of the supply despatched, communicating at the same time with the Superintendent of Stationery, if he considers it necessary.

XVIII. On the arrival of the supply the Indenting Officer should have the packages placed in a dry and properly protected place prior to their being opened and counted out as soon as can conveniently be done.

XIX. The packages must be carefully opened, and their contents counted out in the presence of the Head of the Indenting Office, who is required to watch the process, certifying the same at the foot of the receipt. The receipt must then be signed and immediately transmitted to the Superintendent, with a detail of such articles as ought to be in the case according to the list received from the Superintendent, but which are not found in it. The transmission of the receipt must not be delayed pending the reference to the Stationery Office regarding such short receipts, which will form the subject of a separate correspondence.

XX. Officers who have Covenanted Assistants may employ those Assistants to supervise the unpacking and counting of the supply, and in the Government Secretariats, Boards, and Sudder Courts, this duty may be performed by the Registers. In all other Offices, in case of the absence on duty of the Head of the Office or other sufficient cause, the packages may be opened by the Head Clerk or principal Uncovenanted Assistant. In all these cases, the certificate must be signed by the person who opens the packages, and countersigned by the Head of the Office.

Adjustment of short Receipts.

XXI. The liabilities for short Receipts will be adjusted as follows :—

The Superintendent of Stationery will submit to the Board, annually, a statement of short Receipts classed under three heads, A., B. and C.

The value of trifling deficiencies contingent upon excusable accident will be included in A., and passed by the Board to be written off to Profit and Loss in the accounts of the Superintendent.

The liability for short Receipts where the supplies are certified to have been opened and duly examined in the presence of the Head of the Office will come under head B, and rest with the Superintendent of Stationery and his employés.

For the value of short Receipts where the provisions of these rules shall not have been strictly observed, which will be shewn under head C., the receiving Officer will be held responsible.

XXII. The above statements, with the Board's orders on them, will then be sent to the Accountant's Office for adjustment.

In cases where the Stationery Office is held responsible, the amount will stand at the personal debit of the Superintendent until recovered by him from the party responsible to him.

When the Indenting Officer is held liable as under head C., an extract from the statement will be sent to the Civil Auditors, Military Auditor General's or Accountant's Offices as the case may be, with a view to the necessary steps being taken for the recovery of the amount under the general rules in force in those Offices for the recovery of other dues to Government.

XXIII. Whenever the receiving Officer may have reason to consider that the packing or transport of the cases has been improperly or carelessly performed, he is required to intimate the same, whether actual injury has resulted or not, to the Superintendent of Stationery, mentioning the reasons for his opinion, with suggestion for future prevention. The Superintendent will take steps to obviate a recurrence of the neglect pointed out.

XXIV. On receiving an Indent from an Office at the Presidency, the Superintendent will fix a day for the delivery of the Stationery, Wednesdays and Saturdays being expressly set aside for the delivery of Stationery to Presidency Offices. At the time fixed

an Assistant from the Indenting Office will attend at the Stationery Office to take charge of the supplies. Objections must be made before the supplies leave the Office, and bottles, baskets, &c., belonging to the Stationery Office must be returned.

Complaints.

XXV. Complaints as to the quality of supplies received should be accompanied by an average sample of the article complained of, duly attested by the complaining Officer as being part of the supply furnished by the Stationery Office on such a date, and the marks on the articles or covering of the packages should be carefully ascertained and reported. To prevent fraudulent substitution of other than the Government supplies, these complaints can only be admitted when preferred within seven days of the opening of the cases. Complaints of good articles being damaged in transit should be accompanied by the Officer's opinion, and the grounds of it as to whether the damage was caused by bad soldering, careless packing, or from maltreatment of the package in the Post Office, Steamer, or other mode of conveyance.

Contingent Bills.

XXVI. In consequence of the arrangements now made for the timely Indent for, and supply of Stationery from the Government Office to Public Offices in all parts of the country, the necessity for purchasing supplies on the spot will rarely occur. Such purchases may occasionally be indispensable, but will only be admitted where the case is shewn to be one of great emergency, and the declaration, upon honor, at the foot of the Bill is duly signed. Public Officers are desired to borrow from other Offices, pending the arrival of their own supplies, rather than resort to local purchase, giving early advice to the Superintendent.

XXVII. The actual expenditure on account of such articles as are not supplied on Indent by the Superintendent of Stationery will be included monthly in a Contingent Bill (form of which will be supplied from the Stationery Office,) and forwarded in duplicate to the Superintendent of Stationery, whose countersignature will be sufficient authority for the expenditure being charged in the Cash Account of the Office transmitting it.

NOTE.—Serampore paper can always be supplied, and should be indented for in the Annual Indents.

The Contingent Stationery Bill of any Office which has no Treasury of its own will be payable, when countersigned by the Superintendent, at the Treasury from which the salaries of the Office are disbursed. The above Rule is intended to apply only to Officers located at Sudder Stations, and not to Moonsiffs, Darogahs of Police, of Salt Chowkees, and similar Mofussil Officers.*

* NOTE.—It applies to all Joint Magistrates as well as to Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

XXVIII. In cases where the Superintendent of Stationery finds, that he can supply any article of Stationery at a lower rate than that charged in the Contingent Bill of any Office, he will intimate the same to the head of that Office, who will then abstain from making local purchases and indent upon the Stationery Office for the articles indicated by the Superintendent.

The Superintendent can supply country paper of good quality at 2 Rs. 8 annas per Ream.

XXIX. In the Stationery Bill above described, will be included all charges for vinegar, glue, paste, country ink, twine, thread, stamping ink, stamping inkstand, talc, cloth for binding Records.

XXX. Every Officer in charge of an independent Office should submit monthly *one* Stationery Contingent Bill, shewing, under distinct heads, the charges for the several

Departments in his Office. Every Bill should contain *all* the charges incurred during the month for which it purports to be drawn. Any item charged on account of previous months to be disallowed.

Prevention of Abuses.

XXXI. Care must be taken by the Head of every Office to prevent the use of the Government Stationery in any other than the Public Service. The Stores of Stationery should be placed in charge (under lock and key) of a responsible Writer or Assistant in the Office. A Book (which is to be sent when required for inspection, to the Superintendent) is to be kept by him of all issues of Stationery in the form prescribed and supplied by the Stationery Office, and such issues are to be acknowledged in it by the signature (in initials) of the Officer or Assistant who takes the articles. Any abuse apparent to the Assistant in charge of the Stationery is to be brought to the immediate notice of the Head of the Office.

XXXII. Packing cases received from the Stationery Office are to be sold, and the proceeds credited to the Superintendent of Stationery in the Cash Accounts of the Office, the amount so credited being communicated to the Superintendent.

No. 2150 A.—*The* 18*th August* 1862.

The following public letter, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 40, dated the 8th of May last, to the address of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, containing instructions respecting the transmission, through the Local Governments of representations intended for the Home Government, from individuals in India, is published for general information :—

" With reference to previous instructions respecting the transmission of memorials and petitions from individuals in India through the Local Governments, I have to observe that it is not a sufficient compliance with those instructions to forward such representations merely with the Government Mail, and without any covering despatch from the Government.

2nd.—No representation intended for the Crown, or for the Secretary of State, should be received by the Local Government, except under cover of a letter from the party making it, requesting its transmission. The Government, on its receipt in proper form, should then forward it to the Secretary of State with the necessary papers, and with such a statement of facts and expression of opinion as will enable the Home Government to dispose of the case.

RESOLUTION.

No. 4 of 1862.—*By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the General Department.—Dated the* 29*th of July* 1862.

READ again the following papers :—

Proceedings, dated 1st June 1861, Nos. 102 and 103.
Proceedings, dated 10th August 1861, Nos. 66 to 68.
Proceedings, dated 17th idem, Nos. 52 to 54.

Read the subjoined letter from the Secretary to the Returns and Correspondence Committee, No. 70, dated 16th July 1861.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee, which was appointed under Government Order No. 162 A., dated 29th of January last, to request you will lay before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the following remarks on the subject which they have had under consideration.

2. It may be as well to allude briefly to the plan that has been pursued, which will at once show the extent of the Committee's labors, and the opportunities they have had of forming their opinions.

3. All the Government Departmental Offices, and at least two of each description of the Local Offices in the North Western Provinces, were called on to furnish complete lists of all Returns they either received or dispatched, and each one of these Returns was examined separately, and the necessity for its retention or otherwise discussed in Committee.

4. In several cases, the Officers who furnished them, were called on to explain the utility of the Returns, and in the case of the Reveuue Statements, the whole of the Committee's proposals have been carefully examined in the Board's Office.

5. The Committee have not, however, as His Honor is aware, made any detailed propositions in regard to Judicial Returns. Such Returns are by Law under the control of the Sudder Court, and the Court have promised to give the matter their earliest consideration.

6. The introduction of the new system of Police has of itself superseded many Returns which were formerly furnished to the Magistrates and to the Superintendents of Police. The new Returns, whose adoption Mr. Court proposes, have from time to time undergone the careful scrutiny of the Committee, and in my letter No. 50, dated the 14th ultimo I have communicated their views in regard to those Returns which have been finally determined on. The Committee have however, since received a communication from Mr. Court, protesting very strongly against the views they have adopted, but the grounds of his objection, in their opinion, strengthen rather than weaken their argument. They have replied to his letter, and a copy of the correspondence is herewith furnished, (*Vide* Appendix A.) for submission to His Honor.

7. The Committee have to thank the Director of Public Instruction for his co-operation. They took advantage of his presence in Allahabad to hold a conference, of which the results, in regard to the reduction of the Returns in his Department, are given in Appendix B.

8. The Jail Returns have been also carefully scrutinized, but have been found to have been originally devised with so much judgment by Mr. Woodcock, as to be capable of very little improvement. The few suggestions, which have been thought necessary regarding them have been given in Appendix C.

9. The Committee have felt some diffidence in treating with Statements connected with accounts. The Government of India has taken the Account Department so exclusively under its own jurisdiction, that the consideration of Returns belonging thereto, does not perhaps appertain to the functions of a Local Committee. Besides, new Forms and Returns have in most instances been prescribed by the Imperial Government for adoption in that Department. Under these circumstances, the Committee have confined themselves to a cursory review of such Returns, and are not prepared to offer any remarks regarding them.

10. The Returns furnished in the Medical Department appear, except in one single instance, unexceptionable. The Return which the Committee have noticed, is the Disposition Return of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, which every Civil Surgeon has to furnish to the Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals every month. It has occurred to the Committee, that perhaps the Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals might prepare and maintain the statement in their own offices, instead of being dependent on their subordinates for its submission.

11. The Returns other than Judicial, furnished by Magistrates, and the Committee's recommendations thereon, will be found in Appendix D.

12. The only changes the Committee propose in the Returns submitted by Cantonment Joint Magistrates will be found in Appendix E. I am to remark, however, that under the new Police arrangements, several of the Returns connected with the Cantonment Police will be submitted in accordance with the rules laid down by the Inspector General.

13. The Returns which are submitted by the subordinates in the Customs Department have not been found to call for any particular remarks. The Committee consulted with the Commissioner as to the propriety of their reduction, and have formed the conclusion, that no alterations are required.

14. But the Revenue Returns are those which have struck the Committee as most capable of improvement. In Appendix F., is given a complete list of all Revenue Returns, as they formerly stood, in which the Committee's recommendations regarding each are clearly specified. His Honor will observe, a very considerable reduction in these Returns has been proposed. The result of the Committee's recommendations is given in the margin.

Statement shewing the number of Revenue Returns as they formerly were, and as they are now proposed to be furnished in one year (by a single Office in each case) to the Commissioner of Revenue, the Sudder Board of Revenue, and the Government of the North Western Provinces.

	Revenue.			Separate Revenue.			Total.		
	Former.	Proposed	Saving	Former.	Proposed.	Saving.	Former.	Proposed.	Saving.
By Collector to Commissioner of Revenue,...	152	70	82	17	5	12	169	75	94
To the Sudder Board, ...	92	59	83	54	32	22	146	91	55
To the Government, ...	58	11	47	76	27	49	134	38	96

15. There are some Revenue returns which are characterized as "Special," and which are shewn in a separate Statement they are either of a local or temporary character; and should not the Committee think, be interfered with. They will be found in Appendix G.

16. It is not possible to regulate precisely the returns which should be furnished to Collectors by their subordinates. The requirements of all Districts may not be precisely the same; besides it would be imprudent not to leave Collectors a certain amount of discretion in calling for any periodical information they may require; but as an instance of how far the system, which has heretofore been in vogue, may be abused, I am directed to mention that it appears from the Statements furnished to the Commitee that upwards of thirty Returns are furnished to the Collector of Etawah, which are not furnished to the Collector of Shahjehanpore, many of them appear to be utterly useless, such for instance as those noted in the margin, while if his statement is to be taken as correct, the Collector of Etawah is not furnished by his subordinates with several Statements, which the Committee consider absolutely necessary. A list of Returns, whose periodical submission to the Collector by his Tehseeldars is considered by the Committee essential, is given in Appendix H., and though in addition to these it is quite possible there may be some which must be submitted to meet local or temporary requirements, it is believed the exceptions need not be numerous.

Monthly Statement of fines imposed on Tuhseel Peons.
Ditto Return of leave, suspension, and dismissal of Servants or Tuhseel Establishments.
Ditto Statement of inefficient balance (Note, a Tuhseeldar should have none.)
Ditto Statement of money remitted to and from Tuhseel and Sudder Treasury.

17. All other periodical Returns which have come under the consideration of the Committee, are included under the head "General," in the Statement given in Appen-

dix I. It will be observed that this list is not confined to those Returns which are treated as General in the Secretariat, but includes some Returns of a miscellaneous character, or which could not be brought under any of the other headings. In this too are included all those Returns which are common to several Departments.

18. The only one of these, which calls for further remark than that noted in the Statement, is the Contingent Stationery Bill; the abolition of this involves the introduction of a new system, and is deserving therefore of special notice.

19. Under the orders noted in the margin, it has been the rule for Officers to submit Contingent Bills for country Stationery to the Superintendent of Stationery in Calcutta for audit. Now, independently of the inconvenience, which is entailed by the transmission of the Bills to Calcutta, before the charges, no matter how trifling can be admitted, and independently of the expense, which a thorough and detailed audit of such charges must involve, it is very doubtful if the system itself secures an effectual check over the expenditure.

Calcutta Government Gazette, 22nd February 1851.

20. The Committee propose the allotment of a fixed sum to each Office, in accordance with the scale given in Appendix J, for native Stationery, properly so called, including the petty Contingencies which have usually been charged under that head; and they suggest that the Civil Pay-Master be authorized to pass the allotted amount in the ordinary Office Contingent Bills. The scale has been carefully regulated with reference to the ascertained requirements of different offices, and in asmuchas (though the Committee have reason to believe, it will be amply sufficient under the new scheme to meet all demands,) the allowances are less than the former average expenditure, the scheme may fairly be characterized as both convenient and economical.

21. His Honor will observe that the Committee have confined their remarks to periodical Statements. They have not noticed any thing to which they can take exception in those which are now periodical. Such statements are of two classes. (1) They may be Statements containing information which is specially called for, and comprising full and complete answers to the references which have led to their submission, or (2.) They may be references which are most conveniently submitted in a Tabular Form, for the purpose of eliciting replies or orders, which are frequently recorded on the Statements themselves, and these are returned to the submitting Office. The different Returns which have lately been furnished to the Civil Finance Commission may be mentioned as instances of the 1st kind; and as instances of the 2nd, those Revenue Statements which are submitted as occasion may require by Collectors to Commissioner, and by Commissioners to the Sudder Board, and in which the sanction of the higher authority is recorded in the Statement. With regard to such Returns, the Committee do not recommend any alteration in the present practice.

22. But though they would thus place no restriction on Officers calling for Statements, not periodical, whenever they may think it necessary to do so, they are of opinion that no new periodical Return should be prescribed without the sanction of the Government.

23. A check list, should the Committee think, be prepared in each Office, shewing the dates on which each Return should be submitted, and punctuality should be insisted on. This should be done by the Officers to whom the Returns are submitted, who would call on their subordinates to account for any neglect; it would be unreasonable to rule, as has been suggested,* that in all cases a fine should be imposed on the Head Clerk.

* *Vide* Report of Punjab Committee.

24. The Committee do not approve of the system which has been suggested elsewhere of original periodical Returns being returned after inspection to the Office by which they were furnished. The rough copy which is always made, is quite sufficient for record in that Office. The original Return, may therefore, without any additional labor being entailed, be kept in the higher Office, and will be convenient for reference and comparison.

* *Vide* Punjab Committee's Report.

25. In the case of any periodical Returns being blank, the Committee suggest the submission of a Memorandum in the accompanying form, Appendix K, for each Return as all that is necessary. The slips would be filed with the Returns, and it would be seen at a glance for what periods the Returns were blank.

26. The attention of the Committee has been drawn to the change of system, which has lately been adopted on the recommendation of the Civil Finance Commission, in printing and circulating the *Gazettes*. His Honor will remember this change was introduced by the orders noted in the margin, and that its sole recommendation was economy.

Government of India, No. 3166, dated 19th of March 1861, Resolution, Government, North Western Provinces, No. 810 A, dated 26th of April 1861.

27. The Committee were led to believe, in the first place, that the saving to be effected in the publication of the *Calcutta Gazette*, had been considerably over-estimated in itself by the Civil Finance Commission, and that in the second, the additional cost of publication of the *Local Gazette*, which had not been estimated for at all by the Commission, would be excessive.

28. On enquiry, both the Committee's suppositions turned out to be correct. The Civil Finance Commission, have estimated the cost of *printing* additional copies of the *Calcutta Gazette*, exclusive of paper, at about two annas per single copy per issue, whereas every practical printer is well aware that, after the type has once been set up, the cost of striking off any number of additional copies is very trifling. Under these circumstances, the Committee have reduced the Civil Finance Commission's estimated saving to Rs. 4,897 for a reduction of 304 copies of the *Calcutta Gazette*, and to Rs. 3,180, for a reduction of 193 copies, the number which have been reduced in these Provinces.

29. Dr. Walker roughly estimated the increased cost of publication of the *North West Gazette* at Rs. 10,000, that is more than double the estimated saving to be effected by the reduction of the *Calcutta Gazette*, in the whole of India, and more than three times that effected by the reduction in these Provinces.

30. These facts speak for themselves, and suggest an immediate return to the old system. But I am also to take this opportunity of pointing out, that the Civil Finance Commission are, so far as these Provinces are concerned, somewhat incorrect in stating that the *Calcutta Gazette* is never referred to. It is indeed constantly used, and frequently contains very important orders, which do not reach Officers till some days afterwards through the medium of the Local *Gazette*. Any information for instance which may be given in a *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*, though sometimes of a most important nature, will not, if it has to undergo the process of re-printing at Allahabad, reach Officials in these Provinces, till several days after it would have been received, had they been furnished direct with copies of the original issue. The official papers, too, which are now published in a Supplement, are many of them not merely most interesting public records, but they supply information which is generally valuable.

31. The economy, a practical printer would suggest, would be perhaps, the wider issue than heretofore of the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the consequent discontinuance of reprinting from it any thing at all.

32. While on this subject, I am directed to draw the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to the system pursued in the North Western Provinces of translating every order in the *Gazette*, no matter how trivial, or how unconnected with native interests it may be. The Committee think that as a rule, only those orders should be translated which are issued for the guidance of Officers, such as Acts of the Legislative, and General Rules affecting Revenue and Judicial Procedure. There may perhaps be occasional exceptions, but these would, the Committee are convinced, be so few, that their translation may safely be omitted, unless specially ordered.

33. The advantages which would result from this proposal are two-fold. In the first place, the Government Press would be relieved, and in the second, the Translator's

Establishment might be reduced; or, what comes to the same thing, might be made to perform other work without any additional pay. At present that Establishment costs Rs. 731 per mensem, and it has been ruled, that its only duty is the translation of the orders of the *Government Gazette*. Now it may fairly be presumed, that a considerable portion of the time of the Establishment is occupied in translating and correcting the proofs of those orders which, under the system herein proposed would not require translation at all; and if they were relieved of so much of their duties, a reduction of the Establishment might with propriety be effected, or what would perhaps be more convenient, the Office might be required to undertake additional duties, for which the Government has now to pay separately.

Government, North Western Provinces, G. O. No. 55 A, dated 2nd of April 1861.

34. As an instance of the orders which are translated unnecessarily; I am directed to point out the Royal Proclamation for the maintenance of neutrality during the American War, which has been translated *in extenso*, and occupies six pages of the *Government Gazette* of the 9th instant, printed pages 875, 881.

35. The Committee are of opinion, that some good may be effected by laying down rules, under which the expenditure of Stationery is to be regulated. Thus all covers, they think, should be prepared of good tough country paper, and all letters addressed to one Office each day, should, if possible, be enclosed in one cover. In the rains, and from localities where the dâks are likely to suffer, all important papers should be folded in wax-cloth. Ephemeral and other returns not required for permanent records, should be on commoner paper. Returns furnished to the Government, and those required for permanent record, should be on Foolscap. The Government Press, except in cases where the employment of another press may be specially authorized, should supply all forms on indent. Additional labor and expense would be uselessly entailed, by requiring, as suggested by the Lahore Committee, that Officers should supply their own paper for the forms they require.

36. In regard to the preservation of documents, I am to remark, that the suggestions contained in paragraph 22 of the Records Committee's letter No. 6, dated 21st June, published at page 1901 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th of July 1861, appear to the Committee excellent. They would, however, particularly draw the attention of His Honor to the uselessness of preserving manuscript statements after the publication of the Administration Reports, in which they are included.

Vide Appendix L.

37. The Committee desire to bring to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, a plan which is adopted in Bombay, to prevent unnecessary copying, which might, they think, be introduced into these Provinces with advantage. It applies to all Departments, but principally to the Financial, for it is in that Department, the evil, the plan is intended to correct, more particularly exists. The system alluded to, is the prominent insertion on each copy of every order and letter, of the designation of all Officers to whom copies have been sent. This course is always adopted by the Government of India in their printed Resolutions, but from its not being generally carried out in their manuscript orders and letters, it constantly happens that duplicates and even triplicates are furnished to different Offices, which have been already supplied with the original order. It has been brought to the notice of the Committee, that this evil exists to so great an extent in the correspondence carried on with the Civil Pay-Master's Office, that it is not an uncommon thing for that functionary to be furnished with four or five copies of the same order.

38. Should the Committee's views, as detailed in this Report, and the Appendices, be adopted by His Honor, a considerable saving of clerical labor will be obtained, but the Committee are not prepared to specify the reductions of Establishment, which may thereby be effected. It is probable that, in most cases, the reduction of work will merely enable the Office to perform what remains, with greater efficiency, and in the

cases in which a reduction may be found practicable, the details may with propriety be determined in communication with the Officers themselves.

39. But they would draw His Honor's attention to the direct saving which will be obtained by the plan proposed in my letter No. 43, dated 17th of May last, for amalgamating the Civil Lists, by that in my letter No. 34, dated 9th of April for the discontinuance of the system of printing the decisions of the Zillah Judges, and by the proposals of the Committee in regard to the returns noted in the margin, which have hitherto been copied by Section at a cost to the State of about Rs. 900 per annum.

One copy of Books of Establishment.
One " of Pension Lists.
One " of Uncovenanted Lists.

40. In conclusion the Committee trust that the result of their labors will not fall short of His Honor's expectations. They have endeavored to point out every possible mode in which a diminution in the labor of English Offices may be advantageously effected. At the same time, they have carefully guarded against a hasty abolition of any periodical Statement or other Returns of which the retention appeared to them desirable. In all their recommendations, involving change in the existing system, they have acted with deliberation, and have carefully weighed every objection which has been raised to any of their proposals.

OBSERVATIONS.

On the subject of the Committee's remarks in the 6th paragraph of Mr. Probyn's letter, it has been separately determined in Proceedings of the 10th August 1861, Nos. 66 to 68, that the New Police Returns and Statements, required by the Inspector General of Police, must be continued, until the Constabulary has been fairly organized in all its Departments, when possibly they or some of them may be dispensed with or modified. Mr. Court will be called upon to report on this subject on 1st May 1863.

2. The Lieutenant Governor has followed the advise of the Committee, as recorded in the 7th paragraph of their letter, and in their Appendix B, and the Returns, which the Inspectors of the respective Circles of Public Instruction, will hereafter be required to submit to the Director of Public Instruction will be found in Appendix A, to this Resolution.

3. The Committee appear to have been under some misapprehension respecting the periodical Statements submitted by and to the Inspector General of Prisons. In their Appendix B, only four Statements are specified, but Dr. Clark has been referred to on the point, and has furnished the List of Returns, which will be found in Appendix B, of this Resolution, stating, that none of these can be dispensed with. The Lieutenant Governor has consented to their continuance.

4. The Committee have acted rightly in not treating of Statements connected with accounts. It is not within the province of the Local Government to interfere with the Returns in that Department.

5. The Medical Department, too, is under the immediate direction of the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, who owes allegiance only to the Government of India. With the Medical Department, *as such*, this Government has no concern, and no interference can be exercised in regard to the rules of that Department.

6. The Returns, other than Judicial, which, at the recommendation of the Committee, will hereafter be submitted by Magistrates, will be found in Appendix C. The following Returns, which Magistrates submit to Commissioners, and which the Committee would allow to stand, may be discontinued, seeing that the Commissioners have now no concern with Judicial or Police business, and provision has been made in the Police Department for obtaining the information, which has been heretofore afforded by these Returns to the Commissioner.

1. Statement of acquittals and punishments by Sessions Judge.
2. Criminal Administration Report.
3. Statements which accompany the same.
4. Abstract Statement of Criminal business.
5. Alphabetical Register of proclaimed offenders.

7. The Statement connected with the report on Miscellaneous Funds, which the Committee would retain, has been superseded by a Resolution of this Government, in the Department of Public Works, No. 1216 A., dated 20th May 1861.

8. With regard to paragraph 12 of Mr. Probyn's letter, the Cantonment Joint Magistrates will continue as heretofore, to submit the Returns required by the Resolution in the Judicial (Criminal) Department, No. 409, dated 14th May 1861, with the exception of No. 8, "Half-Yearly Return of dismissals of Uncovenanted Servants," furnished to the Civil Pay-Master, which at the recommendation of the Committee, may be discontinued; and No. 4, "Statement of Civil cases instituted, disposed of, and pending, under Act III of 1859," which may be submitted to the Government quarterly, instead of monthly, as heretofore.

9. The Revenue Returns, which will be submitted hereafter, will be found in Appendix D.

10. The Lieutenant Governor has objected to the abolition of the Statements mentioned in the margin, with which the Committee would dispense. The first of these *(a)* instead of being discontinued altogether, should be rendered to the Government by the Sudder Board of Revenue quarterly. It is necessary, as well for the purpose of keeping the Government informed of the distribution, as for that of enabling the Government to prevent appointments being made in excess of the sanctioned compliment, whenever that may be attained to.

(a) Disposition List of Deputy Collectors in the Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.
(b) Estates leased in Farm under Clause 4, Section 17, Regulation VI of 1795.
(c) Statement of Estates held Kham under Section 4, Regulation IX of 1825
(d) Transfer of the rights of defaulting Putteedars to solvent Putteedars under Section 3, Act I of 1841.

11. The transactions represented in the two returns (*b*) and (*c*), are requiredby the law to be sanctioned by the Government, and these, therefore, cannot be dispensed with, while as regards the fourth (*d*) it appears to the Lieutenant Governor desirable that the Government should continue to receive it.

12. The Lieutenant Governor remarks, that the Committee depend upon a notice in the Annual Administration Report to furnish the information which on some points has been hitherto submitted in periodical Statements. It appears to His Honor that if the information be furnished in the Annual Reports, as the Committee contemplate, it will answer every useful purpose, just as well as if it were furnished in the periodical Returns heretofore submitted, and the saving of labor, and consequently of expense, will be considerable. But it is not to be forgotten, that if the subjects to be noticed in the Annual Administration Reports are left to the discretion of the reporting Officer, many will escape notice altogether, and the information furnished in these Reports will not be uniform. It will therefore be necessary for the Sudder Board of Revenue to add to the instruction which have from time to time been issued by them for the preparation of the Annual Administration Reports, and to specify in a list those matters, which, under the Committee's recommendation, will now be mentioned in those reports, instead of being exhibited as heretofore, in periodical Statements. The Returns which have been dispensed with, under the above condition are shewn in the margin.

No. 1, Statement of Dustucks issued and Tulubanah levied.
No. 2, Progress of Hulkabundee, and education of Putwarees.
No. 3, Annual Account Sale of lands for recovery of arrears of Revenue.
No. 4, Statement of revision of Securities of Native Officials.
No. 5, Statement of Partitions sanctioned.

13. With reference to their 16th paragraph, the Lieutenant Governor concurs with the Committee, that Collectors should have a certain discretion in calling for any periodical information they may require. The list of Returns which the Committee recommended to be submitted periodi-

cally by the Tehseeldars to the Collectors, will be found in Appendix E, and will be followed in future, a discretion being left to the Collector, as suggested; but the Sudder Board of Revenue will guard against the requirement of needless Returns from the Tehseeldars.

14. The Statement of "General" Returns to be submitted in future will be found in Appendix F. The Committee proposed that the "List of Uncovenanted Service," furnished by the Civil Pay-Master to the Government of India, be omitted, but on this point that Officer must obtain his instructions from the Supreme Government, as well as in regard to the Uncovenanted List of other Presidencies which is forwarded to him, and which he asserts to be of no use whatever.

15. The monthly list of unanswered references, which are now submitted by Heads of Offices to Commissioners and Heads of Departments, and by Commissioners and Heads of Departments to Government, must continue to be submitted monthly, as hitherto. They afford a good check against injurious delay in replying to the requisitions of the Government and the controlling authorities generally, and would loose much of their usefulness, if furnished only at long intervals.

16. The Quarterly Statements of leave of absence exceeding six months, granted to Uncovenanted Servants, may be discontinued, and so much of the Notification in the General Department, No. 1586, dated 8th March 1856, as directs the submission of these Returns by Heads of Departments, and Offices, may be considered cancelled.

17. The Committee recommend that the Statement of "dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants on salaries above Rs. 10," be submitted annually instead of half-yearly; but the proposal will not reduce labor materially, and as the Return is submitted to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Lieutenant Governor does not think that it would be right to alter the period of submission without his sanction.

18. For the same reason, the Lieutenant Governor cannot accede to the Committee's recommendation, that the copy of the detailed Statement of Establishments, which is now supplied to the Secretary of State for India, should be discontinued.

19. The Lieutenant Governor approves of the Committee's recommendation, that the Annual Report on the penmanship of the school classes of the several Educational Institutions in these Provinces be discontinued, and the subject mentioned in the Annual Administration Report of the Educational Department. The Director General will, however, apply as usual, for sanction to the distribution of prizes.

Vide.—No. 32, Appendix to Committee's letter J.

20. The annual Statement of carriage cattle required for Military purposes will in future be forwarded as suggested by the Committee, direct by the District Officer to the Commissary General.

21. The scale of Stationery allowance recommended by the Committee for the Commissioners, Judges, and District Officers, subordinate to the Government of these Provinces, will be found in Appendix G, and is hereby sanctioned experimentally for one year, subject to report direct to Government at its expiration, *viz.*, after 30th April 1863.

22. The Lieutenant Governor concurs in the opinion of the Committee, as expressed in the 22nd paragraph of their letter, and directs, that hereafter no Officer shall prescribe the submission of a new periodical Return without the sanction of Government. His Honor also desires, as suggested by the Committee in their 23rd paragraph, that every Office to which Returns are submitted, shall keep up a check list of the date on which each Return is due, and that punctuality be insisted on. A corresponding list of periodical Returns should also be kept in the Office by which they are submitted.

23. For the reasons set forth in paragraph 24 of the Committee's letter, the Lieutenant Governor directs, that original Statements shall be kept in the Office to which they are submitted, and not returned after inspection, to the Office by which they were furnished.

24. The Memorandum to be substituted for periodical Returns that may be blank, will be found in Appendix H. The recommendations of the Committee, in paragraphs 26 to 31 of their address with regard to the *North Western Provinces Gazette* will form the subject of a separate reference to the Government of India.

25. The suggestions of the Committee regarding the reduction of the quantity of matter published in the *Gazette* of the North Western Provinces, referred to in paragraphs 32, 33 and 34, of their letter, had been anticipated; and the Government Translator in a separate Resolution has been informed, that in addition to the translation of the orders in the *Gazette*, he must also undertake the translation of other papers, which may be sent to him for the purpose, by the Departmental Officers of Government.

26. Orders will issue hereafter on the Committee's recommendations in the 35th paragraph of their letter, in regard to the Regulation of the expenditure of Stationery.

27. The documents which may hereafter be periodically destroyed as suggested by the Committee in the 36th paragraph of their communication will be found in Appendix I.

28. With regard to the observations in their 37th paragraph; all subsidiary orders of the Government will, in future, be entered in the margin of every letter issued from the Secretariat; the system is directed to be observed by all other Officers subordinate to this Government.

29. With respect to the 39th paragraph of the Committee's letter, it is only necessary to observe, that the recommendation proposed in their Secretary's letter was accepted in a modified form, and the Committee informed accordingly in this Office letter No. 1362 A, dated 1st June 1861, and that the determination of the Government to discontinue the system of printing the decision of the Zillah Judges was duly communicated to them in the letter No. 2121 A, dated 15th August last. The savings anticipated in the last portion of this paragraph, will hardly be realized, inasmuch as, for the reasons set forth in the 17th paragraph of this Resolution, the Lieutenant Governor has not thought it proper to dispense with Statements, which are required for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

30. In Appendix J, will be found a list of the Returns which will be hereafter dispensed with, under the orders contained in this Resolution.

31. The Judicial Returns whether in the Department of Civil or Criminal Justice have not been treated of in this Resolution, because the Sudder Court are expressly empowered by law to prescribe these as they may think fit.

32. Nothing contained in this Resolution is to be understood to interfere with the submission of the Annual Administration Reports, as heretofore laid before the Government in the several Departments; or to supersede the periodical Returns prescribed for the Terai District by the Resolution of this Government in the General Department, No. 2664 A, dated 10th October 1861, and for the district of the Jhansie Division by the Resolution in the same Department, No. 264 A, dated 7th February 1862.

33. In conclusion, the Lieutenant Governor desires to place on record, his high appreciation of the valuable service rendered by the Officers who have composed this Committee, and who, though charged with their own proper duties, have still found time to accomplish the tedious and uninteresting task committed to them by the orders No. 162 A, dated 29th January 1861, cited at the head of this Resolution. His Honor begs to tender his thanks to each, and all the Members of the Committee, and to their Secretary, feeling assured, that the effect of their deliberations will be the abridgement of official labor, without detriment to the efficiency of the administration.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—Half-Yearly Return of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed.

„ 2.—Annual List of Teachers, &c., entertained during the official year ending 30th April, by order of the Inspector.

No. 3.—Annual List of Teachers, &c., transferred, promoted, or degraded, during the official year ending 30th April, by order of the Inspector.
„ 4.—Annual List of Teachers, &c., removed during the official year ending 30th April, by order of the Inspector.
„ 5.—Statement of Decreases effected in Establishment permanent and temporary.
„ 6.—Quarterly Statement shewing the average and percentage of Attendance and Non-attendance of Students in the Tehseelee Schools.
„ 7.—Quarterly Statement shewing the number of Students admitted into or discharged from, and the increase or decrease of Fees in the Tehseelee Schools.
„ 8.—Quarterly Statement shewing the amount of Fees realized and remaining due in the Tehseelee Schools.
„ 9.—Quarterly Statement shewing the number of Villages and Schools inspected by the Subordinates of the Department of Public Instruction.
„ 10.—Quarterly Statement shewing the number of new Schools established.
„ 11.—Quarterly Statement shewing the number of Schools broken up.
„ 12.—Quarterly Statement shewing the increase or decrease in the number of Schools and Scholars, in comparison with the past quarters.
„ 13.—Quarterly Statement shewing the average and percentage of Attendance and Non-attendance of students in the Village Circuit Schools.

APPENDIX B.

Returns submitted by the Inspector General of Prisons.

No. 1.—Monthly List of Sanctions to Expenditure.
„ 2.—Ditto Salary Abstract.
„ 3.—Ditto Leave Statement.
„ 4.—Ditto Stationery Contingent Bill.
„ 5.—Ditto Contingent Bill.
„ 6.—Quarterly Report of Progress made and expenditure incurred.
„ 7.—Half-Yearly Return of Ordnance Stores.
„ 8.—Annual Detailed Salary Abstract.
„ 9.—Ditto Statement of former services.
„ 10.—Ditto Public Works Budget Statement:—
„ 11.—Ditto Report with the following Statements.
Table of the total Expenditure.
Summary of Ditto.
Summary of Financial Results.
Statement shewing the population, daily average strength and casualties.
Abstract of ditto ditto ditto.
Statement of Deaths.
Ditto shewing the cost of Europe Medicines.
Ditto of Escapes and Re-captures.
Ditto of out-turn Manufactures.
Abstract of Prisoners employed, and of their earnings.
Statement shewing the previous conviction of Prisoners.
Ditto shewing the degree and extent of Education among the Prisoners.
Ditto shewing the crime of Prisoners of all Classes.
Ditto shewing the sentence of ditto ditto.
Ditto shewing the occupation of ditto ditto.
Ditto shewing the caste of ditto ditto.
Ditto shewing the age of ditto ditto.
Ditto shewing the average price current of Atta and Dâl.

Statement shewing the prisoners who escaped during the Mutiny.
Return of Jails, with dates on which the Annual Returns were received.

Returns submitted Monthly to the Inspector General of Prisons.

No. 12.—Monthly Disposition Returns of Prisoners of all Classes.
„ 13.—Classification and Distribution of the Prisoners.
„ 14.—Statement shewing the crime, sentence, occupation, caste or religion and age of all the Prisoners.
„ 15.—Ditto shewing the escapes and re-apprehensions of Prisoners.
„ 16.—Ditto shewing the number of Prisoners who can read and write.
„ 17.—Ditto shewing the employment of manufacturing prisoners, and the out-turn of their labor.
„ 18.—Ditto shewing the employment of non-manufacturing Prisoners.
„ 19.—Civil Surgeon's Monthly Return of Sick and Casualties.
„ 20.—Particulars regarding the Deaths.
„ 21.—Remarks by the Civil Surgeon.
„ 22.—Jail Pay Abstract and Detailed Statement of the Establishment.
„ 23.—Monthly Statement of Leave of Absence of every description granted to Uncovenanted Servants, drawing more than Rs. 10 per mensem.
„ 24.—Contingent Bill, with Vouchers, Nos. 1 to 4.
„ 25.—Jail Stationery Contingent Bill.
„ 26.—Monthly Statement of Inefficient Balance remaining unadjusted of Jail Expenditure.
„ 27.—Bill for charges incurred in the Manufacturing Department.

Returns submitted when occasion required.

„ 28.—Statement of clothing supplied to the Prisoners.
„ 29.—Form of application for rewards for the apprehension of escaped Prisoners.
„ 30.—Statement of Tools, &c., required for the use of Convicts.
„ 31.—Estimates for buildings, repairs, &c., required for Prisons.
„ 32.—Bill for buildings, repairs, &c., executed for Prisons.
„ 33.—Report of escape of Prisoners.
„ 34.—Statement of short-term Prisoners released.
„ 35.—Return of Guards escorting Prisoners.
„ 36.—List of Convicts to be transferred.
„ 37.—List of Prisoners sentenced to transportation beyond Seas and despatched to the Superintendent of the Allypoor Jail.
„ 38.—Statement of ditto ditto and forwarded *en route* to the Allypoor Jail.
„ 39.—Statement of Convicts sentenced without reference to the Nizamut Adawlut to imprisonment in banishment.
„ 40.—Annual Jail Report.
„ 41.—Ditto Sanitary Report.
„ 42.—Indent of Prison Clothing.
„ 43.—Register of Criminal Lunatics.
„ 44.—Budget Statements for Jail Buildings.
„ 45.—Report of Progress made and expenditure incurred.

APPENDIX C.

No. 1.—Half-yearly Statement of the sale proceeds of the movable property of proclaimed offenders. From Magistrate to Commissioner, and from Commissioner to Government.

" 2.—Half-yearly Statement, shewing the number of Dacoitees perpetrated. From Magistrate to General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.

" 3.—Supplementary Statement of Dacoitees perpetrated previous to the half year, with detail of property recovered and persons apprehended during the half year. From Magistrate to General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.

" 4.—Half-yearly Statement of notorious Dacoits. From Magistrate to General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.

" 5.—Half-yearly Statement of Dacoits, who have escaped from Custody or Jail. From Magistrate to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.

" 6.—Half-yearly Statement shewing the number of crimes of administering poisonous drugs, &c. From Magistrate to General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.

" 7.—Annual Statement of Thannahs and other places at which Cattle Pounds have been established, with account of receipts and disbursements of Cattle Pounds established. From Magistrate to Commissioner.

" 8.—Annual Statement of the Settlement of Public Ferries. From Magistrate to Commissioner.

" 9.—Annual Return exhibiting the working and results of the Government Dispensaries. From Magistrate to Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.

No. 1.—Fifteen days' Report of Collections. By Collector to Commissioner.

" 2.—Hâl Towzee, or monthly account of demands, collections and balances. By Collector to Commissioner.

" 3.—Monthly Towzee of Income Tax Collections, (excluding Schedule III.) By Collector to Sudder Board of Revenue.

" 4.—Index of Revenue Correspondence to the Commissioner of Division. By Commissioner to Sudder Board of Revenue.

" 5.—Monthly Abstract of the General Hâl Towzee account or statement of demands, collections and balances of Land Revenue of the Districts of the North Western Provinces. By Deputy Auditor and Accountant General to Sudder Board of Revenue.

" 6.—Quarterly Dipsosition Lists of Deputy Collectors in the Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts. To be submitted quarterly by the Sudder Board of Revenue to Government.

" 7.—Quarterly Statement of Advance Receipts and Balances of Tuccavee. From Collector to Commissioner.

" 8.—Quarterly Abstract of appeals to Collectors under Act X. of 1859. From Collector to Commissioner.

" 9.—Abstract Quarterly Return of Suits under Act X. of 1859. From Collector to Commissioner.

" 10.—Quarterly Return of appeals preferred to Commissioner under Act X. of 1859. From Commissioner to Sudder Board of Revenue.

No. 11.—Quarterly Statement of Suits and Appeals, pending in the Civil Courts in which Government is a party. From Collector to Commissioner, and from Commissioner to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 12.—Quarterly Statement of business instituted, disposed of and pending. From Collector to Commissioner.

„ 13.—Quarterly, Statement of Sayer Revenue Collections. From Collector to Commissioner.

„ 14.—Quarterly Abstract Statement of remission and compensation for lands taken for public purposes. From Sudder Board of Revenue to Government.

„ 15.—Quarterly Abstract Statement of Estates leased in farm under Clause 4, Section 17, Regulation VI. of 1795, in the North Western Provinces, and sanctioned by the Sudder Board of Revenue. From Sudder Board of Revenue to Government.

„ 16.—Quarterly Abstract Statement of Estates held *kham* under Section 4, Regulation IX. of 1825, in the North Western Provinces, and sanctioned by the Sudder Board of Revenue. From Sudder Board of Revenue to Government.

„ 17.—Quarterly Abstract Statement of transfer of the rights of defaulting Putteedars to solvent Putteedars, under Section 3, Act I. of 1841, and confirmed by the Sudder Board of Revenue. From Sudder Board of Revenue to Government.

„ 18.—Half-yearly Statement of Revenue Defaulters in confinement at the instance of the Collector. From Collector to Commissioner, and from Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 19.—Half-yearly Statement of resumed or lapsed mâafee patches summarily settled, and of the summary settlement of estates in the North Western Provinces, and of resumed and lapsed rent-free parcels of land, and entire estates summarily settled in the Non-Regulation Districts of the North Western Provinces, and sanctioned by the Sudder Board of Revenue. From Sudder Board of Revenue to Government.

„ 20.—Annual Abstract Statement of progress made in asserting the claims of Government in Pauper Suits. From Collector to Commissioner, and from Collector to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 21.—Annual Detailed Register of Contingent Charges, passed by the Commissioner, and by the Sudder Board of Revenue, and from Sudder Board of Revenue, to Government.

„ 22.—Annual Detailed Register of Contingent Charges, passed by the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Settlement Department. From Sudder Board of Revenue to Government.

„ 23.—Annual Statements of *kham* holdings. From Collector to Commissioner, and from Collector to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 24.—Annual Statement of Trust Holdings. From Collector to Commissioner, and from Commissioner to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 25.—Annual Statements of Revenue Balances, Current and Bukya. From Collector to Commissioner, and from Collector to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 26.—Annual Abstract Towzee (to be submitted as soon after 1st May as possible) excluding Schedule III. From Collector to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 27.—Annual Statement of Putwarees' papers filed. From Collector to Commissioner.

„ 28.—Annual Statement of Remission or Examination of Villages affected by fluvial action under the quinquennial scheme prescribed by the Board. From Collector to Commissioner.

„ 29.—Yearly Towzee of Tuccavee Advances for works of permanent utility, collections and balances. From Collector to Commissioner, and from Collector to Sudder Board of Revenue.

No. 30.—Detailed Statement of Instalments due, collections and balances on account of Tuccavee. From Collector to Commissioner.

„ 31.—Annual Statement of Rent balances in estates under *kham* management. From Collector to Commissioner.

„ 32.—Annual Statement of attachments of landed property by order of the Civil and Criminal Courts. From Collector to Commissioner.

Annual Administration Report. From Collector to Commissioner, from Commissioner to Sudder Board of Revenue, and from Sudder Board of Revenue to Government.

„ 33.—Annual Statement of Partitions under Regulation XIX. of 1814, and IX. of 1811, sanctioned by Commissioner. From Commissioner to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 34.—Annual Statement of the value of Stamped Papers filed in the Office of the Superintendent, and in the Courts of the Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares. From Superintendent, Family Domains, to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 35.—Annual Abstract Pergunnahwaree Jumma Wasilbakee, or account of demands, collections and balances of Land Revenue. From Collector to Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

„ 36.—Return of Tent Equipage (only to be furnished when new indents are indented for.) From Collector to Commissioner and from Commissioner to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 37.—Half-monthly Comparative Return of Customs duties collected under Act XIV. of 1843. From Sudder Board of Revenue to Government.

„ 38.—Half-monthly Return of Customs duties under Act XIV. of 1843. From Collectors of Customs to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 39.—Annual Detailed Report of Customs Contingent Bills passed by order of the Sudder Board of Revenue. From Sudder Board of Revenue to Government.

„ 40.—Half-yearly Statement of Abkaree Defaulters in confinement at the instance of the Collector. From Collector to Commissioner, and from Collector, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 41.—Annual Statements. Nos. I to III., of Abkaree demands, receipts and balances. From Collector to Commissioner, and from Commissioner to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 42.—Annual Statement of the Settlement of Abkaree. From Collector to Commissioner, and from Collector to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 43.—Annual Indent of Opium required for consumption. From Collector to Commissioner, and from Commissioner to Opium Agent.

Annual Customs Administration Report and Returns. From Commissioner of Customs to Sudder Board of Revenue, and from Sudder Board of Revenue to the Government.

„ 44.—Half-yearly Comparative Statement, shewing the collections and expenses of collections of the Customs Houses of the North Western Provinces and the Punjab, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. From Commissioner of Customs to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 45.—Monthly Statement of Suits instituted under Act XIII. of 1857. From Collector to Opium Agent.

„ 46.—Monthly Price Current of Alimentary Salt. From Collector to Commissioner of Customs.

„ 47.—Monthly Abstract of Pensions and Charitable Allowances paid from Treasury. From Collector to Civil Pay-Master.

„ 48. Monthly List of Pensions which have lapsed by death or otherwise. From Collector to Civil Pay-Master.

No. 49.—Weekly Rain Guage Returns. From Collector to Commissioner.
" 50.—Weekly Rain Guage Return. From Commissioner to Superintendent, Government Press.
" 51.—Half-monthly Report of Progress in effecting assessment, under Act XXXII. of 1860. From Collector to Sudder Board of Revenue.
" 52.—Monthly Report of Progress made in copying Shujrehs and Khujrehs of villages destroyed. From Collector to Commissioner.
" 53.—Quarterly Abstract Statement of Mâafee cases decided. From Commissioner to Sudder Board of Revenue.
Reports and Returns of Progress in Districts under Survey and Settlement in the form snow prescribed. From Commissioner to Sudder Board of Revenue.
" 54.—Abstract Half-yearly Return of Progress made in the formation of Putwaree's Hulkabundees. From Collector to Commissioner.
" 55.—Quarterly Progress Statement of Adjustment of Railway appropriations. From Collector to Commissioner.
Annual Register of land appropriated by the Railway Authorities in the present prescribed form. From Commissioner to Sudder Board of Revenue.
Quarterly Statement of forms, transfers, &c., in the Domains of the Maharajah of Benares. From Superintendent, Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares to Sudder Board of Revenue.
Annual Statement of sales of land in the Domains of Maharajah of Benares. From Superintendent, Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares to the Sudder Board of Revenue.
" 56.—Annual Report of benevolent trusts under the care of Government. From Sudder Board of Revenue to Government.
" 57.—Abstract Quarterly Return of appeals from decisions of regular suits in the Revenue Courts. From Commissioners to Sudder Board of Revenue.
" 58.—Abstract Quarterly Return of regular suits in Revenue Courts. From Commissioner to Sudder Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX E.

Returns to be submitted by Tehseeldars to Collectors.

No. 1.—Weekly Canoongoe's Report of the number of Dustuks issued.
" 2.—Weekly Meteorological Return.
" 3.—Monthly Report of Collections.
" 4.—Monthly Towzee.
" 5.—Monthly Statement of Balances of past year.
" 6.—Monthly Statement of Balances for years previous to the past.
" 7.—Monthly Towzee of excess Collections on account of alluvial land.
" 8.—Monthly Wasilbakee of Road Fund.
" 9.—Monthly Towzee of Abkaree Revenue.
" 10.—Monthly Towzee of Collections on account, form of Saltpetre Manufactories.
" 11.—Monthly Statement of unanswered Perwannahs.
" 12.—Monthly Tulubana Register.
" 13.—Monthly Supplemental Register of Dustuks issued for arrears due on former Kists, (Appendix to No. 12.)
" 14.—Monthly Statement of Establishment, and Abstract of Tulubana Receipts and Disbursements.
" 15.—Monthly Abstract of Demands, Receipts and Balances of Tulubana.
" 16.—Monthly Nirkhnamah or Price Current of Grain.
" 17.—Ditto ditto ditto of Salt.

No. 18.—Monthly Bill of Village School Establishment.
" 19.—Monthly Jumma Khurch of School Fund.
" 20.—Monthly Towzee of School Funds.
" 21.—Yearly Kistbundee.
" 22.—Yearly Towzee.
" 23.—Yearly Register of Mutations of Lumberdars.
" 24.—Yearly Register of Mutations of Putwarees.
" 25.—Yearly Register of Accounts filed by Putwarees.
" 26.—Yearly Malgoozaree Register.
" 27.—Yearly Wasilbakee of Road Fund.
" 28.—Ditto ditto of Abkaree Revenue according to official year.
" 29.—Ditto ditto according to Fuslee year.
" 30.—Yearly Statement of Abkaree Balances according to official year.
" 31.—Ditto ditto ditto according to Fuslee year.
" 32.—Yearly Wasilbakee of School Fund.
" 33.—Yearly Jumma Khurch of School Fund.
" 34.—Yearly Towzee of excess Collections on account of alluvial Lands.
" 35.—Muhalwar Tulubana Register.
" 36.—Yearly Statement of Establishment, and Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.
" 37.—Yearly Abstract of demands, receipts and balances of Tulubana.
" 38.—Yearly Statement of Mâafee lands released for life.
" 39.—Yearly List of persons employed in the Tehseelee on the fixed Establishment.
" 40.—Yearly Statement of works of permanent utility constructed by private individuals.
" 41.—Yearly Statement of Revenue Balances for antecedent years.
" 42.—Yearly Ijrai Koorkee, or Record of Distraint for levying arrears of Revenue.
" 43.—Daily Seah Amdanee.
" 44.—Irsal or despatch of remitance of Treasure daily from Huzoor Tehseel, and monthly from other Tehseels.
" 45.—Monthly Statement of Moonsiff's deposits.
" 46.—Monthly Dakhila Buhee.
" 47.—Monthly Jumma Khurch of Amdanee.
" 48.—Monthly Register of Stamps sold.
" 49.—Monthly Registers of receipts and re-payment of Deposits of Civil Court.
" 50.—Monthly Statement shewing the result of the Examination of the Treasury Account.
" 51.—Yearly General Jumma Khurch.

APPENDIX F.

No. 1.—Monthly Distribution List of Her Majesty's Civil Officers in the North Western Provinces. From Civil Pay-Master to Government.
" 2.—Quarterly Civil List. From Civil Pay-Master to Government.
" 3.—Monthly List of all Officers employed in the Police Department. From Civil Pay-Master to Government.
" 4.—Annual List of Her Majesty's Uncovenanted European, East Indian and Native Civil Servants. From all Heads of Offices to Civil Pay-Master, and from CivilPay-Master to the Government of India.
" 5.—Statement showing decreases of Establishments, permanent and temporary. From Civil Pay-Master to Government, and from Government, North Western Provinces to Government of India.
" 6.—Monthly Pay Abstracts of Establishments. From all Heads of Offices to Civil Pay-Master.

No. 7.—Monthly Contingent Bills. From all Heads of Offices to Civil Pay-Master.

„ 8.—Monthly List of Unanswered References. From Collectors to Commissioners, and Heads of Departments. From Commissioners to Sudder Board of Revenue, and from Commissioners, Sudder Board of Revenue, and Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut to Government.

„ 9.—Half-yearly List of Uncovenanted Government Servants, on salaries above Rs. 10 per mensem, dismissed. From all Heads of Offices to Government, North Western Provinces, and from Government, North Western Provinces to the Government of India.

„ 10.—Annual Indent of Lithographed Forms. From all Heads of Offices to the Superintendent of the Government Press.

„ 11.—Annual Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment. From all Heads of Offices to Civil Pay-Master, and from Civil Pay-Master to Government of India, and to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

„ 12.—Quarterly Returns of Civil Marriages under Act V. of 1852. From all Marriage Registrars to Government, North Western Provinces, and from Government, North Western Provinces, to Government of India.

„ 13.—Quarterly Sacred Returns, (*i. e.*, Marriages, Baptisms and Burials.) From Roman Catholic Bishop of Patna, to Government, North Western Provinces, and from Government, North Western Provinces, to Government of India.

„ 14.—Quarterly Sacred Returns. From Clergymen, not in connection with the Churches of England and Scotland or Rome to Government, North Western Provinces, and from Government, North Western Provinces, to Government of India.

„ 15.—Quarterly Register of Pensions granted by Government, North Western Provinces to Public Servants. From Government, North Western Provinces to Government of India.

„ 16.—Quarterly Register of Gratuities granted by the Government, North Western Provinces, to Public Servants. From Government, North Western Provinces to Government of India.

„ 17.—Half-yearly Statement of Temporary Establishments. From Civil Pay-Master to Government of India.

„ 18.—Half-yearly Return of Justices of the Peace. From Magistrates to Commissioners, from Commissioners to Government, North Western Provinces, and from Government, North Western Provinces to Government of India.

„ 19.—Annual Statement of Passed Students of Government Colleges, employed. From District Officer, to Commissioner, and from Commissioners, Sudder Board of Revenue, and Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut to Government.

„ 20.—Annual Uncovenanted List. From Civil Pay-Master, North Western Provinces to Civil Pay-Masters of other Presidencies.

„ 21.—Monthly Price Current of Commissariat Supplies. From Collector to Commissariat Officer.

„ 22.—Annual Curator's Stock Account. From Curator of Government Books, to Government, North Western Provinces.

„ 23—Half-yearly Statement of Staff Salaries of Officers in Civil and Political employ. From Civil Pay-Master to Military Auditor General.

„ 24.—Annual Statement of Carriage, procurable for Military purposes. From District Officer to Commissary General.

„ 25.—Quarterly Statement shewing the number of appeals preferred to the Nizamut Adawlut from the sentences pased by Commissioners of Circuit and Sessions Judges in Criminal Trials, with the orders passed thereon. From Court of Nizamut Adawlut, to Government, North Western Provinces.

„ 26.—Quarterly Statement of cases decided by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the number depending at the end of the Quarter. From Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to Government, North Western Provinces.

APPENDIX G.

Scale of Stationery Allowance.

75 Rupees.	50 Rupees.	40 Rupees.	20 Rupees.	15 Rupees.	10 Rupees.
To the Collectors and Magistrates of Meerut, Bareilly, Bijnore, Agra, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Goruckpore.	To the Collectors and Magistrates of Saharunpore, Allygurh, Moozuffernugger, Boolundshuhur, Budaon, Shahjehanpore, Mooradabad, Etawah, Muttra, Mynpoorie, Banda, Azimgurh, Ghazeepore, Mirzapore. To the Deputy Commissioners of Jaloun, Jhansie, Humeerpore. To the Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon.	To the Collectors and Magistrates of Jounpore, Futtehpore, Etah. To the Superintendent of Dehra Dhoon. To the Deputy Commissioner of Lullutpore.	To all the Judges, with the exception of the Judge of Mirzapore.	To the Judge of Mirzapore.	To all Commissioners of Divisions.

NOTE.—The above to include all charges which have heretofore been passed by the Superintendent of Stationery in a separate Bill, and the purchase of all kinds of Country Paper. The Superintendent of Stationery should no longer be indented on for Serampore Paper, which has in some Districts been the only kind of Country Paper hitherto used.

APPENDIX H.

Statement [here enter the name of the Statement] for [here the period for which it is blank] is blank.

[Signature and designation of the Officer by whom the statement should be submitted.]

APPENDIX I.

No. 1. Mere Reminders or Takeeds.
„ 2. Certificates of giving and making over charge, quitting and returning to Station, &c.
„ 3. Ordinary applications for Supplies when complied with.
„ 4. Periodical and other Returns whose contents have been either tabulated with other Returns or put into type.
„ 5. Ordinary transmitting Letters of all kinds forwarding Circulars and other such communications which may have been printed or whose interest or value is purely ephemeral.

APPENDIX J.

No. 1. Quarterly General Statement of Hulkabundee School and Scholars.
„ 2. Monthly Abstract Statements of Prisoners acquitted and punished by Sessions Judges.
„ 3. Weekly Return of Arms collected.
„ 4. Monthly Abstract Statement of Robberies and other crimes ascertained to have been committed.
„ 5. Monthly Comparative Statement of Criminal Offences, on the scale of atrocity.
„ 6. Monthly Narrative Statement of Heinous Offences.
„ 7. Monthly Statement of Dismissals, Suspensions and Removals of Police Officers.
„ 8. Monthly General Thannahwaree Statement of Crimes and Offences.
„ 9. Monthly Statement of Prisoners confined in Stocks.
„ 10. Monthly Statement of Extra Police and reductions effected and proposed.
„ 11. Monthly Extract from Register of Licenses to carry Arms.
„ 12. Quarterly Abstract Statement of Robberies and other crimes ascertained to have been committed.
„ 13. Annual Criminal Administration Report.
„ 14. Statements which accompany the above.
„ 15. No. 2. Annual Abstract Statements of Criminal business.
„ 16. Half-Yearly List of Thannahs at which Cattle Pounds have been established, with account of Receipts and Disbursements.
„ 17. Half-Yearly Alphabetical Register of Proclaimed Offenders.
„ 18. Annual Statements I. to III., connected with the Report on Miscellaneous Funds.
„ 19. Monthly Abstract of Dustuks issued and Tulubana levied.
„ 20. Monthly Memorandum for transmission with Contingent Bills.
„ 21. Monthly Statements of Suits Instituted, Decided and Pending, under Act X. of 1859, and of Appeals to Collector under Section 155 of that Act.
„ 22. Quarterly Return of Putwarees dismissed.
„ 23. Quarterly Abstract of Civil Courts Fines.
„ 24. Quarterly Register of Suits, other than Pauper Suits, in which Government is a party.

No. 25. Quarterly Abstract of Estates, the property of Government sold by Public Auction, by order of the Sudder Board of Revenue.
„ 26. Quarterly Report of Inefficient Balance.
„ 27. Half-Yearly Return of Nuzzool property sold.
„ 28. Half-Yearly progress of Hulkabundee and Education of Putwarees.
„ 29. Half-Yearly Account of Receipts and issues of Stamps.
„ 30. Half-Yearly Balance Statement of Stamp Revenue.
„ 31. Yearly ditto ditto.
„ 32. Yearly Account Sale of Lands, for the recovery of Arrears of Revenue.
„ 33. Yearly Statement of Security of Native Officials.
„ 34. Yearly Report of the State of Rain Guages.
„ 35. Yearly Abstract Statement of Authorized Extra Establishments.
„ 36. Yearly Abstract Statement of Extra Establishments entertained expressly for revision of Settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833.
„ 37. Annual Abstract Statement of Progress made in asserting the claims of Government in Pauper Suits and Fines under Act XIX. of 1853.
„ 38. Yearly Abstract of realized Civil Courts Fines.
„ 39. Yearly Abstract Pergunnahwaree Kistbundee Statement of Land Revenue.
„ 40. Yearly Statement of the Financial result of Summary Settlement on account of Alluvion and Diluvian.
„ 41. Annual List of Registered Candidates for the Office of Deputy Collector.
„ 42. Half-Monthly Comparative Statement of Customs realized at the several Collectorships in the Customs Department, subordinate to the Government of the Punjab, submitted by the Commissioner of Customs.
„ 43. Monthly Comparative Statement of Customs realized at the several Collectorships in the Customs Department, subordinate to the Governments of the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab, submitted by the Commissioner of Customs.
„ 44. Quarterly ditto ditto ditto.
„ 45. Monthly Abkaree Touzee.
„ 46. Quarterly Comparative Statement of Customs Collections furnished by the Accountant.
„ 47. Quarterly Disposition List of the Collectors, Patrols and Assistant Patrols attached to the Customs Department.
„ 48. Half-Yearly Statement of the quantity and quality of mixed Saltpetre which crossed the Customs line.
„ 49. Half-Yearly Report of Patrols attached to the Customs Department, with Abstract Comparative Statement shewing their total monthly salaries.
„ 50. Annual Comparative Statement of Customs Collections.
„ 51. Annual Comparative General Return of Gross and Net Customs Collection and Disbursements.
„ 52. Weekly Rain Guage Returns submitted by District Officers to the Superintendent of the Government Press.
„ 53. Weekly Report of the prospects of the season and fall of rain, &c.
„ 54. Half-Monthly Return of Collections and Balances.
„ 55. Monthly Statement of Expenditure incurred in the employment of the people in Districts where famine is apprehended.
„ 56. Monthly Statement of work performed by Special Commissioners under Act IX. of 1859.
„ 57. Quarterly Statement of Leave of Absence exceeding six months, granted to Uncovenanted Servants.
„ 58. Quarterly Printed Distribution List of Covenanted Civil Servants.
„ 59. Quarterly Civil List, published by the Secretariat.

No. 60. Yearly Printed List of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Servants as they stood on the 1st May, with Appendix.
„ 61. Yearly List of Covenanted Judicial Officers.
„ 62. Yearly Abstract of the Covenanted Civil Service.
„ 63. Monthly Stationery Contingent Bill.
„ 64. Quarterly Statement of Ungazetted Leave to Uncovenanted Servants not exceeding six months.
„ 65. Monthly Statement of Leave of Absence of every description, granted to Uncovenanted Servants drawing more than Rs. 10 per mensem.
„ 66. Yearly detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment.
„ 67. Half-Yearly Return of Covenanted or Uncovenanted Officers who have died or resigned the service.
„ 68. Half-Yearly List of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers transferred from one District to another.
„ 69. Yearly Report of works of Public Utility constructed by individuals at their own private cost.
„ 70. Yearly Report on the Penmanship of School Classes of the several Educational Institutions.
„ 71. Yearly Books of Establishment from other Presidencies.
„ 72. Monthly Report on the Contingent Bills of the General Department.
„ 73. Monthly Statement of Cash Balances in the several Treasuries.
„ 74. Half-Yearly Detailed List of the Establishment of the Government Press.
„ 75. Yearly List of Invalid Pensioners belonging to the Provincial Battalions and independent corps appertaining to the Civil Department.
„ 76. Yearly Classified List of Pensioners.
„ 77. Half-Yearly Return of Ordnance Stores attached to the Office of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

No. 3572.—*Dated the 17th July* 1862.

THE following Resolution of Government of this date is published for general information :—

Read the following papers regarding the erection of Mural Tablets in Churches :—
Letter to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated 24th March 1849.
Notification by the Government of Bengal, dated 16th January 1852, No. 109.
Letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated 24th April 1862.
Letter to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated 3rd June 1862, No. 2743.

REMARKS.—On the 24th March 1849, the following Orders regarding the erection of Mural Tablets in Churches were communicated to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta :—

" In respect to the erection of Mural Tablets, the directions of the Government are " briefly these : that application is to be made for the purpose to the Ecclesiastical Autho- " rities ; that a fee of Rs. 50 is to be paid to the Chaplain for permission to erect a " Mural Tablet within the walls of any Church, of which fee, three-fourths is to be im- " mediately paid by the Chaplain to the Collector of the District, to be by him credited " to the Government to meet the cost of repairs and Church Establishment, and the re- " maining one-fourth is to be retained by the Chaplain and applied to charitable purposes " under such instructions as your Lordship may think fit to issue."

The above Orders were published by the Government of Bengal in a Notification, dated the 16th January 1852, No. 109.

In accordance with a suggestion made by the Lord Bishop in April last, the Governor General in Council directed, in the Orders of the 3rd June, " that the whole fee of Rs. 50 paid to the Chaplain should be given in charity instead of being appropriated, as hitherto, in part for the repairs of the Church."

No. 4096.—*Home Department, Fort William, the 6th August* 1862.

Notification.—The following Resolution passed by the Governor General in Council on this date, is published for general information :—

Read again the undermentioned papers relative to the construction of Lines of Electric Telegraph by Railway Companies, *viz* :—

Licenses (dated 18th January 1855) granted to the East Indian and Madras Railway Company.

Licenses (dated 5th April 1855) granted to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Licenses (dated 6th May 1858) granted to the Scinde Railway Company.

Licenses (dated 5th May 1858) granted to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

Licenses (dated 20th May 1859) granted to the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Licenses (dated 10th December 1859) granted to the Great Southern-of-India Railway Company.

Licenses (dated 26th April 1860) granted to the Punjab Railway Company.

Licenses (dated 17th May 1861) granted to the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the necessity of maintaining the restriction now placed on Railway Companies in India in respect of the conveyance of private Telegraph Messages on their lines except where there may be no Government Telegraph ; and has determined on the withdrawal of the restriction, the Railway Companies being left free to receive and forward private Messages irrespective of the existence of Government Telegraph Lines. The several Railway Companies will, of course, continue to be bound by all other conditions of the respective Licenses by which they are permitted to establish Lines of Electric Telegraph.

No. 2215 A.—*Dated 23rd August* 1862.

THE following Rules for the execution of Act XXVI. of 1850, within the City of Cawnpore and its Suburbs, framed by the Commissioners, under Section 7 of the Act, and approved by the Government, are published for general information, and are to be considered in force from the present date :—

I. The provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850, are put in force in the City of Cawnpore including the Suburbs of old Cawnpore and Nawabgunge.

II. The boundaries of the City are, *North*—the Colonelgunge Road ; *South*—the Canal and Grand Trunk Road ; *East*—the present Cantonment boundary ; *West*—boundary as laid down in Surveyor General's Map of 1854. The boundaries of old Cawnpore and Nawabgunge extend to the area of Chowkeedaree Collections under Act XX. of 1856.

III. The number of Commissioners for carrying out the provisions of the Act shall not exceed twelve or be less than six. The Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and Superintendent of Police shall be Commissioners *ex-officio*.

IV. A Meeting of householders paying annually Rs. 20 and upwards of Chowkeedaree Tax shall be held on the third Thursday in August, for the purpose of preparing a list of Non-Official Members to be recommended to Government for appointment as Commissioners for the ensuing year.

V. The list of persons so recommended by a majority of the said Meeting shall be submitted through the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, for the sanction of Government, and until such sanction, the Commissioners for the past year shall continue to exercise all the functions of Commissionership.

VI. Any registered rate-payer to the amount of Rs. 20 and upwards, shall be entitled to vote by written proxy on Stamp Paper.

VII. No person shall be allowed to vote whose arrears of Chowkeedaree Tax have not been paid.

VIII. The Commissioners shall select one of their number to be their Chairman, who shall have a casting vote. Three Commissioners shall form a quorum. They shall appoint a Secretary of one of their number.

IX. If, after the orders of Government appointing the Commissioners of the year have been received, any vacancy shall occur in the number of the Commissioners, the remaining Commissioners shall nominate a person to act as Commissioner, and such nomination shall be reported through the Commissioner of Allahabad, for the sanction of Government.

X. The Commissioners shall hold an Ordinary Meeting, on the third Thursday in every month, for the despatch of business.

XI. The Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, shall be entitled to attend all Meetings of Commissioners, or Rate-payers, and to bring before such Meetings any matters which he may consider to require notice. He shall be entitled to call for and inspect all records and accounts of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners shall be bound to furnish him with any information he may call for, connected with the duties entrusted to them.

XII. Every person paying Rs. 20, and upwards of Chowkeedaree Tax shall be entitled to attend all Ordinary Meetings of the Commissioners, and to bring before them any matter which he may consider to require notice, and to inspect the records and accounts laid before the Commissioners at such Meetings.

XIII. At the General Meeting of Rate-payers, held according to the provisions of Rule IV., the Commissioners shall submit their accounts of receipts and expenditure for the past year.

XIV. The funds placed at the disposal of the Commissioners shall be the following :—

1.—Surplus proceeds of Chowkeedaree Tax.

2.—Taxes on Serais, Bazars, duties on articles of merchandize and consumption entering the City, and such other cases as the Commissioners may see fit to impose under the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

3.—Rent and sale of Nuzzool land within the City boundaries and Suburbs.

4.—Fines on nuisances committed within the boundaries of the City and Suburbs.

5.—Farm proceeds of public Privies.

6.—Surplus Receipts from City Cattle Pound.

XV. The Magistrate will collect the duties under the provisions of Act XX. of 1856, and Section 10. of Act XXVI. of 1850.

XVI. The Commissioners shall entertain, from time to time, on such salaries as they may think fit, such Officers and servants as may be required to carry on the business, for execution of necessary works, and for maintaining the Conservancy and Police.

XVII. The Commissioners shall, from time to time determine the manner in which the duties devolving upon them shall be distributed, so that for the due performance of each work or branch of public business, there shall be some one Member specially and directly responsible.

XVIII. It shall be the special duty of the Magistrate and Superintendent of the Police in their capacity of Official Commissioners to protect the public interest by providing all legal means for the prompt suppression of all nuisances defined in Rule XXIV.

XIX. Any person desirous of obtaining Nuzzool grounds for building or other purposes shall submit to the Secretary of the Commissioners a written application, describing the locality and extent of the ground he wishes to obtain. The Secretary shall lay the application before the Commissioners, and the provisional sanction of the Commissioners being obtained, one of the Commissioners shall, in company with the applicant or his Agent, inspect the ground indicated. If the Commissioners, after due enquiry, consider the disposal of the ground unobjectionable, they shall cause it to be measured and marked off. They shall then fix such upset price as they consider proper, and shall

request the Magistrate of the District to put up the ground to public auction. On receiving such request, the Magistrate of the District shall cause written notices of the intended sale, and the date thereof, to be posted on such public places as the said Magistrate shall think fit. Not less than fifteen days shall elapse between the issue of such notices and the date fixed for the sale.

XX. On the day fixed for the sale, the ground shall be sold at the Office of the Magistrate of the District, and in his presence to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser shall deposit at the time of sale, earnest money at the rate of five per cent. on the purchase money, or give sufficient security for the payment of the same within twenty-four hours. If the whole of the amount is not paid within seven days, the sale shall be considered null and void, and the amount of earnest money in deposit shall be forfeited.

XXI. The Commissioners have the power of refusing their consent to any application made under Rule XIX. recording on their proceedings their reason for such refusal. They are also entitled, if they think fit, to impose as one of the conditions of sale that buildings of a certain character or value shall be erected on the ground within a certain specified time, and on failure by the purchaser to fulfil such condition, the sale shall be considered null and void, and the purchase money shall be forfeited.

XXII. No part of the funds placed by these rules at the disposal of the Commissioners shall be expended, except for the purposes within the limits of the City and Suburbs, unless sanction to such expenditure shall be given by a majority of votes at a General Meeting of Proprietors.

XXIII. No new work within the province of Commissioners to undertake, shall be commenced, unless the sanction of the Commissioners shall be given at an ordinary Monthly Meeting, on which occasion also a plan and estimate of costs shall be laid before the Commissioners, and the mode of carrying on the work, and the amount allowed to be expended shall be prescribed.

XXIV. The following are defined to be nuisances within the boundary of the City and Suburbs of Cawnpore, and are accordingly prohibited :—

1.—The nuisances noted in Section 34 of Act V. of 1861.

2.—Throwing or allowing to fall brick, earth, wood, or other rubbish upon the public roads, or laying building materials thereon, except by the permission of the Commissioners.

3.—Quarrying kunkur, cutting timber, or grass, or damaging trees on public ground without the sanction of the Commissioners.

4.—Digging pits, burning lime, or carrying on building operations in such a manner as shall cause danger, or inconvenience to any parties, or injury to roads, trees, or property.

5.—Making any permanent or temporary building, shed, enclosure, awning, or chubootra, for any purpose, in any situation which shall be declared by the Commissioners to be objectionable, or encroaching on, or obstructing any public thoroughfare.

6.—Keeping a slaughter house, piggery, or any factory, or carrying on any business in any situation in which it shall be declared by the Commissioners to be objectionable.

7.—Performing the offices of nature in any other places than such as may be appointed by the Commissioners, whether on private or public ground.

8.—Neglect on the part of any proprietary or other occupant to keep in a state of proper cleanliness, any enclosure, or premises, by permitting the growth of rank vegetation, or the accumulation of filth, or other cause likely to be prejudicial to the public health or convenience.

9.—Picketting animals, or collecting carts on any ground other than that prescribed or permitted by the Commissioners.

10.—Burying or causing to be buried in any Burial Ground within the precincts of the City, any corpse in a grave, not constructed of masonry, which shall be less than six feet deep.

11.—Obstructing or injuring any public drain or sewer.

XXV. Breaches of Rule XXIV., shall be punishable on conviction before any Magistrate or Officer exercising the full powers of Magistrate at his discretion by fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and continuing a nuisance after such conviction shall be punishable by fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day, during which such nuisance is continued.

XXVI. These rules may be amended or rescinded, and new rules may be proposed by the Commissioners for the time being, and such amendment or repeal of old rules or preparation of new rules shall be submitted by the Commissioners, through the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, to the Government for approval, with the reasons which make the change desirable.

CIRCULAR No. 2588 A. OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Commissioners of Divisions.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 4th October* 1862.

General Department, N. W. Provinces.

SIR,—With reference to the Circular from this Department, No. 887 A., dated 8th April, relative to the execution of Act XXXIII. of 1857, continued in force by Act I. of 1862, and to the Lists of Foreigners residing in these Provinces, received in accordance therewith, I am directed to point out, that the wording of the Act does not prohibit Foreigners from merely residing in India, and that therefore the issue of Licenses to such persons, so long as they remain stationary is unnecessary.

2nd.—I am, however, to instruct you to warn all such persons within your jurisdiction that, if they wish to "travel in, or pass through any part of India," they must apply for a License, or they will expose themselves to the penalties of the Act.

3rd.—You are at the same time desired to forward to Government as soon after the 1st January, as possible, of each year, a revised List of Foreigners residing in your Division, so long as the Law continues in force.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF A PROPOSED WARD'S INSTITUTION AT BENARES.

OBJECT AND CONSTITUTION.

1.—The Wards' Institution is established for the boarding and education of Minors under the Court of Wards, and of such other boys as may be, from time to time, sent to it by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces. The ordinary age of admission shall be from 9 years to 16 years.

2.—The management of the Institution is vested in a Superintendent, subject to the control of a Visitor and Joint Visitor, subordinate to the authority of the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces, and the supervision of the Court of Wards.

ADMISSION, PRIVILEGES AND DISCIPLINE.

3.—Each boy shall be sent in charge of a trustworthy Agent for conveyance to Benares, where he will, immediately on arrival, present himself to the Visitor.

4.—Each boy shall have the right at the time of admission to bring with him an Establishment of two personal attendants and a cook. Those boys for whom, owing to caste considerations, cooks cannot easily be procured in Benares, will be permitted to bring one or two cooks.

5.—One horse, with the necessary servants, may be kept by each boy.

6.—Servants of whatever description, attached to the Institution, shall be under the control of the Superintendent, and liable to fine or dismissal at his discretion.

7.—Each boy shall be accommodated with a separate bed-room and kitchen, the drawing and reading-rooms being used in common.

8.—From the moment of his admission, each boy shall be considered under the guardianship of the Superintendent, who shall exercise entire control over him.

9.—Where punishment is necessary, exercises and restraints of one kind or another shall be the ordinary instruments. To these may be added the forfeiture of indulgences.

10.—Corporal punishment shall be resorted to only in aggravated cases, and with the special sanction of the Visitor.

11.—Each boy shall be vaccinated as soon as practicable after his admission, unless he has already undergone that operation.

12.—No boy shall be allowed to go beyond the grounds of the Institution, without permission, or unattended, or beyond such limits as the Superintendent, with the concurrence of the Visitor, may determine.

13.—Boys wishing to meet any friend or relation must apply to the Superintendent for leave. A servant attached to the Institution will in these cases accompany.

ROUTINE.

14.—The boys shall rise from their beds at gun-fire, and be ready dressed for their morning exercise within 30 minutes after that time.

15.—The morning exercise shall be taken by walking at least a distance of one mile, or by riding, or gymnastics, or otherwise, as the Superintendent may arrange, provided always, that the boys shall not be unattended, or beyond supervision.

16.—After the morning exercise, the boys shall assemble at 7 A. M. in summer, and 7-30 A. M. in winter, to prepare their lessons, and continue to study in separate classes under the Superintendent and the Persian and Hindee Tutors till 8-30 A. M., after which time they shall invariably, except in cases of sickness, bathe, and perform their devotional services (each after his own fashion) and breakfast.

17.— At 10 A. M., the boys shall attend the College. Absence will be admitted only in cases of sickness properly certified by the Superintendent.

18.—When the boys return from College, they shall be encouraged to spend their time in playing, riding and gymnastic exercises.

19.—One hour in the evening shall be devoted to what may be called in the language of Mr. Stowe's system "gallery training."

20.—The hour for the evening meal shall be fixed by the Superintendent in concert with the Visitor with due regard to the varying seasons of the year.

21.—The hour for retirement to rest shall be similarly determined; and at that hour the Superintendent shall see that the house is properly secured, and that each boy is in his bed.—Half an hour after, all lights shall be extinguished.

22.—During the hottest part of the year, when the College opens early, an alteration shall be made in these arrangements. The morning exercise and the preparation of lessons shall be dispensed with. For the latter purpose one hour and half in the afternoon shall be set apart by the Superintendent.

23.—A carriage shall be provided for the conveyance of the boys to and from the College in unseasonable weather, and, if funds will suffice, for the purpose of taking airing also.

GENERAL CONDUCT.

24.—There shall be no distinction of rank among the boys, all will be treated as gentlemen; but it must be impressed practically on their minds, that regularity, obedience, morality, and diligence in the pursuit of knowledge, are the only attributes for which they will be respected.

25.—To this end, truth, honesty and straight-forwardness shall be first of all encouraged, and diligence rewarded; while duplicity, cunning, mere surface polish of manners, and effeminacy, shall be discountenanced in every possible way.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

26.—To enforce and utilize the foregoing Regulations, will be the chief duty of the Superintendent.

27.—He shall live in the Institution, and take parental care of the boys. He can have the credit of success only when the boys look to him as a second father.

28.—He is on no account to leave the boys alone in the Institution. In cases of necessity he must delegate a temporary authority to a properly qualified person. In any case of prolonged absence, the person so nominated is to be approved by the Visitor.

29.—He is to keep every boy's room furnished with a bed, two chairs, a table, clothes-horse, and such things. Cleanliness and comfort are to be regarded; show and luxury to be excluded.

30.—He is strictly to refrain from offending any of the boy's prejudices which relate to food and drink; and though prohibited from interference in the matter of religion, he is not to give into the follies of individuals, or the whims of families; such for instance, as the idea that vaccination displeases Sitla, or that boys should not walk on foot, because their parents may not have walked.

31.—He is to encourage a taste for manly exercises. Means shall be found to promote the practice of Riding and Swimming, and the sports of Cricket, Archery, Fives, Quoits, &c., &c.

32.—He is to allow no one to live within the precincts of the Institution, who is not in some way connected with its interests, and he is to take care that all persons of loose habits, or suspicious character, find no admittance on any pretext whatsoever.

33.—He is to take care that the quality of the provisions is good, and the supply regular.

34.—The English Writer attached to the College, shall act as an Assistant to the Superintendent.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE VISITOR AND SUPERINTENDENT.

35.—The Superintendent shall act under the direction of the Visitor; and report to him at once all matters of importance.

36.—He shall keep an Order Book to be inspected daily by the Visitor; and a Diary to be inspected monthly. To save the necessity of correspondence, the pages of these books shall be divided into two columns, one for the reports of the Superintendent, the other for the remarks of the Visitor.

37.—The Superintendent shall keep two account Books; one, headed "General Charges," shall exhibit such items as the boys may have to pay in common for the maintenance of the Institution. These charges shall not exceed the sanctioned amount of Rs. 7,000 per annum. The other book shall have as many heads as there are boys, and shall exhibit the private expenses of each boy entered under the several heads.

38.—A monthly abstract of these accounts, prepared by the Superintendent, and countersigned by the Visitor, shall be submitted in the form of a bill to the Sudder Board of Revenue, in their capacity of Court of Wards.

No. 2595 A.—*The 6th October* 1862.

IN continuation of the Notification No. 522 A., dated the 1st of March 1862, the following Office Memorandum from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the address of the Secretary to that Government, in the Financial Department, is re-published for the information of those concerned:—

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

No. 347.—*Military Department.—Dated the* 10*th September* 1862.

In reply to Office Memorandum, No. 138 A, dated the 15th of August, the undersigned has the honor to inform the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, that Government General Order No. 1212, dated the 31st of November last, was intended to grant the sum of 5 (five) Rupees for the proficiency in English therein stated to *all* "Native Doctors," in addition to their pay, whatever their length of service, and although they might have received the premium of 250 (two hundred and fifty) Rupees when they left the Medical College.

2*nd*.—Had it been withheld from the latter, they would be in 3½ or 4 years, as observed by Mr. Drummond, on a worse footing than their juniors, who might have entered the service under the new order.

3*rd*.—The Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, will, it may be added, be informed, that it is the duty of Medical Officers to stimulate the Native Doctors under them not only to keep up, but to improve their acquaintance with English, and to report any case where a Native Doctor may neglect to *maintain* the standard of proficiency for which the reward was originally granted to him; as it was the intention of Government; that the addition to the pay should be always liable to be taken away from any one who failed to *keep up* his knowledge of English.

Circular No. 2892 A of 1862.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to the Commissioners of Divisions.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 13*th November* 1862.

General Department.

Sir,—I am directed to forward to you the enclosed copy of a letter No. 649, dated 27th ultimo, from the Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, and to request that, in submitting applications for leave of absence from Medical Officers, you will enclose a certificate from the applicant to the effect, that he has given notice of his application to the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle. Without such certificate leave will not for the future be granted.

2.—Magistrates have of course no authority to grant leave to Civil Assistant Surgeons.

No. 649.—*From the Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, the* 27*th October* 1862.

Sir,—Instances having recently occurred wherein Medical Officers in Civil employ have obtained leave of absence from their Stations without complying with the conditions prescribed in Rule 21, Chapter 5, of the Medical Regulations of 1851, in which it is provided, "that Medical Officers should on no account be permitted to leave their Stations, without giving timely notice to Deputy Inspectors General of their Circles, that arrangements may be made for carrying on their duties in their absence." I have the honor very respectfully to suggest, for the consideration and orders of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, that, in order to obviate such irregularities in future, the attention of Magistrates may be called to the rule before granting leave to Medical Officers.

CIRCULAR No. 3170 A OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Commissioners of Divisions.—Dated Allahabad, the 12th December* 1862.

General Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—I am directed to forward to you the accompanying General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of the conservancy of Camps and Encamping Grounds, and to request, that the several District Officers of your Division may be instructed to co-operate in giving effect to the General Order; especially in carrying out the measures indicated in paragraphs 4 and 6 of the same. You should on your annual tours make it part of your business to ascertain, that the duty which devolves on the Civil Authorities in connection with this General Order, is properly and thoroughly executed.

No. 450, dated 14th November.

GENERAL Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters, Camp Agra.—Dated 14th November 1862.

WITH a view to preserving the conservancy of Camps and Encamping Grounds, the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the system should be adopted in Camp as has been laid down in recent orders for all Military Cantonments, the main principle of which is, the daily burial of all refuse matter.

1. It is therefore to be at once established as a Standing Order among all European Troops moving in course of relief or otherwise, that 2 trenches, each 2 feet deep, 2 feet wide, and 50 feet long, are to be dug by the Regimental Bildars at a distance of 120 yards from the flanks of each Encamping Ground, the inward flanks of each trenches to be 120 yards from the outward flanks of the Camp, that is, in *echellon;* but should the nature of the ground prevent their location according to this rule, the same principle for their location is to be observed, that is, they are not on any account to be directly in front or rear of the Camp, but in *echellon* on their flanks, being so placed, that the prevailing wind is not to carry the effluvia to the Camp; these trenches are never to be in such proximity to wells as to make percolation to the water possible.

2. The Quarter-Master, or whoever is entrusted with the formation of the encampment, is to see that this arrangement is made daily at the advance ground before the arrival of the Troops, and a flag or other mark should be placed to show the position of the trenches, one of which is to be allotted for the European Soldiers, and the other for the Native Camp followers, &c., of a British Regiment: the same *principle* is also to be strictly enforced for Native Regiments, Cavalry or Infantry, on the march; but as such Corps have not a permanent establishment of Sweepers and Bildars, arrangements must be made by Officers Commanding to allot a certain site or position in the vicinity, (but not too close) of each Encamping Ground for the use of the Native Soldiery and Camp followers, and the present practice of defiling the ground *on all sides* of the Camp must be strictly prohibited.

3. These trenches are to be thoroughly filled in with earth by the Regimental Sweepers and Bildars before the Rear Guard quits the ground, and for those duties the Regimental Sweeper and Bildar Establishments should be properly divided between the advance and main Camps, and the Officer on duty with the Rear Guard is to be required to report to the Commanding Officer that the trenches have been so filled in, and in the case of Native Troops, that the "sites" specially selected have been properly cleaned.

4. The Commanding Officer of every Regiment or Detachment on the march is required to place himself in direct communication with the Tehseeldar, or other responsible Native functionary at each Encamping Ground, to arrange that effectual measures are adopted by the Native Local Authorities for thoroughly sweeping and cleaning the whole area of each Encamping Ground immediately it is cleared of the Camp, as well as the "sites" above referred to, and for burning or removing to a suitable distance all collections of stable litter or refuse of every kind, &c., so as to make the ground perfectly fit for re-occupation by any Troops marching by the same route.

5. In the event of Troops forming a standing Camp for exercise or other duties or halting more than the ordinary time at any Camp ground, an additional deep trench should be dug at a distance of at least 200 yards from the Camp, and to leeward of it, on the same conditions as the first trenches, for the reception of filth twice every day, the Regimental Sweepers removing it from the Camp trenches before mentioned, and depositing it in the deeper and distant trench, as they do from the Latrines in Cantonments, and covering over with earth each day's accumulation.

6. Enquiries are also to be made by the Quarter-Master, or other responsible Officer of the Regiment, at each advance ground, from the same Native functionaries, as to whether the well water has been recently drawn, and the well in a state fit for use for drinking and other purposes; if not, effectual arrangements *must* be made for rendering it so *before* the arrival of the Troops on the encamping ground.

7. In the Route Journals furnished by Regiments to the Quarter-Master General of the Army, a note is in future to be entered that these orders have been strictly carried out.

In issuing this General Order the Commander-in-Chief begs to return his sincere acknowledgments to Dr. Hathaway for the great assistance which he has derived in promoting the conservancy of the Army from that Officer's able, practical, and successful exertions and suggestions on this most important matter, affecting as it does the health, efficiency, and comfort of the Army.

CIRCULAR No. 3238 A OF 1862.—*From Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of Divisions.—Dated Allahabad, the 17th December* 1862.

General Department.

SIR,—I am directed to forward to you for circulation among the Magistrates in your Division, in order that the instructions contained therein may be observed as far as possible under existing Laws, and as far as they are applicable to these Provinces, the accompanying copies of a letter,* and of its enclosures, from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, containing rules issued in order to prevent malpractices on the part of persons employed to recruit Emigrants.

* No. 2497, dated the 18th November 1862.

No. 2497.—*From Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, the 18th November* 1862.

Emigration.

SIR,—With a view to put a stop, as far as possible, to the malpractices of persons employed to recruit Emigrants for the West India and other Colonies, and in anticipation of a Law to provide more fully against such malpractices, the Government of

Bengal, in communication with the emigration Agents for the several Colonies to which Emigrants from India are sent, has recently issued certain instructions to the Magistrates subordinate to its jurisdiction.

2. I am desired to forward a copy of these instructions, and to request that, if the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, sees no objection, measures may be taken for introducing into those Provinces similar Rules, as inconvenience is likely to arise if Coolies be recruited there under a different system.

CIRCULAR No. 1825.—*From Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioners of Patna, Rajshahye, Chittagong, Dacca, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Nuddea Burdwan, Assam and Chota Nagpore.—Dated Fort William, the 12th September* 1862.

Emigration.

SIR,—I am directed to forward the accompanying Statement prepared in this Office, relative to certain proposals submitted to Government for regulating the recruiting of Emigrants, and to request that a copy thereof may be furnished to the Magistrate of your Division, and that their attention may be drawn to the instructions of the Lieutenant Governor contained in column 4. You will be so good as to inform the Magistrates that they are only required at present to carry out the orders entered in paragraphs 1, 4, 7 and 8 of the Statements, as the other proposals cannot be adopted until the passing of a law which is under the consideration of Government. The Emigration Authorities at the Presidency have also been instructed to give effect to the above arrangements.

2. A Form of License for Recruiters which the Magistrates are required to countersign, and another Form for the registration of Recruits by those Officers, are herewith forwarded for circulation to the Magistrates for their information and guidance.

Mr. Beyts' Recommendation.	Lieutenant Governor's Modifications as sanctioned in Supreme Government Orders, No. 1676, dated September 6th.	The Remarks of the Emigration Agents.	Orders of the Lieutenant Governor.
1. That all Recruiters be registered at the Protector's Office, with full particulars concerning them, so that they may easily be distinguished and identified, and so that fraud, through false personation, may be hindered as far as possible.	1. This measure is a very desirable one, and might be immediately adopted. No person should be allowed to recruit who is not registered.	1. We concur, provided the personal attendance of the Recruiter before the Protector on registration is not required. A great proportion of the Recruiters are residents of the Districts in which they pursue their avocations, varying from 2 to 600 miles from Calcutta, and it would be impossible to retain their services, had such distances to be travelled for registration. All Madras Licenses are issued by the Agents and are countersigned by the Magistrates, in whose Districts the Recruiter is to be employed. The Recruiters are there obliged to appear before the Magistrate.	1. The Lieutenant Governor approves of the Modification suggested by the Agents, exempting the Recruiter from *personal* attendance at the Protector's Office; but no person will be permitted to recruit, until he has obtained a License from the Emigration Agent, which must be countersigned by the Magistrate of the District in which he proposes to recruit, before whom he will be required to appear. The names of the persons so authorized can then be sent down by the Magistrate for registration in the Protector's Office. An Act of the Legislature will be required to prohibit a person recruiting without a License. But as the principle has been approved by the Governor General, this subject will be referred to the Council of the Lieutenant Governor for making Laws and Regulations. In the meantime the Emigration Agents can be requested to act in the spirit of these orders, and the Local Magistrates will be instructed to countersign the Recruiter's License. After recording the Recruiter's name in his own Office, the Magistrate will forward a list of the Recruiters to the Protector for registration.
2. That License be issued to them by the Protector for a limited period (about six months,) on the payment of a fee of a sufficient amount to defray the expenses consequent on their registration, and that the Depôt for which each Recruiter is employed, be mentioned in his License.	2. This also is a good suggestion, but the proposed term of the License rather short. The limit should be fixed at one year.	2. Our observations on No. 1 will apply equally to this. We also think that the period of six months is too short.	2 A Law will be necessary to authorize the Magistrate to take a registration fee from the Recruiters. The License will continue in force for one year, and will specify the Depôt for which the Recruiter is employed. The Protector of Emigrants will be instructed to draw up a form of License in the above terms for the adoption of the several Agencies. This subject will

			also be referred to the Lieutenant Governor's Council.
3. That no Recruiter be allowed to recruit for more than one Depôt at a time.	3. This also appears very proper.	3. We highly approve of this suggestion.	3. The Agents will be requested to act at once on this suggestion.
4. That no Recruiter be allowed to recruit in any District without having given notice to the Local Magistrate.	4. This would, no doubt, produce a good effect; the Magistrate should of course be furnished with a copy of the Register of Licensed Recruiters.	4. We highly approve of this suggestion.	4. This will at once be acted upon.
5. That every Licensed Recruiter be obliged to wear an ostensible badge, bearing the name of the Depôt to which he belongs, in English, Hindoostani and Bengalli.	5. This appears a necessary and proper measure.	5. We highly approve of this suggestion.	5. This will at once be acted upon.
6. That recruiting without a License be forbidden under a heavy penalty.	6. This would be necessary in order to render the License of any value.	6. We highly approve of this suggestion.	6. A Legislative enactment will be necessary to make this a penal offence.
7. That all Recruits, before they are sent to Calcutta, be taken to the nearest Magistrate to be questioned as to their wishes, and to be registered, and that a list of them be then drawn up authenticated by the Magistrate, and forwarded to the Protector with the Recruits.	7. This measure would, no doubt, put a stop to rascality on the part of the Recruiter. It is acted upon in Madras with good results. A second copy of the list should be sent by Post to the Protector.	7. That the Recruits should be taken before the Magistrate for examination and registration we heartily concur in, and we anxiously look for such a legal provision.	7. The Agents will be requested to act upon this suggestion, but it will require a Law to render registration before a Magistrate compulsory. It will be necessary to prepare two Lists of each party of Recruits, one for record in the Magistrate's Office, and the second for despatch to the Protector. These Lists will be drawn up in a prescribed form, giving a full description of the person and age of the Recruit, so that the Protector will have no difficulty in identifying him upon arriving in Calcutta.
8. That a fee be paid by the Recruiter in the Magistrate's Office, on each Recruit registered, to meet all expenses of registration, &c.	8. This would be necessary.	8. We highly approve of this suggestion.	8. The Lieutenant Governor would authorize the Magistrate to receive a fee of two annas on each Recruit to pay for the expense of registration; the amount of the fee can be reduced or increased as experience may hereafter suggest.

Mr. Beyts' Recommendation.	Lieutenant Governor's Modifications as sanctioned in Supreme Government Orders No. 1676, dated September 6th.	The Remarks of the Emigration Agents.	Orders of the Lieutenant Governor.
9. That the Recruiter be bound to accompany his Recruits personally till their arrival at the Protector's Office, and be rendered answerable for their proper treatment on their way to Calcutta.	9. The adoption of this proposition would be advisable. A peon also, given by the Magistrate, as is the custom in Madras, should accompany the Emigrants, his tullubana being paid by the Agent.	9. The great loss of time, coupled with the physical labor that would be entailed upon Recruiters obliged to accompany the Recruits to Calcutta from distant Districts, would effectually put a stop to parties continuing in or seeking such employment, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, and would consequently prove a serious check to Emigration. At present the intending Emigrants are accompanied to the Depôts by Chuprassees in our employ, to whom funds are furnished by us for the maintenance of the Recruits on their journey. Under existing arrangements, therefore, the Recruits are removed from the contact and influence of the Recruiters on their leaving the Mofussil, whereas under the plan proposed, the contrary would be the case. The objections of His Honor to the Recruits being taken to a General Depôt will, in our opinion, apply with equal force to their being taken to the Protector's Office. After the arrival of the Recruits at their respective Depôts, the Protector would have ample opportunity of intercourse with them, either collectively or individually.	9. The Lieutenant Governor agrees with the Emigration Agents in thinking it unnecessary for the Recruiter to have to accompany the coolies to Calcutta, but a servant of the Agent should, in all cases, accompany the party.
10. That the Recruits, immediately after their arrival at Calcutta, be taken to a General Depôt (placed under the control of the Protector) to be there interrogated, provided at once with Emigrants' Passes, and drafted off to the Special Depôt to	10. This is not a good suggestion. Constant disputes of all sorts would arise in a General Depôt of this kind, and no counterbalancing advantage would result from it.	10. We fully concur in the observations of His Honor.	10. The Lieutenant Governor has consulted the Protector on this point, as directed in the Government of India's letter No. 584, dated January, 30th, and when a reply from that Officer shall have been received, the measure will at once be carried out, or, if insuper-

which they wish to proceed, there to await embarkation.			able objections exist, a communication will be made to the Supreme Government.
11. That the Recruits be examined by the protector individually and not in batches; and that during the examination of each Cooly, no other Cooly nor any Sirdar be allowed to be present, or any body who has any interest whatever in the recruitment or migration of the Cooly who is being questioned.	11. This is clearly a proper suggestion.	11. We think that the examination, as at present held by the Protector most effective.	11. The Protector will be directed to act strictly upon Mr. Beyts' suggestion.
12. That the remuneration of Recruiters be determined by the protector every six months, at the average of the rates proposed by the Emigration Agents, and that it be paid through the Protector's Office.	12. The money should be paid through the Protector, but the amount might be settled by the Agent and the Recruiter.	12. We are of opinion that it would be quite impossible to carry out this suggestion without so mixing the duties of the Protector with those specially our own, as to cause the greatest confusion, and be a complete bar to a satisfactory or proper performance of them by us. We think that the duties of the Protector of Emigrants should be clearly defined. Recruiters' accounts are invariably settled after the departure of each Ship, they could not afford to wait longer out of their earnings.	12. The Lieutenant Governor is willing to allow this proposal of Mr. Beyts' to be modified as suggested by the Agents.
13. If any personal misconduct, or the ill-treatment of a Recruit, or violation of any rule relative to Recruitments, be proved against a Recruiter, that the Protector be invested with the power of depriving him of all his remuneration, or part of it, according to the gravity of the circumstances, and that the Recruiter for such offences be subjected besides to fine and imprisonment.	13. This step would place a very wholesome power of punishment in the hands of the Protector.	13. Observations on No. 12 will apply equally to the first portion of this suggestion. To the latter part, recommending a provision for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of Recruiters convicted of misconduct, we fully concur in.	13. Legal sanction will be necessary to give force to this suggestion. The Lieutenant Governor would give the Magistrate of the District, in which the Emigration Officer is recruiting, power to punish with fine and imprisonment any misconduct on the part of Recruiting Officers.
14. That each special Depôt be distinguished by signboards placed over its entrances, explaining in English, Hindustani, and Bengali, the Colony to which the Depôt belongs.	14. Signboards have already been ordered and put up in Emigration Depôts.	14. We highly approve of this suggestion.	14. This suggestion the Agent will at once be requested to carry out.

Mr. Beyts' Recommendation.	Lieutenant Governor's Modifications as sanctioned in Supreme Government Orders No. 1676, dated September 6th.	The Remarks of the Emigration Agents.	Orders of the Lieutenant Governor.
15. That a Government Officer, styled "Superintendent of Recruitments," be stationed at Raneegunge, to supervise the arrivals of Recruits, to watch the proceedings of Recruiters, to afford to Recruits the relief they need, and to assist in forwarding them to Calcutta.	15. This is not a good suggestion. If the other precautions now recommended are properly carried out, there would be no need for an Establishment at Raneegunge. If not, such an Establishment would be no security. Nevertheless it may, no doubt, be a help, and if the Colonies wish it, and are willing to pay for it, Government can of course offer no objection to the measure.	15. We fully concur in the observations of His Honor.	15. This has already been disapproved of.
16. That the Colonial Emigration Agents be called upon to pay ratably the cost of the Government Establishment at Raneegunge.	16. This is not a good suggestion. If the other precautions now recommended are properly carried out there would be need for an Establishment at Raneegunge. If not, such an Establishment would be no security. Nevertheless it may, no doubt, be a help, and if the Colonies wish it, and are willing to pay for it, Government can of course offer no objection to the measure.	16. We fully concur in the observations of His Honor.	16. This has already been disapproved of.
17. That the enticing away of the registered Recruits be rendered punishable by fine and imprisonment.	17. These offences are punishable under the law as it at present stands.	17. We have been unable to find any legal punishment of this offence, we have determined amongst ourselves to act up to the directions contained in the Duke of Newcastle's Circular of the 1st May 1860, in hopes of checking this improper practice amongst Recruiters. We would respectfully urge upon the Government the necessity of a Law to punish Recruiters so offending.	17. The enticing is fraudulent or deceptive; it is a punishable offence, if not, it should not be punished.
18. That deceiving a Recruit by false representations as to his destination, or as to the denomination of any Depôt, or as to the prospects of the employment for	18. These offences are punishable under the law as it at present stands.	18 The Law to which we have been referred by the Protector appears to us to require amendment. It makes it a punishable offence for parties to enter into contracts with	18. The Law already provides for the punishment of persons who impose upon Recruits by false representations.

which it is proposed to export him, be rendered punishable by fine and imprisonment.		Emigrants to leave the country, whilst such contracts with intending Emigrants to the Mauritius and Bourbon are actually permitted and recognized by this Government.	
19. That under certain penalties, Emigration Agents be prevented from giving, and the Recruiter from receiving, any remuneration for Recruiting, besides that which will be fixed by the Protector, and will be payable through the Protector's Office as here-above provided.	.....	.....	19. No orders upon this suggestion are necessary as the question of remuneration is to be settled by private agreement between the Agents and Recruiters.
20. That the Agency now established, and those which may in future be established for the French Colonies, be called upon (under article 3 of Act XLVI of 1860) to confirm to each and all of the foregoing Regulations.	.....	.....	20. Emigration Regulations apply to all Colonies, both French and English.

H. BELL,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

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Resolution by the Governor General in Council, prescribing rules for the payment of Railway fares in the case of Subordinate Officers travelling by Railway on duty, (except in the North Western Provinces,) ...	5th July 1862.	*ib.*
Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 5th July 1862, regarding a proposal for the introduction into the Central Provinces of a system of Banking with Collectors' Treasuries by Officers of the Public Works Department,...	5th July 1862.	330
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To all Heads of Offices and Departments. Requesting that in future when submitting appli-		

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Notification. Regarding the promotion of Clerks to the several appointments in the Financial Department, ...	29th August 1862.	*ib.*
Notification by the Government of India. Ruling that in cases where loss of appointment is caused by abolition of office, temporary employ on special duty under the direct orders of Government, should be regarded as a continuance of former service and counted towards pension, ...	8th September 1862.	340
Notification. Publishing copy of letter addressed to the Civil Pay Master, North Western Provinces, regarding the mode of procedure with respect to untested service of applicants for pension,	17th September 1862.	*ib.*
Resolution. Government of India, dated 29th March 1862. Ruling that a servant of Government can be debarred from a gratuity only when he is provided with Government employment within the usual six months, ...	20th September 1862.	*ib.*
Exemption of Settlement Establishments from the Rule prohibiting advance of pay prior to audit of Bill authorized, ...	13th September 1862.	342
Regarding the provision by Civil Officers in their Budget Estimates in a separate item for the value of stores likely to be obtained by them on cash payment from other Departments, Civil or Military, ...	17th October 1862.	*ib.*
Regarding the discontinuance under Act XIII. of 1862 of the appellation of Company's Rupees for the new Silver Coin, ...	1st November 1862.	*ib.*
Regarding the distribution among the sections of a Department of the sanctioned items composing the aggregate grant allowed for that Department in the Budget, ...	12th November 1862.	344
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ously for 20 years, and been thrown out of employ by reduction or abolition of office to Pensions without the production of a Medical Certificate, ...	4th December 1862.	347
Gratuity to Uncovenanted Servants thrown out of employ by the abolition of appointment to be paid by the recipient being allowed to draw his salary from month to month, until the amount of gratuity be exhausted, and in case of re-admission to Government service, he be permitted to draw the unexhausted balance of the gratuity on the understanding that his previous service will not be suffered to count towards pension, unless he refund by convenient instalments the amount already paid to him, ...	15th September 1862.	349
Ruling that when a Grant-in-Aid is made under ordinary rules to a Society or a School, the State being in the position of any ordinary subscriber does not undertake to provide pensionary support for the teachers employed in such institutions, ...	30th September 1862.	*ib.*
Orders of the Government of India, on a reference made by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of Bombay, as to whether he should distribute to Treasury Officers printed Blank Budget Forms, and also arrange for the submission of a printed Budget for 1863-64, or whether forms may be expected from Calcutta,	26th September 1862.	*ib.*
Regarding the allowance to Officers of the actual travelling charge incurred by them, while on duty in their Districts to be generally applicable to all Officers Covenanted and Uncovenanted who are entitled to travelling allowance at Rs. 5 per diem, ...	16th December 1862.	353
Amendment of 2nd Clause of Section 8 of Uncovenanted Absentee Rules by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, ...	19th December 1862.	354

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1862.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 78 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Camp Soomairpoor, the 21st January* 1862.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 14624, dated the 10th December last, is published for general information :—

No. 14624.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 10th December* 1861.

Resolution.—From correspondence that has lately passed between the Foreign Department and the Agent Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, it appears that for upwards of a quarter of a century, a Fund called the "Batta Fund" has been in existence in the Mhairwara District, the money belonging to which remained in the hands of the Treasurer of the Deputy Commissioner of that District, without being exhibited in any shape whatever in the Public Accounts. To prevent such irregular proceedings, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council directs all Officers of Government to bear in mind that all transactions to which they, in their official character, are parties, must in future, without any reservation, be brought to account, and all monies be deposited in the Government Treasuries.

No. 24 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Camp Mowranipoor, the 7th January* 1862.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 26th November 1861, is published for general information :—

No. 14206.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 26th November 1861.

Read the undermentioned papers regarding Travelling Allowance to Uncovenanted Servants, who, having been previously thrown out of employment owing to reduction of Establishments, proceed to join any fresh appointment to which, after an interval of non-employ, they may be nominated :—

Letter from the Civil Pay Master, Bombay, No. 2240, dated 25th October 1861.

Endorsement, Financial Department, No. 13333, dated 13th November 1861.

Memorandum from Civil Pay Master, Fort William, dated 16th idem.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes, that the case is and must always be, so rare and exceptional, that in the absence of any rule, travelling allowance at the usual rates should be allowed.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to approve Mr. Lodwick's interpretation accordingly.

No. 3608.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date the 16th December 1861.

Read again the Resolution of the Governor General in Council in this Department dated the 4th of November 1861 and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem.

Read the following Memorandum submitted to this Department, by Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, Secretary and Member of the Police Commission.

MEMORANDUM.

1*st*.—Judging from the Budget Estimates of the present year, considerable diversity of practice prevails as to the preparation of the Police Budgets under E IV.

2*nd*. In the estimates of some of the Local Governments and Administrations, the expenses of the new constabulary only, under the new Police Acts, appear to have been included, Extra Police appearing under other heads, and in more than one estimate a share of Magisterial and other extraneous charges have been embodied under the Police head.

3*rd*.—It seems desirable, therefore, that more uniformity be observed, and to this end it is suggested that the following instructions might be issued for general guidance in reference to, and in continuation of the Government Resolution, dated 4th November 1861.

(*a*.) That all armed men or organised bodies of whatever denomination serving within the limits of any of the Local Governments and Administrations, and paid from the revenues of the State, if not under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief or otherwise included as a Local Military Force, in the Military estimates shall be exhibited under the Budget head [E IV] Police.

[*b*.] That the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department, River Road, Ferry and Cantonment Police, if paid by the State, shall be in like manner included, whether they may be under the Inspector General of Police, or quite distinct as the Police of the Trans-Indus Districts of the Punjab, and the Districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, in the North Western Provinces.

[*c*.] That should the expense of any Political corps not under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, *and not included in the Military Estimates*, be defrayed in part by the British Government, the entire cost shall be included in the Budget under Police, and a deduction made of the sum contributed by the Native State or Chieftain for its maintenance.

[*d*.] That the share of Magisterial charges, that may have hitherto appeared under the Police head shall in future be shewn under "Law and Justice."

[*e.*] That the full pay and allowances of all Military Officers employed in the Police Department, shall be included under Police, the amount of Military net pay being shown separate, and all authorized deductions made therefrom, and duly credited by the Civil Pay Department, to the proper institutions.

[*f.*] That the cost of all arms, accoutrements, &c., supplied from the Government Arsenals for the use of Police; shall from time to time, be provided for in the Budget, and that the proper authorities be instructed to issue such articles *upon payment indents only.*

[*g.*] That all guards supplied out of the regular Police Department to other Departments, or to individuals, or for the guard of Jails, Treasuries, Court Houses, &c., shall be paid for under the Government Resolution of 4th November 1861, and that the several Public Departments employing Police Watch and Ward shall provide for the expense thereof in their own Budgets.

4th.—The object to be aimed at is, that all the Police Budgets of the different Governments and Administrations shall exhibit the whole of the charges at a gross Budget, and that deductions be made at foot of all estimated receipts from other Departments, from Municipal resources, or from individuals, or of such sums, as may be drawn from other Departments by individuals serving in the Police. After these deductions are made, the balance ought to show the net Police Budget requirements for the general and *bonâ fide* Police.

The Governor General in Council fully approves of the Rules which Lieutenant Colonel Bruce proposes to lay down, but as there are some points of them and more especially those adverted to in paragraphs C. and E., regarding which the necessary instructions should emanate from the Financial Department, he directs that a copy of Lieutenant Colonel Bruce's memorandum be forwarded to the Financial Department for consideration, and for the issue of such orders upon it, in that Department, as may be thought desirable.

No. 393—*Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 22nd January* 1862.

THE Governor General in Council observes that the Rules for exhibiting expenditure under the head of "Police" appear on the whole to be unobjectionable

With reference to Clause [C.] however, His Excellency in Council directs, that although the entire cost of any Political corps is to be included under "Police," the contributions on the same account from Native (as in the case of all other receipts except those for Police service from the several Departments of the State) will be entered in the General Budget under "X. Police" Receipts in order to their exhibition as actual transactions instead of being deducted from the charge side (F IV.) as proposed. In any Police Statement or report, however, there is no objection to the deduction of the receipts in order to bring out what may be considered the charges properly belonging to the Police Department.

2nd.—In respect to Rule (E.) the Governor General in Council observes, that as under recent orders (No. 14416, dated 19th December 1861,) the entire pay of Military Officers employed in the Police will be charged to that Department, and authorized deductions will follow the existing general rules of the account Department, it should be omitted.

With these amendments His Excellency in Council directs, that the Rules be circulated for observance by all the Local Governments and Deputy Auditors General, with a request that their Budget Estimates for 1862-63 may be prepared in accordance with them; should it so happen, that any Budget Estimate has been completed when the Rules are received, a Supplementary Statement should be forwarded to this Department, explanatory of the changes that may be necessary, but the transmission of the general Budget should not be delayed on that account. It should be stated by return of post whether a Supplementary Statement will be sent.

No. 51.

EXTRACT from the Proceeding of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 3rd January 1862.

Financial Department.

READ again the undermentioned papers relative to the transfer to the Bank of Bengal of the business at present performed in the General Treasury, Fort William, and the issue of Government Paper Currency Notes under Act XIX of 1861:—

Financial Resolution, dated 22nd August 1861.

Letter to the Judges of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, No. 10709, dated 22nd August 1861.

Letter to the managers of the Service Funds, Calcutta, No. 10633, dated 22nd August 1861.

Letter to the Solicitor to Government, No. 10631, dated 22nd August 1861.

Letter to the Administrator General of Bengal, No. 10630, dated 22nd August 1861.

Letter to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, No. 10632, dated 22nd August 1861.

Agreement with the Bank of Bengal, dated 26th September 1861.

Letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court, dated 10th September 1861.

Letter from the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, No. 1821, dated 12th September 1861.

Letter from the Solicitor to Government, No. 592, dated 26th October 1861.

Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bengal Civil Fund, dated 1st November 1861.

Financial Resolution, No. 13779, dated 8th November 1861.

Read also letter from the Administrator General of Bengal, dated 9th December 1861.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes, that the twelve months' notice given to the Bank of Bengal, under the provisions of Act VI of 1839, will expire on the 10th February 1862, and that it has been declared by Section I of Act XIX of 1861, that Section 31 of Act VI of 1839, so far as it authorizes the Bank to issue Promissory Notes payable on demand, is repealed from and after the 1st day of March 1862.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine without delay what steps shall be taken for the introduction of the Government Paper Currency in Bengal.

It also has to be considered:—

1st.—On what date the transfer of the business at present performed in the General Treasury shall be made to the Bank of Bengal, under the provisions of Clauses 1 and 2 of the Agreement with the said Bank, in order that the Notification provided for in Clause 20 of the Agreement may be issued.

2ndly—When and in what manner the Cash Balances shall be made over to the Bank, and

3rdly.—What steps are necessary for carrying out the orders contained in the Resolution passed in this Department on the 22nd August last, in respect to the conduct of the business of the Sub-Treasurer's Office generally by the Bank, and the accounts to be rendered by the Bank.

With respect to the introduction of the Government Paper Currency, His Excellency in Council directs that a set of Rules for the conduct of business, in conformity with Clauses 6 to 18 of the Agreement with the Bank, be drawn up in consultation with the Officiating Mint Master and the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, and that a suitable Establishment be provided for the purpose of assisting the Officiating Mint Master in the management of the Paper Currency.

As regards the transfer of the Treasury business to the Bank, His Excellency in Council observes, with reference to the first point mentioned above, that it is provided by Clause 20 of the Agreement with the Bank that the provisions of the Agreement shall come into operation from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor General in Council by Notification in that behalf, which shall be published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* within six calendar months from the date of the Agreement, (*viz.*, the 26th September 1861), and His Excellency in Council resolves that from and after the 1st day of March 1862, the business referred to in paragraphs 1 to 5 of the Resolution of the 22nd August last, shall be conducted by the Bank in the manner stated therein.

In regard to the several Departments of the Sub-Treasurer's Office, His Excellency in Council is pleased to pass the following order :—

No. 1.—*Government Savings Bank.*

This Department will be made over by the Sub-Treasurer to the Accountant General to the Government of India.

No. 2.—*Securities deposited by and belonging to Officers of Government on which the Sub-Treasurer draws and remits interest.*

These Securities will be transferred to the Bank, leaving the Directors of the Bank to submit for consideration the question mooted in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Resolution of the 22nd August last, relative to an extra remuneration to the Bank on account of the said Securities.

No. 3.—*The Custody in Deposit and Credit of the Assets of Deserters, deceased Officers and Soldiers, (both in Cash and Articles deposited) and the preparation of the Account and periodical Statements connected therewith.*

This duty will be transferred to the Presidency Pay Master in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of the Resolution of the 22nd August, on the understanding that the action of the Presidency Pay Master will commence from the date of transfer, the previous accounts being made over to the Accountant General to the Government of India, to whom all references regarding past transactions will be made by the Presidency Pay Master.

No. 4.—*The Counter-Stamp Department.*

This Department, will, as provided in the Resolution, be made over to the Civil Pay Master.

No. 5.—*The Deposits of the Supreme Court.*

The Judges of the Supreme Court having agreed to the transfer of these Deposits to the Bank, provided the Security of the State is not withdrawn, and no additional expense is occasioned, the Governor General in Council directs that the Directors of the Bank be requested, with respect to this, and all the other *quasi* Governmental accounts transferred to the Bank with the Treasury business, to waive its usual Commission on sale or purchase of Capital Stock, and only retain the ¼ per cent, Commission on drawing interest of Securities lodged with the Bank.

No. 6.—*The Deposits and Accounts of the different Service Funds.*

The subject of these deposits and accounts will be separately disposed of.

No. 7.—*Records, Accounts, and Vouchers of the General Treasury.*

These will be made over to the Accountant General to the Government of India.

No. 8.—*The acceptance of Bills not payable at sight, and payment of sight Bills without acceptance, issue of supply Bills, and of Land Revenue, Public Service and Privilege Remittance Transfer Receipts.*

These duties will be distributed between the Bank of Bengal and the Civil Pay Master, in the manner laid down in the Resolution of 22nd August last.

No. 9.—*The Deposits of Educational, Nizamut and other Funds on which the Sub-Treasurer draws and remits interest and invests accumulations of assets in Government Securities under orders of the respective authorities.*

The orders passed in regard to deposits of the Supreme Court (No. 5,) apply to the deposits of Educational, Nizamut and other Funds.

No. 10.—*The Deposits of the Administrator General and Official Trustee and the receipt of his remittances to England.*

These deposits, &c., His Excellency in Council observes, are some of those *quasi* Governmental accounts to which the orders relative to the deposits of the Supreme Court (No. 5) apply.

No. 11.—*The Custody of State Jewels and of Copper Coins remitted by the Secretary of State.*

The custody of State Jewels will rest with the Mint Master, and that of Copper Coins remitted by the Secretary of State with the Bank. The Copper Coins are at present unsorted in their original packages arranged cargo by cargo. The packages will be taken over by the Bank, but may remain at the Treasury vault for the present, unless the Directors of the Bank desire to remove them and examine their contents. Practically, they will remain where they are, and the Bank will credit the Government of India with the invoice value of the Copper Coins, but if on opening any package to send Copper Coins to any District Treasuries any mistake be discovered in the Invoice as the package will never have been, though nominally, out of the custody of Government, His Excellency in Council will be prepared to sanction the Banks being credited with any proved deficiency.

No. 12.—*The Deposits of the General Post Office.*

The Bank having declined to cash the halves of Bank Notes which constitute the deposits, in order that the value may be held in deposit, the halves of the Bank Note in question will be transferred to the Bank for the purpose of being disposed of in any way the Directors of the Bank may determine.

No. 13.—*The Remittance and Despatch of Bullion.*

This business will be performed by the Bank under orders of the Civil Pay Master the cost being charged against the Government in Contingent Bills to be passed by the Civil Pay Master.

No. 14.—*Custody and Credit of Remittances from the District Treasuries.*

The orders passed above in regard to Department, No. 13, will apply to this Department also.

No. 15.—*The Account and Correspondence Department of the General Treasury,* will be transferred to the Accountant General to the Government of India.

No. 16.—*Bonds of Indemnity, Emigration Bonds, and Guarantees, Title Deeds of Government Properties, Fort Marlbro' Bonds, Servants' Deposits, and Emigrants' Deposits and Soldiers' Treasury Notes,* will also be transferred to the Accountant General.

No. 17.—*The Cash Balance of the General Treasury,* will be made over to the Bank But so much of the actual specie as may require to be lodged with the Issue Department of the Mint in exchange for Currency Notes will remain for the present at the Treasury, the rest of the Cash Balance being removed to the Bank. The Treasury, vault will then be transferred to the custody of the Mint Master.

With respect to the third point, nothing more appears to be necessary than to direct the Accountant General in communication with the Bank to carry out the views expressed in the Resolution of the 22nd August.

Adverting to paragraph 43 of the Resolution of the 22nd August, His Excellency in Council observes that two questions were referred to the Advocate-General for opinion, *viz.* :—

1*st.*—How far the literal construction of the Contracts with Railway Companies may be effected by the abolition of the General Treasury.

2*nd.*—The necessity for some provision for the substitution of the Officers of the Bank of Bengal in the place of the Sub-Treasurer as Special Assessors and Collectors of Income Tax duty upon all sums liable thereto which may be paid from the Bank.

As regards the first question, His Excellency in Council agrees with the Advocate General in thinking that the operation of the Railway Company will not be at all affected by the substitution of the Bank of Bengal for the present General Treasury of Calcutta. His Excellency in Council thinks, it will be sufficient for the purpose of meeting the provisions of the Contracts according to their true legal construction, that an order be passed and published to the effect, that the Treasury of the Secretary of State for India in Council and of Her Majesty's Government shall, from and after the 1st of March 1862, be established at the Bank of Bengal, and that all payments to be made by or to the Secretary of State in Council or the Government of India, or the Government of Bengal, at the Treasury of the East India Company, or of the Secretary of State in Council, or of the Government at Fort William, shall and may be henceforth made at the said Bank of Bengal.

As the payments of interest on Government Securities are to be extended to the Bank of Bengal, and as such interest is expressed to be payable at the General Treasury at Fort William, and as it may be questioned whether that expression does not imply a separate Government Establishment called the General Treasury, and whether it would be legally satisfied by the appointment of an Agency at a Bank for the

purposes of a Treasury, His Excellency in Council, thinks it will be preferable to provide by a Legislative Act for such payments being made at the Bank of Bengal as long as its Agreement with the Government should remain in force.

With respect to the second question the Governor General in Council, observes that under the Income Tax Act, the Officers of the Bank of Bengal by whom payments are made on account of the Government under the new arrangement, can scarcely be deemed "Authorities in charge of a Public Treasury" within the meaning of Section XXVI, although "authorized to pay the interest on any Security of the Government of India, &c.," and that consequently they will not become Ex-officio Assessors under that Section, nor can they be appointed by the Local Government, Special Assessors under Section XXXI of the Act, as that Section only applies where no provision has been made for the appointment of Assessor by the Act itself. But His Excellency in Council thinks that, in the new Act for regulating the Bank, a Clause may properly be inserted, providing that the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal should have vested in him the same authority and power as an Assessor, in regard to any interest on any Security of the Government of India, or any other sums or profits specified in Section XXVI of the Act, and which the Bank of Bengal may be authorized to pay on account of the Government, as by Sections XXVI and XXXII are vested in the Sub-Treasurer of the Government.

Measures have been taken already in this Department, with a view to the order as to general payments, and the provisions regarding payments of interest on Government Securities and appointment of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, being embodied in the new Act above referred to, and His Excellency in Council desires, that the necessity of passing the new Act may be taken into early consideration at a meeting of the Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

In publishing the order regarding general payments, and the Notification above alluded to, His Excellency in Council, desires that the Agreement with the Bank be published, in order that the public may be apprised of the terms on which the business of the General Treasury and the Government Paper Currency shall, from the date fixed, be conducted by the Bank of Bengal.

It will also be intimated that the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue shall be the Master of the Mint at Calcutta or the person Officiating in that capacity for the time being and that the Calcutta Circle of Issue within which the Notes will become a legal tender, shall for the present embrace all the Districts subject to the control of the Government of Bengal (except the Districts noted in the margin, and the Districts of Ghazeepore, Mirzapore, and Benares, belonging to the North Western Provinces, that the Bank of Bengal is prepared at once to establish Branches at *Benares, Mirzapore, Patna and Dacca;* that any persons who might prefer applying at the Mint for Notes in exchange for Coin or Bullion might apply there instead of at the Office or Agency at the Bank, provided they apply for not less than Rs. 2,000 at a time, and that in doing so, that they will receive Notes duly issued by the Head Commissioner, one day after their applications, but that the actual place of issue of Notes so applied for, will be the Office of the Head Commissioner at the Bank, and finally, that the Notes will be taken and paid at all the Treasuries comprised in the Circle of Issue mentioned above.

Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Sumbulpore, in the *Cuttack Division.*
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, Durrung, Gowalpara, Kamroop, Lukhimpore, Nowgong and Seeb-Saugor in the *Assam Division.*
Tipperah, Bullooah, and Chittagong in the *Chittagong Division.*
Akyab, Ramree, and Sandoway in the *Arracan Division.*
Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, and Singbhoom in the *Chota Nagpore Division.*
Darjeeling.
Cachar.
Sylhet.
Sonthal Pergunnahs.

With regard to the arrangements to be entered into with the Banks at Madras and Bombay, the Governor General in Council directs that copies of the Resolution of the 22nd of August last, of the Agreement with the Bank of Bengal and of this Resolution

be forwarded to the Governments of those Presidencies, with a request that this Government may be furnished, as soon as possible, with the detailed arrangements which those Governments propose with their respective Banks, together with a statement of the extent of the respective Presidency Circles, date of commencement of the transfer of their Treasury business and introduction of the Paper Currency, and other particulars, if any, as Charter Act Amendments, which those Governments would recommend, with a view to carry out the arrangements in general accordance with those now sanctioned for Calcutta.

No. 126.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 6th January 1862.

READ again the following paper regarding the transfer of the duties connected with the Resource Department from the Deputy Auditors and Accountants General to the Civil Pay Masters :—

Financial Resolution, dated 26th January 1861, on report of the Budget and Audit Committee, No. 10, dated 18th January 1861.

Read the following papers respecting the manner in which the Estimates of probable Receipts and Disbursements for September last have been prepared by the Officiating Civil Pay Master, Fort William :—

Letter to the Officiating Civil Pay Master, Fort William, dated 30th September last, No. 11,910.

Reply from ditto ditto, dated 3rd October last, No. 253.

Report of the Officiating Auditor General of India on the above, dated 9th November last, No. 1125.

Read also the following papers on the above subject, and on the preparation of the Regular Estimates and of the Annual Statement of Revenues and Charges in India, for submission to Parliament :—

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 129, dated 9th August last.

Financial Resolution on the above, dated 25th September last.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the duty of making the Monthly Returns of Actual Receipts and Expenditure, as well as that of providing the Resource Estimate, was recently transferred from the Accountants to the Civil Pay Masters.

In the Accountants' offices, they used to be prepared from Returns sent in monthly by the District Officers, shewing their Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the month just closed and Estimates for the ensuing months ; and the head office of Account, having the means of promptly checking, correcting and classifying those local Returns, was in a position to furnish the Finance Department with the best information both as to past actual results and as to prospective cash requirements.

The Civil Pay Master now gets these Returns from the District Officers, but he has no means of checking them in any way, so as to correct errors or disentangle unadjusted entries, nor has he the means of attempting to exercise any effective control over Budget Appropriation. He can simply ascertain that a particular payment is duly authorized, but whether or not it is in excess of the total credit under a head of Budget expenditure, he cannot even know accurately, as the fact of its being so or not may depend on adjustments which are only effected in the Accountant's office.

The only reason why these duties were transferred from the Accountants to the Civil Pay Masters, seems to have been that it was thought to present more analogy to the English system.

But His Excellency in Council is doubtful whether this is really the case, for the Indian and English systems of Audit involve fundamental differences in principle, which render apparent similarity in parts often fallacious.

Accounts and audit may be considered as required for two purposes—1st, to enable a Government to check the receipts and payments of its own servants; 2ndly, to enable an authority external to the Government like the British Parliament to check the conduct of the Government itself in regard to the application of money entrusted to its care for specific purposes.

Now, the 2nd of these objects does not exist in India, and therefore the fundamental principle of English audit does not apply, *viz.*, that Audit is to be performed by an authority entirely distinct from, and independent of, the Executive Government.

Even in England, this principle has to be modified to suit practical convenience, by allowing the chief heads of expenditure, as Army and Navy, to be audited in detail in the Departments themselves, the Audit Board merely making up the Appropriation Audit from the detailed audit of the Accountants General of the Army and Navy; and in many branches of Civil expenditure, the audit is in like manner done by the Treasury.

In fact, the *principle* which requires an independent audit, is almost always in conflict with the *practical convenience* which requires an audit done concurrently with the accounts, under the Executive Government; and whenever distances are great and accounts are complicated, the practical inconvenience of independent audit is so great, that the principle is partially set aside, and the Parliamentary Audit Board have to take the results furnished them by the Government Accountants, without any real check.

The check required for the purposes of Government is quite a different one, *viz.*, that the person who spends the money shall not audit his own accounts, and this is thoroughly attained by having the audit in any branch of the Executive which does not pay or receive.

In India, therefore, the Government being unembarrassed by those considerations which complicate audit in England, regard should be had solely to the conditions which render audit most prompt, efficient, and accurate, for the purposes of the Executive Government.

Appropriation Audit is in fact in India, not so much a security against the Government breaking faith with Parliament, by applying to one purpose money voted for another, as it is a weapon in the hands of the Government itself, to enable it to enforce observance of Estimates upon its own Officers and Local Authorities.

Hence this Government has amalgamated the duties of Auditor General with those of Accountant General and Controller of Military Finance, hoping, by this means, both to get the actual results, as compared with Estimates, more quickly and accurately, and also to invest its Officers with greater powers of control over expenditure in their executive capacity by giving them the audit.

On the same principle the Governor General in Council deems it expedient to entrust the preparation of the Resource Estimate and Monthly Return of actuals, to the Accountants instead of the Civil Pay Masters.

It is not a correct analogy to argue from the English *principle* of independent audit, when the question is simply between *one* class of Government Officers and *another*; and if a reference is made to the English *practice*, it will be found that it is substantially more analogous to it to give these duties to the Accountants acting under the control, and as a branch of the Finance Department, than to the Pay Masters.

Practically, the work in question is done in England by the Treasury or by the Accountants General of the Army and Navy acting under the general control of the Treasury, and not by the Pay Masters.

His Excellency in Council considers, therefore, that the analogy of English practice, if rightly understood, is rather in favor of restoring those duties to the Accountants,

than continuing them with the Pay Masters; but even if it were otherwise, he would not hesitate to revert to the old practice, as the present experiment has proved an entire failure.

With the Resource Estimate re-transferred to the Accountants, and their Department solely responsible for the Monthly Returns of actual results, it is believed that in a very short time, when the books now in preparation are distributed to the District Officers, this Government might rely on obtaining actual results, substantially accurate under each of the principal heads of Budget Revenue and Expenditure, from all parts of India, except possibly from British Burmah, within six weeks at latest of the close of each month.

When this is effected, the Government would be entirely relieved from the uncertainty, which even now is felt, as to the actual state of the Indian Finances, and the realization of the Budget Estimates.

The Governor General in Council having also considered the question as to the modification necessary in the form of the Annual Return entitled "Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, &c.," forwarded to the Secretary of State for presentation to Parliament, owing to the introduction of the New Budget Forms, is of opinion that it would both entail great additional labor on the Department, and be most perplexing and unsatisfactory to Parliament and the Public, if, after having adopted improved forms of Budget Estimates and Accounts, they were re-cast into the old forms for the purpose of these Parliamentary Returns.

The new forms give all the same information in a far more acceptable shape, with the great advantage of being the shape in which the public accounts are actually kept, and the Estimates framed.

It would only multiply the risk of error, introduce confusion, and make a comparison between the Estimates and Actual Results more difficult, if an attempt were made to re-cast all the figures for the purpose of adhering to the old forms.

For the present year, this will apply only to the Estimates for 1861-62, and as the actual results of 1860-61 have necessarily been submitted in the old forms, the usual Comparative Statements will not this year accompany the Actuals; in all future years there will be no such difficulty.

With regard to the Regular Estimates, which, under orders of this Department, dated 25th September last, have been revived, His Excellency in Council thinks, that, as by the re-transfer of the Resource Department to the Deputy Auditors and Accountants General, the Monthly Estimates of probable Receipts and Disbursements will be prepared with accuracy and correctness, and the actual realizations and disbursements will be correctly noted therein, and as the actual results of the first six months will thus be received, month by month, within six weeks of the end of October, the Financial Department will be enabled to revise the Budget Estimates of April better than by a set of fresh revised Estimates in detail. And the better to enable the Financial Department to accomplish this task, His Excellency in Council desires that the several Local Governments and Administrations shall submit Monthly Reports stating any material changes which they may see reason to anticipate. With these materials, the Financial Department will be in the best possible position for complying with the requisition of the Secretary of State, and giving with the Annual Parliamentary Returns of the Actuals of the previous year an Estimate for the current year, as accurate as possible, up to the latest date.

His Excellency in Council takes this opportunity to urge the several Local Governments and Administrations themselves to consider and to impress upon every District Officer subordinate to them, that the Budget Estimate is an important document, not to be lightly given or lightly departed from, and that if in the first six months the results should differ from the expectations, endeavours must be made in the remainder of the year to bring the actuals within the Estimates, and it must on no account be assumed that an

incorrect Estimate is a matter of little importance, which may be set right by simply sending in a revised Estimate.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 221 A.—*The 15th February* 1862.

THE following Extract from a Resolution recorded by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 126, dated 6th January last, is herewith published for general information, and the Lieutenant Governor requests that all Officers concerned will pay especial attention thereto :—

" His Excellency in Council takes this opportunity to urge the several Local Gov-
" ernments and Administrations themselves to consider and to impress upon every Dis-
" trict Officer subordinate to them, that the Budget Estimate is an important document,
" not to be lightly given or lightly departed from, and that if, in the first six months,
" the results should differ from the expectations, endeavours must be made in the
" remainder of the year to bring the actuals within the Estimates, and it must on no
" account be assumed that an incorrect Estimate is a matter of little importance, which
" may be set right by simply sending in a revised Estimate."

No. 154.—*Financial Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 19th February* 1862.

THE following orders passed by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 14819, dated the 17th December 1861, is re-published for general information :—

No. 14819.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Officiating Civil Pay Master, Madras. Fort William, Council Chamber, the 17th December* 1861.

Financial Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 418, dated 5th ultimo, enquiring how long after an Uncovenanted Servant has ceased to be employed under Government a medical certificate of unfitness for further service may be accepted in his favor as giving a claim to pension, and whether the Local Government can deal with a case of this description under the General Pension Rules, or whether it should be reported for the special sanction of the Government of India.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that, according to the general principle laid down by the Hon'ble the late Court of Directors, in their Financial Despatch, No. 11, dated 14th August 1846, that pensions are to be granted *on* and not *after* retirement; and also with reference to the instructions subsequently issued in 1849, in respect to the details required to be specified in the medical certificate, " with a view to enable the Court to decide upon the *propriety of allowing the retirement upon pension* of the Uncovenanted Servants of Government," it appears to the Governor General in Council to be necessary that the medical certificate of unfitness for further service should be submitted *at the time* of retirement.

3. His Excellency in Council, however, observes that in practice this rule has not been so strictly observed, especially in a case in which an Uncovenanted Servant is discharged from the public service, in consequence of the abolition or the reduction of his Office, and who produces a certificate after the lapse of some reasonable time.

4 In all such cases of deviation from the established rule, the Governor General in Council thinks it proper to require that a reference should be made to this Government for orders.

No. 156.—*Dated 22nd February* 1862.

THE following letter published by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 867.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Officiating Civil Pay Master, North Western Provinces. Fort William, Council Chamber, the 23rd January* 1862.

Financial Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 153-426, dated 8th instant, and in reply to state that you were right in considering that the Rule* prescribed in the Financial Resolution of the 25th June last, is only applicable in the case of an Officer holding a permanent appointment, and officiating at the same time in another *superior* to his own. An Officer holding a *subordinate* charge is not entitled to any additional allowance.

* A Military Officer in Civil employ, holding a permanent appointment, who is called upon to perform the duties of another or second office, shall be allowed to receive a moiety of the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating, in addition to the full salary of his own appointment, *provided that no extra expense be entailed on Government.*

No. 174.—*Dated Allahabad, the 25th February* 1862.

THE following Notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is re-published for general information :—

Financial Department.

No. 845.

The following Despatch, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, is published by order of the Governor General in Council :—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.—India Office, London, the 9th December 1861.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge paragraphs 2 and 3 of your Public Despatch No. 42 of 1861, which forward a Memorial from Messrs. Woodrow, Lodge, and other Members of the Education Department, praying that they may be placed upon the same footing as Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools in regard to their being eligible to pensions if incapacitated by age or infirmity after the same length of services as Law Officers and Native Judges.

2. The appointments held by these gentlemen are those of Inspectors, Principals, Professors and Head Masters, and as Professors are of a grade higher than Head Masters and Inspectors than either Principals or Head Masters, sanction the grant to the Memorialists of pensions on the same terms and conditions as were authorized for the last named grades in paragraph 4* of the Financial Despatch, dated 20th July 1853, No. 23, subject to the usual limitation applicable to the pensions of the Uncovenanted Service.

* *EXTRACT from the Financial Despatch from the late Court of Directors, No. 23 of 1853, dated the 20th July.*

4. Our attention has again been given to the subject, and we have resolved now to withdraw the restriction as respects this valuable class of Public Servants,* and to sanction their being admitted to participate in the privileges of the Pension Rules of 1831. We have also determined, with a view of shewing our estimation of the importance of their services, that the Principals and Head Masters of Colleges or Schools shall be ranked with the same class with Law Officers and Native Judges, and in a manner will be qualified, if incapacitated by age or infirmity, to receive pensions equivalent to one-third of their average monthly salary after fifteen years' service, and to one-half after a service of twenty years' or upwards. The privilege must be confined to Principals and Head Masters. With regard to all other Educational Servants a service of twenty years' will be a necessary qualification for the minimum rate of pension.

* Servants of Government employed in the Education Department.

Vide Clause 3, Rule V. of the Pension Rules of 1831.

No. 266.—*Financial Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 8th April* 1862.

THE following Notification issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

RESOLUTION No. 52.—*Fort William, the 27th March* 1862.

THE arrangements with the Bank of Bengal having now been completed for the transfer of the Treasury business at Calcutta, Patna, Mirzapore, Benares and Dacca, and for undertaking the Agency of the Government Currency in the Circle of Calcutta, the time has arrived when the Government desire to extend similar arrangements to the North Western Provinces, including Oude and the Punjab.

Where there are no existing Banks, arrangements will be made with the Bank of Bengal for the establishment of Branches, if that Bank is willing to undertake them on fair terms for the Public, but at the following places, *viz* :—

Allahabad,
Agra,
Delhi,
Lucknow and
Lahore.

There are one or more existing Banks, or one or more Banks so connected with the Directors that they might reasonably claim some preference if willing to do the Government business on terms as favorable for the Public as other Banks.

It is impossible for the Government to reconcile the conflicting claims of such Banks, and at the same time do justice to the public interests which require the Currency business to be transacted by one and the same Government Agency, within the same Circle, by any selection among those Banks, and accordingly His Excellency in Council resolves to invite Tenders for undertaking the Treasury business at the above-mentioned places under the following conditions :—

The Cash at each Treasury will be divided into three parts. The first, a *minimum* balance, which the Government will undertake to keep in the hands of the Bank with-

out interest, or to pay interest at 5 per cent. On any portion of it which may be for a time overdrawn. The second, the difference between such minimum and a *maximum* balance, the whole of which may be employed by the Bank, as they think fit, as an ordinary Customer's deposit. The third to be appropriated strictly to Government purposes, and to remain under Government control.

The competition will turn on the lowest amount of *minimum* and *maximum* balances, for which any Bank will undertake the business at a particular place.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A preference in case of equality will be given to the oldest established Bank in the place, or any Bank in whose favor they may waive their claim.

Security may be required by the Government, if it thinks it requisite, for an amount equal to the Cash Balance placed at the control of the Bank.

Any Bank obtaining the Treasury business must bind itself to undertake, if required by the Government, a Sub-Agency from the Bank of Bengal for the Currency business on terms to be settled, if the parties cannot agree, by arbitration ; the Government naming an Umpire if the arbitrators on each side cannot agree in one.

The term of the Agreement both for the Treasury business and Currency will be the same as that of the Bank of Bengal's Agreements with the Government, *viz.*, for five years from the 1st March 1862.

Tenders will be received by the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, up to the 30th April 1862, inclusive.

Banks proposing to tender and wishing for more detailed information may apply to the Financial Secretary at his Office, where they may see copies of the Clauses in the Agreements with the Bank of Bengal for establishing Branch Banks at Mirzapore, &c., which will be required as far as they may be applicable in other cases.

No. 2235.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Civil Pay Master, Punjab. Fort William, Council Chamber, the* 20*th March* 1862.

Financial Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 637 of the 7th ultimo, and in reply to inform you that the orders passed in this Department on the 10th September 1858, prohibiting the grant of travelling allowance to Officers transferred from one Department to another at their own request, are applicable to both Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains, and that, before Bills from these Officers for travelling allowance are passed, a Certificate, that they are not transferred at their own request, should be called for if the *Gazette* be not sufficiently clear on that point.

No. 738 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 25*th April* 1862.

THE accompanying Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, (Political,) No. 251, dated 15th March 1862, is published for general information, the attention of all Officers being called to the alteration in the designation of Company's Rupees, and also to the necessity of stating the equivalent in Government Rupees of local coins when mentioned in reports to this Government :—

CIRCULAR.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, (Political).—No. 251.—*Dated the* 15*th March* 1862.

From Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioners and Residents, Agents, &c., No. 250, dated the 15th March 1862.

Inconvenience having arisen from Local Officers quoting, in matters of account, local coinage without giving the equivalent in the Government Currency, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to request that, in future, in every report in which local coin is mentioned, the equivalent amount may be inserted in the "Government Rupee," (by which designation the Company's Rupees will hereafter be known) in the margin of the Report.

CIRCULAR No. 873 A.—*From Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to All Officers concerned.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 10*th May* 1862.

Financial Department.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to forward the accompanying copy of an Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 2569, dated 31st March 1862, and to request that, in submitting applications for sanction to expenditure, the instructions therein laid down may be observed.

2. These directions will not affect the Rule laid down in the Circular No. 834 A., dated 11th June last, that such applications are to be submitted through the Office of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, who will be able to supply the information required to be embodied in the Memorandum, if, in any case, it cannot be supplied from your Office.

No. 2569.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated the* 31*st March* 1862.

Circular from Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Secretary to Government, Punjab ; Officiating Chief Commissioner, Oude ; Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces ; Chief Commissioner, British Burmah ; Officiating Commissioner, Mysore ; Officiating Commissioner, Coorg ; Agent, Central India ; Agent, Rajpootanah ; Agent, N. E. Frontier ; Officiating Political Agent, Rewah ; Political Agent, Turkish Arabia ; Political Agent, Munipoor ; Resident, Hyderabad ; Resident, Nipal ; General Superintendent, Thuggee and Agent King of Oude, &c., &c., (No. 587.)—Dated Fort William, the 15th March 1862.

General.

To enable this Office to furnish to the Financial Department, information which that Department requires, and to prevent the growing evil of routine references, it is directed that, whenever application for sanction to expenditure of any kind whatever is made to this Office, such full information be given as to the amount, dates, &c., of expenditure as may enable the Financial Department to ascertain precisely the effects of the sanctions on the expenditure of the year.

2. Some of the most constantly recurring points, on which information should be given, are noted in the enclosed Memorandum. Others may suggest themselves in particular cases.

3. Information on the points to which this letter refers should be given in a separate Memorandum or Postscript, and distinct from any letter to this Office, stating the merits of the case in which sanction to expenditure is solicited.

MEMORANDUM.

In applications for Pensions.

1. Date from which it is to be paid.
2. Whether provided for in Budget.

In applications for Jagheers.

1. Whether revenue of Jagheer was credited in Budget.
2. If so, to what extent, and in what manner Budget will be affected.
3. If Jagheer be in lieu of pension, to what extent decrease is effected under Head of Pensions.

In applications for Salaries, Establishments, &c.

1. Dates from which respective charges are to take effect.
2. Whether provided for in Budget.
3. If so, under what head.
4. If charge be temporary, on what date it is to cease,
5. If saving is to be effected, from what date saving takes effect.
6. Under what head saving is to be made.
7. If charges are shewn in lump sum, arrears, if any, should be distinguished from charges of the year to which the Budget refers.
8. If charges are payable from Local Funds, this should be stated.

In Contingent Bills.

1. In what month charge was incurred.
2. Whether provided for in the Budget.

No. 300.—*Dated Allahabad, the 29th April* 1862.

THE following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 67.—*Dated Fort William, the 21st April* 1862.

Under orders contained in a Despatch from the late Court of Directors, No. 31 of 1849, dated the 18th December, it is prescribed that the Medical Certificate of unfitness, which is submitted by an applicant for superannuation pension, should state that his incapacity for further service is not the result of his own imprudence or intemperance, but pensions have hitherto been granted in very many cases on Medical Certificates containing no such declaration.

A pension, however, having been recently refused on the ground, that disqualification for service was the result of intemperance, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the re-publication, for general information, of the following Extract from the Despatch referred to :—

Paragraph 16th.—"To enable us to decide upon the propriety of allowing the retirement upon pension of the Uncovenanted Servants of Government, it is desirable

that we should be placed in possession of detailed information regarding their several cases. The nature of the complaint, and whether or not it has been induced by irregular or intemperate habits, are points on which it is especially necessary to afford us information."

Paragraph 17th.—" We beg this may be attended to in future."

For the future, pensions will in no case be granted to applicants whose incapacity for future service is the result of their own intemperance.

CIRCULAR No. 784 A. of 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to* —*Dated Nynee Tal, the 29th April* 1862.

Financial Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—With reference to the Circular from this Office, No. 1124 A., dated the 6th of September 1860, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to request that, in making an application in future for gratuity to Public Servants, not entitled to pensions, you will submit a statement drawn up in the subjoined amended form, instead of in the form prescribed by paragraph 2, of the Circular above cited.

Application for a Gratuity in behalf of a Public Servant not entitled to Pension.

No.	Name.	Designation and place of Employment.	Character.	Period counted as service.			Salary at the time of discharge.			Amount of Gratuity to be granted.			Remarks or Explanation.
				Ys.	M	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	

No. 309.—*Financial Department.*—*Dated Allahabad, the 7th May* 1862.

THE following Resolution issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

RESOLUTION No. 74.—*Fort William, the 26th April* 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the addition of the following Clause to Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules :—

Clause 4.—If an Officer, whilst absent on leave under this Section obtains an extension of leave on Medical Certificate, he will be liable for the whole period of his absence to the Rules applicable to leave on Medical Certificate.

No. 311.—*The 8th May* 1862.

THE following Notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 75.—*Dated Fort William, the 30th April* 1862.

Agreeably to Resolution of the Financial Department of the Government of India, No. 10258 of the 19th August 1861, Civil Departments are to pay cash for Military Stores issued to them from Magazines; demands therefore for such payments from the Examiner, Ordnance Department, are to be promptly responded to; Cash to be paid into the Local Treasuries, and Treasury Receipts to be forwarded to the Examiner.

No. 961 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 21st May* 1862.

THE following letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 2900, dated 25th ultimo, is published for general information :—

No. 2900.—*From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the 25th April* 1862.

Financial Department.

SIR,—It has been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that there prevails a very objectionable practice among the District Treasury Officers of the Punjab, of making payments on account of salaries prior to audit, and on insufficient authority, and that although a prohibitory Circular was issued by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General enjoining its discontinuance, such advances still continue to be made.

2. Under these circumstances, His Excellency in Council considers it absolutely necessary to rule that advances of this description shall not be made except in cases of real and great emergency, which must be immediately reported to the Government of India in this Department.

No. 285.—*From Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 13th May* 1862.

SIR,—As the unauthorized payment of salaries before audit, commented on, in the letter of the Secretary to Government of India, No. 2900 of 25th April, is a practice which can only be brought under notice by the Offices of Account, I have the honor to request the instructions of Government on the subject.

2. The practice, I beg to state, is not of unfrequent occurrence in these provinces, and as it is objectionable, and has now been distinctly prohibited by the Government of

India, I would suggest the issue of orders to all Collectors prohibiting them absolutely from making such advances, except in cases where Government have given authority, or where their superior Officer, say the Commissioner, may specially allow it, the authority of the Commissioner being limited to such special application, and not extending to a general permission. There would probably be no case so urgent that the orders of the Commissioner could not first be obtained.

3. There are certain Officers who when on circuit have hitherto had the power to draw advances as required, and thus practically to receive their salaries before audit, and this privilege will, I presume, be continued to them. Amongst these are the Members of Board, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction and others. There are also certain Departments which are allowed to draw pay before audit, under special orders of Government, or by prescription. The Thuggee and Dacoitee Department, the Establishment for Survey and Settlement, and under recent orders the new Police, and the Customs Department. I would request the orders of Government as to what Officers and what Departments are to be thus exempted from the operation of the Rule.

4. Paragraph 2 of the letter under consideration does not mention how the report of emergent advances is to be submitted. An unauthorized advance would be noticed in this Office on the receipt of the Cash Account, say a month or a month and a half after the payment of the money. They might then be reported on, though it would probably be necessary first to call for an explanation. The letter of the Government of India, however, would appear to require an immediate report of the advance either to that Government direct, or through the Local Government, which latter would be in a better position to judge of the necessity or otherwise of the advance

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No. 1099 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.—Dated Camp Nynee Tal, the 7th June* 1862.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 285, dated 13th May.

2. In reply, I am to request that you will issue orders to all Collectors prohibiting them absolutely from making advances on account of salaries prior to audit, except in cases where Government has given authority, or in cases where the Commissioner may allow and advance on special application being made to that effect. All such cases being immediately reported by the Commissioner for the information of this Government direct.

3. With regard to your 3rd paragraph, I am to observe that the Officers therein enumerated must continue to be allowed to draw advances, *when on circuit.* They are then often distant from the Audit Office, and if their Establishments were not allowed to draw their salaries until the arrival of the audited salary bills, they might be kept out of their pay for days and weeks beyond the prescribed date for its issue, and this would be the cause of much unnecessary and unmerited hardship.

4. In the same manner, it is imperatively necessary that for the Police and Customs Establishments should receive their pay with regularity and promptitude, and this most desirable object cannot be attained, if it be ruled that on all occasions, the arrival of the salary bills from the Civil Pay Master's Office must be awaited. In no case, however, should advances be made on account of salaries before the 15th of the month following, that for which they are due, if the audited salary bill has not been received.

5. The Lieutenant Governor believes that the object of the letter from the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 2900, dated 25th April, was to prevent Officers from drawing salaries before they were due in anticipation of the receipt of the audited bills. In ordinary Offices which are stationery, there can be no hardship in refusing to allow advances in anticipation of audit, as the bills can always be received back

before the 15th of the following month. But the case is different as regards Heads of Departments when on circuit, and the Police and Customs Establishments, which are scattered far and wide from the Head Quarters of the district, so that the audited bills cannot arrive in time to enable them to receive their salaries at their distant stations with punctuality on the 15th of the following month.

6. The question raised in your 4th paragraph has been disposed of in the first paragraph of this reply.

No. 1057 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 2nd June* 1862.

THE following letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the Civil Pay Master of Madras, prescribing rules for regulating, joining time and travelling allowance in the case of Officers transferred from one station to another while on leave, is published for general information :—

No. 3180.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Civil Pay Master, Madras. Fort William, Council Chamber, the 28th April* 1852.

Financial Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 52 of the 12th ultimo, and in reply to inform you that, when an Officer is transferred from one station to another while absent on leave, he is entitled, unless he receives instructions to the contrary, to joining time in addition to the period of his leave, and such time as well as his travelling allowance, (if he is entitled to any under the rules) must be regulated by the distance from his old to his new station, or from the place where he receives the order appointing him to his new station, whichever, in the case of joining time, is the nearest to his new station, and, in the case of travelling allowance, is least expensive to Government.

CIRCULAR No. 1067 A. OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to .—Dated Nynee Tal, the 4th June* 1862.

Financial Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a Circular Memorandum, No. 3176, dated 30th April, from the Government of India, in the Financial Department, which forbids the alienation of any portion of the Imperial Revenues without the sanction of the Government of India, and directs that, whenever it may be thought necessary to sanction any measures, which the standing Orders of the Financial Department do not provide for, the authority of the Supreme Government must be obtained for carrying them out.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

No. 3176.—*Fort William, Financial Department, the 30th April* 1862.

FROM certain papers now before Government, His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes, that the Local Governments and Authorities appear to entertain an idea, that it is competent to them to alienate a portion of the Imperial Revenues and devote the proceeds to local purposes, or for the formation of special funds for particular

purposes, without obtaining the sanction of this Government to such alienation, the effect of such proceedings being to cause much complication in the accounts.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council, therefore, directs that, whenever it may be thought necessary to sanction any measures which the standing orders of the Finance Department do not provide for, the authority of this Government shall be obtained for carrying them out.

3. In issuing these orders, however, His Excellency in Council wishes it to be clearly understood, that he does not desire to overrule the discretion of Local Governments and Authorities in such matters, but simply to ensure that they are properly explained and duly considered before any departure from the prescribed practice is sanctioned.

No. 385.—*Financial Department.—Dated Allahabad, the* 1*st July* 1862.

THE following Notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 106, dated the 24th June 1862, is re-published for general information :—

No. 106.—*Fort William, the* 24*th June* 1862.

Notice is hereby given, that the Treasuries of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and of Her Majesty's Indian Government at the Stations of Mirzapore and Benares, shall, from and after the 1st day of August 1862, be established at the Branch Banks opened at those Stations by the Bank of Bengal. All payments to be made by, or to the Secretary of State in Council, or to the Government of India, or the Government of the North Western Provinces at the Treasuries of Mirzapore and Benares aforesaid, shall, and may from and after the abovementioned date be made at the said Branches of the Bank of Bengal.

The terms on which the business of the said Treasuries and the Government Paper Currency shall be conducted by the Branches of the Bank of Bengal are contained in the following :—

AGREEMENT WITH THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Articles of Agreement made on the seventeenth day of April in the year of our Lord 1862, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part, and the Bank of Bengal of the other part: Whereas by the Act XIX. of 1861 of the Legislative Council of India certain provisions have been made for the establishment of a Paper Currency and the payment of the Government Promissory Notes to be issued in virtue of the said Act, and the Governor General in Council was thereby authorized to establish in British India Circles of Issue, and in each Circle to appoint some one City or Town to be the place of issue of Notes, and by the said Act it was declared lawful for the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to make such arrangements through any Officers of Government, or with any persons, Banks or Bodies corporate as might be required to regulate and facilitate the issue and payment of the said Promissory Notes: And whereas by a Memorandum of Agreement bearing date the twenty-sixth day of September 1861, and made between the parties hereto, certain terms were agreed to, having for their object the transfer to the said Bank of the business of the Government Treasury at Fort William and the Superintendence and management by the said Bank for the Government of India of the issue of the Government Paper Currency for the Circle of issue of Calcutta, and it was thereby, amongst other things, agreed that if at any time during the continuance of that Agreement, the said Bank should establish a Branch Office at any

town or place other than Calcutta, and the Governor General of India should offer to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, and they should, on behalf of the said Bank, accept the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the district or locality within with such Branch should be established, or the business of issuing and circulating the Government Paper Currency within such district or locality, then, and in every such case, the business so arranged to be taken up and performed by the said Bank should be carried on under and subject to the provisions of that Agreement, and on the basis of certain Clauses cited in the margin thereof, being the third and fifth paragraphs of the Government Memorandum of the twentieth of March 1861 relating to the establishment of such Branch Banks, except in so far as the provisions of that Agreement or of the said Clauses, might be modified or altered by any special Agreement which the parties thereto might enter into in reference to the business so to be carried on at the particular Branch Bank: and whereas the Bank of Bengal are about to establish a Branch Bank at (amongst other places) Mirzapore, and the Governor General in Council has offered to the said Bank (who have accepted the same) the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the district of Mirzapore, and the terms on which such business shall be performed have now been finally settled and arranged between the Governor General in Council (acting in the premises on behalf of the said Secretary of State and the Directors of the said Bank: Now these Presents witness that for the purpose of carrying out the said arrangement, and in consideration of the payments and covenants hereinafter respectively mentioned and contained, and by and on the part of the said parties to these Presents respectively, to be paid and performed, each of them, the said Secretary of State in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, doth and do hereby for himself and themselves and his and their respective successors, covenant and agree with the other of them and their and his respective successors in manner following, that is to say:—

1. That the Bank of Bengal shall and will forthwith establish a Branch Bank at Mirzapore, and will provide themselves with suitable Offices and buildings in the said City in a situation as near to the Revenue and other Public Offices as conveniently may be.

2. That from and after the day to be appointed by Notification as hereinafter mentioned, the business of receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government of India and the Government of the North Western Provinces, heretofore transacted at the Collectorate of the said Station of Mirzapore, shall be carried on and transacted by the Branch of the Bank of Bengal so to be established at Mirzapore as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of this Agreement and to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may, from time to time, be given to the said Branch Bank, or to the Bank of Bengal, by the Governor General in Council or any of the Officers of the Government of India or of the Government of the North Western Provinces authorized in that behalf, and for the purpose aforesaid, such account or accounts shall be opened in their Books by the said Branch Bank with the Government of India, and the Government of the North Western Provinces, as the said Government of India shall, from time to time, direct.

3. That from and after the day so to be appointed by Notification as aforesaid, the Cash Balance then in the Government Treasury at Mirzapore shall be deposited with the Branch Bank at Mirzapore who shall also thereafter receive and hold for the said Government of India and Government of the North Western Provinces, respectively, and subject to the order of these Governments, respectively, all Monies and Balances which, but for these Presents, would have been received or held by the Collector of the district of Mirzapore and the said Branch Bank at Mirzapore shall transact all such business for the Government of India and Government of the North Western Provinces, respectively, regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of Money and Securities and other matters as is usually transacted by Bankers for their Customers, or shall be *bonâ fide* required for the exigencies of the Government and for all Depart-

ments of the Public Service at the Station of Mirzapore, and also all such business regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of Money and Securities for and on behalf of Officers in the different Government Departments as has heretofore been usually transacted by the Collector of Mirzapore, and shall and will transact all such last mentioned business in such manner, in respect both of Government and individual Officers of Government as may be, from time to time, required by the existing orders of Government, after due notice thereof given by the Collector to the said Branch Bank.

4. That from and after the day appointed in the Notification aforesaid, the said Secretary of State in Council shall pay to the said Branch Bank the actual costs and expenses of packing and remitting Specie under the preceding Clause, and for which costs and expenses Contingent Bills shall, from time to time, be submitted to the Civil Pay Master of the North Western Provinces, for the time being, and be passed by him on approval, and shall further pay to the Bank of Bengal the yearly sums of two thousand and seven hundred Rupees in full of all costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance by the said Bank of the Establishment of Clerks and Servants, necessary for the carrying on of the said Government Banking Account and business at the said Branch Bank at Mirzapore, and the Bank shall not charge any interest or commission on the said account, except under such arrangement as in the next following Clause mentioned.

5. That so long as the average Cash Balance for any month in the hands of the said Branch Bank at Mirzapore, shall not exceed the average amount of Rupees three lacs, seventy-eight thousand, three hundred and eighteen, the said Branch Bank shall be at liberty to use and employ such Balance, subject to the provisions of the Charter Act of the Bank of Bengal, or any future Act relating to the said Bank, and to appropriate the profit arising from such employment, without being charged with any interest in account provided always that it shall be in the power of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, to alter, modify, or increase the proportion of the aforesaid Balance to be specially set aside for cashing Notes herein provided.

6. That when and so often as the monthly average Cash Balance shall exceed Rupees three lacs, seventy-eight thousand, three hundred and eighteen, the Bank of Bengal shall forthwith set aside such excess or surplus in Cash, to be kept in a separate reserve, on account and subject to the instructions of the Government of the North Western Provinces, or shall, at the option of the Directors and at the risk of the Bank invest such excess or surplus on account of the Government of the North Western Provinces, either in the purchase of Government Securities or Railway Debentures guaranteed by Government in the name of the Collector of the District of Mirzapore or of such other Officer as the Government of the North Western Provinces shall, from time to time, direct, or in the discount of Government acceptance or other claim against Government payable at Mirzapore, and so that such excess or surplus shall be withdrawn from employment as part of the General Funds of the Bank, and so on, from time to time, as often as an uninvested surplus Cash Balance, above Rupees three lacs, seventy-eight thousand, three hundred and eighteen shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to be in the hands of the Bank, and the said Bank of Bengal shall at all times be answerable and accountable to the Government of the North Western Provinces, for the surplus Cash Balance for the time being so set apart, or invested at the risk of the Bank as regards realizing the Securities, and shall be entitled to draw and apply the interest, dividends, or profits arising from such investments to their own use, but the safe custody of such surplus Cash Balance, so long as the same shall remain uninvested, shall be at the exclusive risk of Government in case of loss from war, disturbance, or unavoidable cause.

7. That when and so often as the Cash Balance in the hands of the Branch Bank at Mirzapore shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to have been less than the sum of Rupees two lacs, eighty-three thousand, seven hundred and thirty-nine, then, in addition to the profit which the said Bank may acquire by the employment of such

Balance free of interest, an additional allowance or remuneration by way of compensation shall be made to the Bank of Bengal by the payment, by Government, of interest on the difference between the amount of the actual Balance of Government in the said Branch Bank, exclusive of the proportion specially set aside as a reserve for Notes aforesaid, and the sum of Rupees two lacs, eighty-three thousand, seven hundred and thirty-nine; the interest being calculated at the average rate of interest paid by the Public on fixed loans at the said Branch Bank during the month.

8. That all Returns furnished by the said Branch Bank to the Head Office of the Bank of Bangal, as also all Official Reports of the Bank's Inspector on the said Branch shall, at all times, be accessible to the Auditor appointed by the Government of India, under Clause 5 of the Agreement with the Bank of Bengal, hereinbefore mentioned and in part recited, and it shall also be in the power of the Government of the North Western Provinces, at any time and as often as they may think fit, to cause the amount of Cash in reserve held on account of the Government, and the accuracy of the Government Balance in Cash or Securities, to be inspected and verified by any Officer duly authorized for that purpose, but not otherwise to interfere with the ordinary Banking operations carried on at the said Branch, and the report of such Officer, if such as to require on the part of the said Bank an explanation, shall first be laid before the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to enable them to furnish any explanation or further information touching any of the matters referred to in the report, and such report, together with the explanation, shall then be submitted to the Governor General in Council, whose order, decision, or finding on such report shall be binding and conclusive on the said Branch Bank and the Bank of Bengal, respectively.

9. That the said Branch Bank, during the continuance of these Presents, shall and will, to the utmost of their power, pay and satisfy, on demand to the holders the amount of all Government Currency Notes duly issued within the Circle of Calcutta under the said Act XIX. of 1861, which shall be presented for payment or conversion into Cash at the Office of the Bank in Mirzapore.

10. That the whole responsibility for any loss or damage that may be occasioned by, or arise in respect of, the wrongful payment exchange, or satisfaction, through mistake or otherwise, at or by the said Branch Bank, of any Government Currency Notes which ought not to be paid, exchange, or satisfied, or of any forged or spurious Notes purporting to be Government Currency Notes, or in respect of the forgery or alteration of any Government Currency Notes, or in respect of any error or mistake committed by the said Branch Bank, or by any of its Officers or Agents, in conducting the Government Banking business at Mirzapore aforesaid, shall, as between the said Secretary of State for India in Council, and the said Bank of Bengal, rest solely and entirely with, and shall be borne by, the said Bank of Bengal, who shall have no claim upon the said Secretary of State in Council for compensation or indemnity for or in respect of any such loss.

11. That this Agreement and the powers and authorities herein contained, and the Covenants hereby entered into shall come into operation from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor General in Council by Notification in that behalf, which shall be published in the Calcutta and Local *Government Gazette*, within one calendar month from the date hereof, and continue for the term of five years from the 1st March 1862, at the expiration of which time the same shall and may, by notice in writing from the Governor General in Council to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the time being, be renewed, with or without any modifications, as may be agreed on between the Governor General in Council and the said Directors.

Agreement with the Bank of Bengal.

Articles of Agreement made the second day of May in the year of our Lord 1862, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part, and the Bank of

Bengal of the other part: Whereas by the Act XIX. of 1861 of the Legislative Council of India certain provisions have been made for the establishment of a Paper Currency and the payment of the Government Promissory Notes to be issued in virtue of the said Act and the Governor General in Council was thereby authorized to establish in British India Circles of issue and in each Circle to appoint some one City or town to be the place of issue of Notes, and by the said Act it was declared lawful for the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to make such arrangements through any Officers of Government, or with any persons, Banks, or Bodies corporate as might be required to reagulate and facilitate the issue and payment of the said Promissory Notes: And whereas by a Memorandum of Agreemen bearing date the twenty-sixth day of September 1861, and made between the parties hereto, certian terms were agreed to having for their object the transfer to the said Bank of the business of the Government Treasury at Fort William and the superintendence and mangement by the said Bank for the Government of India of the issued of the Government Paper Currency for the Circle of Issue of Calcutta, and it was thereby, amongst other things, agreed that if at any time during the continuance of that Agreement the said Bank should establish a Branch Office at any town or place other than Calcutta, and the Governor General of India should offer to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, and they should, on behalf of the said Bank, accept the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the district or locality within with such branch should be established, or the business of issuing and circulating the Government Paper Currency within such district or locality, then, and in every such case, the business so arranged to be taken up and performed by the said Bank should be carried on under and subject to the provisions of that Agreement, and on the pasis of certain Clauses cited in the margin thereof, being the third and fifth paragraphs of the Government Memorandum of the twentieth of March 1861, relating to the establishment of such Branch Banks, except in so far as the provisions of that Agreement, or of the said Clauses, might be modified or altered by any special Agreement which the parties thereto might enter into in reference to the business so to be carried on at the particular Branch Bank: And Whereas the Bank of Bengal are about to establish a Branch Bank at (amongst other places) Benarès, and the Governor General in Council has offered to the said Bank (who have accepted the same) the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the district of Benares, and the terms on which such business shall be performed have now been finally settled and arranged between the Governor General in Council (acting in the premises on behalf of the said Secretary of State) and the Directors of the said Bank: Now these Presents witness that for the purpose of carrying out the said arrangement, and in consideration of the payment and covenants hereinafter respectively mentioned and contained, and by and on the part of the said parties to these Presents respectively to be paid and performed, each of them, the said Secretary of State in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, doth and do hereby for himself and themselves and his and their respective succesors, covenant and agree with other of them and their and his respective successors in manner following, that is to say:—

1. That the Bank of Bengal shall and will forthwith establish a Branch Bank at Benares and will provide themselves with suitable Offices and buildings in the said City in a situation as near to the Revenue and other Public Offices as conveniently may be.

2. That from and after the day to be appointed by Notification as hereinafter mentioned, the business of receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government of India and the Government of the North Western Provinces, heretofore transacted at the Collectorate of the said Station of Benares shall be carried on and transacted by the Branch of the Bank of Bengal so to be established at Benares as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of this Agreement and to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may, from time to time, be given to the said Branch Bank, or to the Bank of Bengal, by the Governor General in Council or any of the

Officers of the Government of India or of the Government of the North Western Provinces authorized in that behalf, and for the purpose aforesaid such account or accounts shall be opened in their Books by the said Branch Bank with the Government of India and the Government of the North Western Provinces as the said Government of India shall, from time to time, direct.

3. That from and after the day so to be appointed by Notification as aforesaid, the Cash Balance then in the Government Treasury at Benares shall be deposited with the Branch Bank at Benares, who shall also thereafter receive and hold for the said Government of India and Government of the North Wertern Provinces, respectively, and subject to the order of these Governments, respectively, all Monies and Balances which, but for these Presents, would have been received or held by the Collector of the district of Benares, and the said Branch Bank at Benares shall transact all such business for the Government of India and Government of the North Western Provinces, respectively, regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of Money and Securities and other matters as is usually transacted by Bankers for their Customers, or shall be *bonâ fide* required for the exigencies of the Government and for all Departments of the Public Service at the Station of Benares, and also all such business regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of Money and Securities for and on behelf of Officers in the different Government Departments as has heretofore been usually transacted by the Collector of Benares, and shall and will transact all such last mentioned business in such manner, in respect both of Government and individual Officers of Government, as may be, from time to time, required by the existing orders of Government, after due notice thereof given by the Collector to the said Branch Bank.

4. That from and after the day appointed in the Notification aforesaid, the said Secretary of State in Council shall pay to the said Branch Bank the actual costs and expenses of packing and remitting. Specie under the preceding Clause, and for which costs and expenses Contingent Bills shall, from time to time, be submitted to the Civil Pay Master of the North Western Provinces for the time being, and be passed by him on approval, and shall further pay to the Bank of Bengal the yearly sum of three thousand, seven hundred and fifty Rupees in full of all costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance by the said Bank of the Establishment of Clerks and Servants necessary for the carrying on of the said Government Banking Account and business at the said Branch Bank at Benares, and the Bank shall not charge any interest or commission on the said account, except under such arrangement as in the next following Clause mentioned.

5. That so long as the average Cash Balance for any month in the hands of the said Branch Bank at Benares shall not exceed the average amount of Rupees five lacs, the said Branch Bank shall be at liberty to use and employ such Balance, subject to the provisions of the Charter Act of the Bank of Bengal, or any future Act relating to the said Bank, and to appropriate the profit arising from such employment, without being charged with any interest in account, provided always that it shall be in the power of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, to alter, modify, or increase the proportion of the aforesaid Balance to be specially set aside for Cashing Notes herein provided.

6. That when and so often as the monthly average Cash Balance shall exceed Rupees five lacs, the Bank of Bengal shall forthwith set aside such excess or surplus in Cash, to be kept in a separate reserve, on account and subject to the instructions of the Government of the North Western Provinces, or shall, at the option of the Directors and at the risk of the Bank, invest such excess or surplus on account of the Government of the North Western Provinces, either in the purchase of Government Securities or Railway Debentures guaranteed by Government in the name of the Collector of the District of Benares or of such other Officer as the Government of the North Western Provinces shall, from time to time direct, or in the discount of Government

acceptances or other claims against Government payable at Benares, and so that such excess or surplus shall be withdrawn from employment as part of the General Funds of the Bank, and so on, from time to time, as often as an uninvested surplus Cash Balance, above Rupees five lacs, shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to be in the hands of the Bank, and the said Bank of Bengal shall at all times be answerable and accountable to the Government of the North Western Provinces, for the surplus Cash Balance for the time being so set apart, or invested at the risk of the Bank as regards realizing the Securities, and shall be entitled to draw and apply the interests, dividends, or profits arising from such investments to their own use, but the safe custody of such surplus Cash Balance, so long as the same shall remain uninvested, shall be at the exclusive risk of Government in the case of loss from war, disturbance, or unavoidable accident.

7. That when and so often as the Cash Balance in the hands of the Branch Bank at Benares shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to have been less than the sum of Rupees three lacs, then, in addition to the profit which the said Bank may acquire by the employment of such Balance free of interest, an additional allowance or remuneration by way of compensation shall be made to the Bank of Bengal by the payment, by Government, of interest on the difference between the amount of the actual Balance of Government in the said Branch Bank, exclusive of the proportion specially set aside as a reserve for Notes aforesaid, and the sum of Rupees three lacs, the interest being calculated at the average rate of interest paid by the Public on the fixed loans at the said Branch Bank during the month.

8. That all Returns furnished by the said Branch Bank to the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, as also all Official Reports of the Bank's Inspector on the said Branch shall, at all times, be accessible to the Auditor appointed by the Government of India under Clause 5 of the Agreement with the Bank of Bengal, hereinbefore mentioned and in part recited, and it shall also be in the power of the Government of the North Western Provinces, at any time, and as often as they may think fit, to cause the amount of Cash in reserve held on account of the Government, and the accuracy of the Government Balance in Cash or Securities, to be inspected and verified by any Officer duly authorized for that purpose, but not otherwise to interfere with the ordinary Banking operations carried on at the said Branch, and the report of such Officer, if such as to require on the part of the said Bank an explanation, shall first be laid before the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to enable them to furnish any explanation or further information touching any of the matters referred to in the report, and such report, together with the explanation, shall then be submitted to the Governor General in Council, whose order, decision, or finding on such report shall be binding and conclusive on the said Branch Bank and the Bank of Bengal, respectively.

9. That the said Branch Bank, during the continuance of these Presents, shall and will, to the utmost of their power, pay and satisfy, on demand, to the holders, the amount of all Government Currency Notes duly issued within the Circle of Calcutta under the said Act XIX. of 1861, which shall be presented for payment or conversion into Cash at the Office of the Bank in Benares.

10. That the whole responsibility for any loss or damage that may be occasioned by, or arise in respect of, the wrongful payment, exchange, or satisfaction, through mistake or otherwise, at or by the said Branch Bank, of any Government Currency Notes, which ought not to be paid, exchanged, or satisfied, or of any forged or spurious Notes purporting to be Government Currency Notes, or in respect of the forgery or alteration of any Government Currency Notes, or in respect of any error or mistake committed by the said Branch Bank, or by any of its Officers or Agents, in conducting the Government Banking business at Benares aforesaid, shall, as between the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, rest solely and entirely with, and shall be borne by, the said Bank of Bengal who shall have no claim upon the

said Secretary of State in Council for compensation or indemnity for or in respect of any such loss.

11. That this Agreement and the powers and authorities herein contained and the Covenants hereby entered into shall come into operation from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor General in Council by Notification in that behalf, which shall be published in the Calcutta and Local *Government Gazette*, within one calendar month from the date hereof, and continue for the term of five years from the 1st March 1862, at the expiration of which time the same shall and may, by notice in writing from the Governor General in Council to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the time being be renewed, with or without any modifications, as may be agreed on between the Governor General in Council and the said Directors.

No. 4161.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Civil Pay Master, Bombay.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the* 14*th June* 1862.

Financial Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 197 of the 17th ultimo, requesting to be informed, with reference to Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules, whether an Officer whose appointment is changed while he is absent on privilege leave, must return to his station before he can draw his allowances for the period of his absence; and enquiring, with reference to Section XX. which prescribes forfeiture of salary as a penalty for exceeding joining time, whether an Officer who was, on Dewanny allowance when he was appointed to an Office could, if he exceeded his joining time fall back upon his Dewanny allowance for the period of excess.

2. As regards the first point, the rule, I am requested to observe, is perfectly clear. It requires return to *duty* not to *station*, and therefore an Officer must be considered to have fulfilled its conditions when he reports his presence in due time wherever the Government may have directed him to serve.

3. On the second point, I am desired to remark that Dewanny, if it means subsistence allowance, is effected by Section XX. of the rules like salary; and to suggest that you should abstain from the use of local oriental terms without stating their English meaning.

No. 1302 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 5*th July* 1862.

WITH reference to the Notification of this Government, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 160, dated the 28th May 1862, published at page 871 of the *Allahabad Gazette* of 3rd June, the provisions of which are to remain in full force directing under the orders of the Supreme Government that all Commissioners, Collectors, Magistrates, Executive Engineers, Treasury and other Officers of the Civil Department, with the exception of the Post Office Authorities, are no longer to receive credit from or keep open accounts with the Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway Company, but are to prepay in Cash the amount of all Railway charges incurred by them on the public service, the following Resolution recorded by His Excellency the Governor General in Council is published for general information.

Read the undermentioned papers regarding the travelling allowance of Subordinate Officers and Menials in the service of Government, who travel by rail on the public service.

From Officiating Civil Pay Master, Madras, No. 25, dated 11th February last.
To Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 1363, dated 28th February last.
From Officiating Civil Pay-Master, dated 5th March last.
To Civil Pay Masters, Bombay and Punjab, No. 2454, dated 31st March last.
To Civil Pay Master, North Westen Provinces, No. 2453, dated 31st March last.
To Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 2452, dated 31st March last.
From Officiating Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 122, dated 17th April last, with enclosure.
From Civil Pay Master, Bombay, No. 4558, dated 23rd April last.
From Officiating Civil Pay Master, Punjab, No. 806, dated 24th April last.
From Officiating Civil Pay Master, North Western Provinces, No. 15-11, dated 10th ultimo.

RESOLUTION.—From the abovementioned papers, it appears, that the rules respecting travelling allowance to subordinates and menials in Government Offices, who travel by rail on the public service, varies in the different Presidencies and Provinces.

It is desirable that the practice should be uniform, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council therefore prescribes, as a general rule, that when subordinate officers, leaving their head quarters on duty are required to travel their *bonâ fide* Railway fares shall be paid (except in the North Western Provinces, where free passes are granted) at the public expense; menials and ministerial officers who draw less than 50 Rs. a month being furnished with 3rd class accommodation, and permitted to draw, in addition, any daily travelling batta to which they may be entitled under the rules; and ministerial officers who receive 50 Rs. a month or upwards, being provided with second class accommodation, but disallowed batta, except when the batta allowed to them under the rules exceeds the Railway fare, in which case they may draw the difference only, in addition to the Railway fare.

No. 4482.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 5th July 1862.

READ again Financial Resolution, No. 3173, dated 13th March 1861.

Read an endorsement from the Foreign Department, No. 428, dated 29th March 1862, forwarding, for disposal, a letter from the Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, submitting a proposal for the introduction in those Provinces of a system of Banking with Collector's Treasuries by Officers of the Public Works Department.

RESOLUTION.—In March 1861, this Government directed by a Notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the system of paying by Cheques be established, as a general rule, in all Departments of Government, unless strong special grounds could be shewn to justify an exception in any particular case.

A year after, the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, proposed to introduce in those Provinces the system of Banking with Government Treasuries by the Officers of the Public Works Department; and with that view, Major Chesney, Inspector General of Public Works Accounts, submitted to the Chief Commissioner a draft set of Rules.

The proposal was sanctioned in this Department on the 11th ultimo, subject to a Report from the Auditor General of India as to whether the Rules framed had his approval.

The Auditor General having since reported that the Rules are unobjectionable and well adapted to the object in view, the Governor General in Council in pleased to approve of them.

DRAFT RULES for the introduction of the Banking system by the Public Works Department with Government Treasuries.

1. Cheques will be drawn as required by Executive Engineers upon the Officer in charge of the Civil Treasury, against the amount of their credit for the month with such Treasury, and such Cheques will be payable at the usual hours by the Treasury Officer.

2. All payments requiring to be made by an Executive Engineer in excess of Rupees 25 will be made by Cheques, but Cheques are not to be drawn for smaller amounts than Rupees 25.

3. Large sums, which it is necessary for the Executive Engineer to disburse to different parties under his immediate orders, such as the pay of Establishments, shall be drawn daily as required by Cheques.

4. With the exception of the small sums that may be necessary to meet petty demands on any Executive Engineer, no cash shall be drawn beyond the amount to be paid away in each day. An Executive Engineer must make his own arrangements for the safe custody of any cash which he may have occasion to keep.

5. The Cheque will be of the accompanying Form, with a counterfeit to be retained by the Executive Engineer. The Cheque Book should be kept by the Executive Engineer, and no one but himself should have access to it.

6. No Cheque will be payable at the Treasury after the expiration of the month in which it is drawn.

7. Immediately after the termination of the month, the Executive Engineer will send to the Treasury Officer a Statement, as per the accompanying Form, shewing the Cheques drawn during the month. The Treasury Officer, after receiving this, will send to the Executive Engineer a note of the Cheques included therein, which have not been presented for payment, and which, therefore, have to be cancelled.

8. These Rules are to come into force from the 1st May 1862. The Public Works Controller is prohibited from passing any charges for Treasurers or Treasure Guards, after that date, except in such cases as may be specially sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

No. 1344 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 9th July* 1862.

In modification of the Orders of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 6983, dated 31st July 1860, the following Resolution recorded by the Governor General of India in Council is republished of general information; and the attention of Officers concerned is directed to the scale of gratuities therein prescribed.

Read the following papers regarding the grant of gratuities to public servants:—

Financial Notification, No. 36, dated the 14th August 1857.

Financial Resolution, dated the 31st July 1860.

Resolution.—In the Resolution, No. 6983, passed in this Department, on the 31st July 1860, the Local Governments were empowered to grant gratuities to public servant

in proportion to the length of their service, on the scale specified in the margin, but it was not distinctly stated what gratuity should be awarded in cases where the party concerned had served for exactly ten, fifteen, or twenty years.

3 months' pay for more than 5 and less than 10 years' service.
4 months' pay for more than 10 and less than 15 years.
5 months' pay for more than 15 and less than 20 years.
6 months' pay for more than 20 years.

As more than once, doubts have occurred on this point, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following scale for the scale of gratuities prescribed in the Orders of the 31st July 1860.

Three months' pay for an Officer who has served five years or any longer period less than ten years.

Four months' pay for an Officer who has served ten years or any longer period less than fifteen years.

Five months' pay for an Officer who has served fifteen years or any longer period less than twenty years.

Six months' pay for an Officer who has served twenty years or more.

No. 156.—*From Director of Public Instruction, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Bareilly, the 6th June* 1862.

SIR,—With reference to paragraph 2 of the letter No. 2900, dated Fort William, Council Chamber, 25th April 1862, published in the *Allahabad Government Gazette*, under Government Order No. 961 A., dated Nynee Tal, 21st May 1862, I have the honor to report as therein directed for the information and orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

2. It has been the custom of this office and the offices of the Inspectors Department Public Instruction, to exercise the privilege of drawing advances, pending audit of their pay and establishment bills, from all Treasuries within the limits of their jurisdiction, during the progress of their cold weather tour over the same, always taking care that the total amounts drawn do not exceed the sanctioned allowances, and in all cases furnishing receipts in triplicate.

3. This custom was sanctioned by Government Order No. 4319, dated 3rd December 1855, and while its great convenience is thankfully acknowledged by those who practice it, I am not aware that the privilege has suffered abuse in any single instance, or that it has led to complications in the public accounts.

4. I consider that, under present circumstances, the withdrawal of the privilege would impede the efficient action of the inspecting agency. May I, therefore, be permitted to request that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor will see fit to represent this case to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, as one of emergency and therefore exceptional.

No. 1310 A.—*From Secretary to Government, to Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North Western Provinces.—Dated Camp Nynee Tal, the 7th July* 1862.

SIR,—The Director of Public Instruction was one of those Officers who under the instructions contained in the 3rd paragraph of my letter No. 1099 A., dated 7th June, was authorized to draw advances of salaries, prior to audit, *while on circuit.*

2. With reference to the above, I am desired to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 156, dated 6th June, from Mr. Kempson, in which

delegated authority of Local Governments which the Supreme Government is so desirous within safe limits, to extend.

His Excellency in Council remarks that, in the present case, there were two objections to the Local Government, authorizing the expenditure; first, because it is irregular without sanction of this Government to appropriate funds provided for a distinct object, such as buildings and repairs, to the entertainment of additional Establishment; and secondly, because the proposed measure pledged the Government to an increase of expenditure beyond the current year.

In strictness, * * should His Excellency in Council remarks, be held personally responsible for the outlay incurred on account of the additional Establishment during the past year * *, but as the increased Establishment has been sanctioned in the Home Department for the present year * * His Lordship in Council leaves it to the * Government to take such notice as it may deem necessary of * * Proceedings, should it be decided that the extra charge is to be borne by Government. His Excellency in Council directs that it be met, as proposed out of the grant of * Rupees noticed above * * * * * *
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No. 125.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated the 26th July 1862.

READ again the undermentioned papers relative to the Travelling Allowance payable to Ecclesiastical Officers for visiting out-stations:—

Notification of the Ecclesiastical Department, Government of India, dated 18th December 1862.

Financial Resolution, dated 24th December 1858.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that under Orders of the 18th December 1832, Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains are authorized to draw Travelling Allowance for visiting out-stations up to Rs. 200 per mensem, calculated at the rate of one day's allowance for every ten miles, allowing for a halt on the Sabbath.

This ruling, however, gives rise to numerous unnecessary and inconvenient references, and it is believed that in many cases the ruling is not satisfactory to the parties affected by it.

For this reason, His Excellency in Council considers it would be a better plan to adopt a fixed mileage allowance. He observes, that such a Rule has already been laid down in Financial Resolution, dated 24th December 1858, which permits Chaplains to draw Travelling Allowance at their option either under the Rule of 1832, or at the rate of eight annas a mile; but that Rule is not sufficient to remove the evils complained of, for not only does it not altogether supersede the Rule of 1832, but it also fixes a mileage rate, which, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, would not be a fair allowance, under all circumstances; if substituted for the old Rule.

His Excellency in Council believes that twelve annas per mile very nearly equals the allowance under the Rules of 1832, and would not be an improper remuneration to Chaplains when they have occasion to visit out-stations, and that if this rate were adopted in lieu of the allowance fixed in the Order of 1832, there would in the end be no additional expense to the State.

Accordingly he resolves, that the following Rule be adopted in supersession of the Rules of the 18th December 1832, and 24th December 1858, *viz.*,

Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains when visiting out-stations under Ecclesiastical Authority shall be allowed Travelling Allowance at the rate of twelve annas per mile, except for the distance traversable by Railway, for which they shall be allowed three annas a mile.

No. 1533 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 8th August* 1862.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 4792, dated the 14th of July 1862, is published for general information :—

No. 4792.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated the 14th July 1862.

READ the undermentioned papers regarding the grant of Travelling Allowance to Public Officers :—

Resolution No. 5092, passed in this Department on the 10th September 1858.

Letter from Civil Pay Master, Punjab, No. 637, dated the 7th February 1862.

Endorsement to Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 1398, dated the 1st March 1862.

Memorandum from ditto, dated the 6th March 1862.

Letter to Civil Pay Master, Punjab, No. 2235, dated 20th March 1862.

Endorsement from Home Department, No. 2606, dated the 26th May 1862, and enclosure.

Letter to Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 4042, dated the 19th June 1862.

Ditto from ditto, No. 20, dated the 24th June 1862.

RESOLUTION.—It was ruled in this Department on the 10th September 1858, that Travelling Allowance at the usual rates should be granted to Public Officers transferred from one station to another for the convenience of the public service, but not to those transferred on promotion or at their own request.

On an enquiry from the Civil Pay Master in the Punjab, it was decided in March last, that the rule was applicable to Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains, and that before bills from these Officers for Travelling Allowance are passed, they should be required to produce certificates that they are not transferred at their own request if the Gazette be not sufficiently clear on this point.

With reference to this decision, the Venerable the Archdeacon now solicits orders as to the construction of the rule in the case of a Chaplain who expresses a wish for a station, the duties of which he is competent to fulfil, and is posted to it on the occurrence of a vacancy; and the Government of Bengal, in submitting the question, observes that though in such cases, the prohibition against the grant of Travelling Allowance would not apply, it would still be impossible to grant the Chaplain a certificate that he had *not been transferred at his own request.*

From the correspondence to which this reference has given rise, it appears that, although the rule regarding the grant of Travelling Allowance to Officers removed from one appointment to another is clear, there is at present no arrangement for keeping the Civil Pay Master informed of the cause of removal in every case. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is, therefore, pleased to determine that whenever an Officer is transferred from one station to another, any claim for travelling allowances shall be supported by a certificate that the transfer is for the benefit of the public service, irrespective of the wishes of the Officer transferred.

This rule His Excellency in Council remarks will remove the difficulty brought to notice by the Government of Bengal by avoiding the necessity of testifying that Officers are not transferred at their own request; but His Excellency in Council trusts that the discretion will be exercised in granting the certificates now prescribed, and that no certificate will be given in cases where the Officer is transferred to meet his own convenience only.

No. 3 G.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

—*Dated the 9th August* 1862.

READ again the undermentioned papers :—

Financial Order, No. 3057, dated 28th April last, together with the Abstract therein referred to, of correspondence on the subject of a proposal for the introduction of Quarterly in lieu of Monthly Contingent Bills.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 462, dated the 17th June last, reporting that in anticipation of the approval of this Government, it has directed that the former plan of preparing Contingent Bills monthly be reverted to from the beginning of the 2nd Quarter of 1862-63.

Letter to Ditto in reply, No. 450, dated 8th ultimo, intimating that final orders on the subject will be communicated hereafter.

Read also a Report from the Officiating Auditor General of India, on the subject, No. 397, dated 19th ultimo.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that the plan of submitting for audit *Quarterly*, instead of *Monthly* Contingent Bills in most of the Departments of the Public Service was introduced into the Punjab, as an experimental measure, on the 1st January 1860, and that the result of two years' trial is that most of the Officers in the Punjab are now agreed in condemning it, as being productive of little benefit and much inconvenience.

His Excellency in Council observes also from the Officiating Auditor General's Report that the opinion of almost all the Officers of the Department of Audit and Account is against the *Quarterly* system.

Primâ facie it seems to His Excellency in Council an anomaly to apply to Contingent Expenditure a Quarterly system with all the inconvenience of Treasury Advances on account of large Inefficient Balances and deferred adjustments, when monthly payments and accounts are maintained for other branches of expenditure, and as the scheme has had a fair trial, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the advantages resulting from it are not sufficient to justify its substitution for the monthly system. He is pleased therefore to resolve that the plan of submitting *Monthly* Contingent Bills shall be continued.

No. 1572 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 16*th August* 1862.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 4946, dated the 19th July 1862, is published for general information :—

No. 4946.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

—*Dated* 19*th July* 1862.

READ the Resolution passed in this Department, on the 7th September 1860, regarding deductions from personal allowance during absence on leave.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the exemption from deduction during his absence on sick leave in England, of the personal allowance of Mr. C. H. Kerr, Assistant to the Commissary General, Fort William.

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 125, dated the 8th August 1861.

Orders on the above, dated the 18th September 1861.

Extract Military Department, No. 106, dated the 4th November 1861.

Extract to Ditto, No. 193, dated the 10th January 1862.

Ditto from Ditto, No. 711, dated the 21st January 1862.

Read the undermentioned papers on the same subject.

Endorsement to Military Department, No. 1233, dated the 7th February 1862.

Despatch to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 17, dated the 7th February 1862.

Ditto from Ditto, No. 59, dated the 30th April 1862.

RESOLUTION.—It was decided in this Department on the 7th September 1860, that the personal allowance of an Uncovenanted Servant, if it is given as a compensation for loss of salary is, like salary, to be subject to deduction during absence on leave, but if granted as a reward for meritorious service, must be viewed in a different light and exempted from all deduction.

This decision having, however, been overruled by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, in his Despatch No. 59, of the 30th April 1862, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in all cases where leave of absence is granted to an Uncovenanted Servant in the receipt of personal allowance, that allowance, whether granted as a compensation for loss of salary or bestowed as a reward for meritorious service, is to be subjected to deduction like salary.

CIRCULAR No. 1599 A. OF 1862.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to* .— *Dated Nynee Tal, the 20th August* 1862.

Financial Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to request that you will in future, when submitting applications for Superannuation Pensions, always specify the date on which the applicant ceases to be borne on the Effective Establishment, which should be the date on which he is declared by the Medical Committee to be incapable of further service.

2. In cases of pensions given after 30 years' service to persons whose services are dispensed with on reduction of establishment, the date of discharge should be stated.

No. 6. G.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated the 29th August 1862.

READ again Financial Resolution No. 84, dated the 13th May 1862.

Read also Financial Resolution No. 3772, dated the 5th June 1862, calling on all Heads of Offices of Account and Audit to submit Reports as to the effects of the Resolution of 13th May last on their Subordinates.

Read Reports submitted in obedience to the orders passed in the abovementioned Resolution.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that a general impression seems to exist that the prospects of Clerks will be injuriously affected by the Resolution of last May, and that they will no longer be eligible to the higher posts to which they have hitherto looked forward. This impression is erroneous. All Clerks who may be able to qualify themselves for higher employment will continue to possess the same title as hitherto to such advancement as they may deserve. The Chief Assistants in the several Offices are admitted into classified grades, and the Resolution provides that the Report of the Head of the Office in which a vacancy occurs shall be considered before such vacancy be filled up. It will thus be in the power of the Head of an Office to recommend any of his Clerks for promotion to the Chief Assistantship and for admission into the classified grades.

It remains to review the classification of the several appointments of the Financial Department. The Governor General in Council remarks that, while the existing salaries are proportionate to the duties of the several Offices, the admission into the present classes of some Offices will involve a considerable progressive increase of pay, whereas the general scope of the Resolution is the reduction of allowances. The Governor General in Council considers 600 Rupees a month to be a sufficient maximum for the grade of Chief Assistants in the Principal Local Offices. His Excellency in Council further remarks that, under the Resolution of May last an Officer in any but the First Class must serve in each class two or three years before he gains any increase of salary. His Excellency in Council considers that in India, where service is so much shorter than in England, the increase of salary may be allowed to commence earlier.

The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to modify the distribution of emoluments by dividing Classes III. and IV. into Classes III. IV. and V. The appointments will be classified thus :—

Class I.—Salary 1,500 Rupees a month, rising 100 Rupees a month after each year of service in the Class to a maximum of 2,000 Rupees a month, some extra personal allowance being admissible, when the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General at Madras or Bombay is required to fulfil the additional duty of acting as sole or senior Government Director of the Presidency Bank.

Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bengal.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North Western Provinces.
First Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.

Class II.—Salary 1,000 Rupees a month, rising to 1,500 Rupees by an increase of 75 Rupees a month after each year of service in the Class.

Civil Pay Master, Bengal.
" " Bombay.
" " Madras.
" " North Western Provinces.

Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Punjab.
First Assistant Auditor General, Calcutta.
Second Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.

Class III.—Salary 800 Rupees a month, rising to 1,000 Rupees by an increase of 50 Rupees after each year's service in the Class.

Civil Pay Master, Punjab.
First Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay.
First Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras.
Second Assistant Accountant General, Calcutta.

Third Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.
First Assistant to Principal Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.

Class IV.—Salary 600 Rupees a month, rising to 800 Rupees by an increase of 50 Rupees after each year's service in the Class.

Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Hyderabad.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Nagpoor.
Third Assistant Accountant General, Calcutta.
Fourth Assistant Accountant General, Calcutta.
Second Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay.
Second Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras.
Second Assistant to Principal Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.
Assistant Civil Pay Master, Calcutta.

Class V.—Salary 400 Rupees a month, rising to 600 Rupees by an increase of Rupees 50 after each year's service if previously in the Account Department; if not previously in the Department, the increase will commence after two years' service in the Class.

Registrar, Financial Department.
Principal Native Assistant, Account Branch, Financial Secretary's Office.
Principal Native Assistant and Book-keeper, Auditor General's Office.
Chief Assistant, Auditor General's Office.
Chief Assistant, General Department, Accountant-General's Office.
Chief Assistant, Loan Department, Accountant-General's Office.
Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, Bengal.
Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, Bombay.
Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, Madras.
Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, North Western Provinces.
Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office, Punjab.
Chief Assistant, Civil Pay Master, Bengal.

,,	,,	,,	,,	Bombay.
,,	,,	,,	,,	Madras.
,,	,,	,,	,,	N. W. P.
,,	,,	,,	,,	Punjab.

Junior Assistant, Central Office.

It is to be observed, however, that the salaries of the Head Assistants in the Offices of Civil Pay Masters will not be allowed to rise beyond 500 Rupees a month.

Unless otherwise expressly provided present incumbents will be considered to have entered the classes to which their appointments belong on the 1st May 1862. For those whose salaries are at the minimum of their Class, increase of salary will commence on the 1st of May 1863. Increase will not be given to others until such period elapse as would have entitled them to further increase had they entered the Class at the minimum salary on the 1st May 1862. The first year of service in a Class will commence from the 1st of May next after the date of promotion to that Class.

For the future an Officer, on his promotion to a higher Class, will enter at the minimum salary of that Class.

An Officer holding an appointment in one Class and appointed to officiate in a higher Class, if entitled under the Rules to acting allowance, will draw no more than the minimum salary of the higher Class; provided, however, that an Officer drawing the maximum salary of his Class, and appointed to officiate in the next higher Class will be entitled, whilst so officiating, to the yearly increase of salary allowed to those permanently appointed to the Class.

No. 1704 A.

THE following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 93 G., dated the 7th August, is published for general information :—

No. 93 G.—From the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Civil Pay Master, Bombay.

Fort William, Council Chamber, the 7th August 1862.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 840, of the 7th ultimo, reporting, with reference to my No. 4283, of the 21st June preceding, that, on the abolition of the Office of Assistant Commissioner or Alienations, the Officer who held that appointment was employed by the Government of Bombay on the special duty of preparing Digests of expositions of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, and enquiring whether the period during which he may be engaged on this duty should be reckoned as service qualifying for pension.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that, in cases of this description, where loss of permanent employment is caused by abolition of Office, temporary employment on special duty under the direct orders of Government should be regarded as a continuance of former service and counted towards pension.

No. 1771 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 17th September* 1862.

THE following letter addressed to the Officiating Civil Pay Master of the North Western Provinces, is published for the information and guidance of all Officers submitting applications for pensions in behalf of their subordinates :—

No. 1770 A.—From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Officiating Civil Pay Master, North Western Provinces, Allahabad.

Financial Department.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the LieutenantGovernor to request that, whenever your are unable to test any portion of the service of an applicant for pension, you will return the Pension Roll to the sending Officer with an intimation to that effect, and with a request that, before forwarding the application to Government, he (the said Officer) will cause the untested service of the applicant to be established by his Affidavit, or by authentic documents, and will further call upon the applicant to certify that he has held a substantive Office during such period of untested service, and has not merely acted as "an occasional substitute for another."

No. 1789 A.—*Dated the 20th September* 1862.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 5052.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department. —Dated the 29th March 1862.

From Baboo Sree Nauth Ghose, Assistant, East Indian Railway, Rajmehal, to C. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.—Dated the 15th February 1862.

I most respectfully beg the favor of your submitting this my application for a gratuity, for the kind consideration of His Excellency the Governor General of India.

After a faithful service of upwards of 10 years in the Government Savings Bank, as the enclosed copy of a certificate from J. I. Harvey, Esquire, the Secretary of the Bank, will testify, I was thrown out of employ in consequence of the abolition of the Military Branch of the Bank. I had to remain unemployed for some months before joining the present temporary post at the Office of the Resident Engineer to the East Indian Railway Company at Rajmehal. A certificate, in original, from whom, as to the date of my employment, I beg also to enclose. But the Secretary to the Government Savings Bank, hearing of my having obtained an employment, omitted my name from the revised list of discharged Officers, recommended for gratuity, without being aware perhaps, of the *precarious nature* of the appointment, or the *interval* after which it was obtained.

I beg, therefore, humbly to urge that as I had to remain unemployed for some months, and instances are not rare of persons joining permanent appointments even in a Government Office a day or two after (and sometimes before) drawing the gratuity allowance, His Excellency will be pleased not to debar me from a benefit now accorded to all who, after a service of several years in a Government Office, have the misfortune of remaining unemployed for some months.

His Excellency may be pleased to consider that if the Secretary's recommendation had been submitted to him only six months after the loss of my appointment (instead of one year) there would have been no bar to my receiving a gratuity; and that the fact of a temporary employment under a private Company after eight months, cannot disqualify me, therefore, from availing of the usual award.

Under the above considerations, His Excellency may be kind enough to do justice to me, otherwise the loss of so many years' Government service will be keenly felt.

In conclusion, I humbly pray that the original certificate when no longer required may be returned to me, together with the favorable orders of His Excellency.

No. 16 OF 1861-62.

CERTIFIED, that Sree Nauth Ghose was employed as a Ledger-keeper, Dispatcher, and subsequently an Examiner in the Military Branch, Government Savings Bank, for a period of 10 years, 5 months and 13 days, from 6th May 1850 to 19th October 1860; that he is active and well-behaved, and that his intelligence and business habits were highly satisfactory.

He has lost his situation owing to the abolition of the Military Branch on the 19th October 1860.

H. C. DUTT,

11*th May* 1861. *Auditor and Accountant.*

J. I. HARVEY,

Secretary, Govt. Savings Bank.

BABOO SREE NATH GHOSE was employed for three or four years under me in the Government Savings Bank when I was Actuary, and I have much pleasure in certifying that he always performed the work entrusted to him satisfactorily. He is intelligent and laborious. I shall always be happy to hear of his welfare in life.

GOVIN C. DUTT,

3rd Assistant Accountant General.

TREASURY:
The 18*th November* 1861.

No. 1265.—*Financial Department, Fort William.—Dated the 25th February* 1862.

FORWARDED to the Civil Pay Master, Calcutta, for report. Original papers to be returned.

Civil Pay Master's Office, Fort William.—Dated the 8th March 1862.

On a reference to the Books of this Office, Baboo Sree Nauth Ghose appears to have been continuously employed in the Government Savings Bank, from 6th May 1850 to 19th October 1860. He drew a monthly salary of Rs. 50 at the time of his discharge.

Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 29th March 1862.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the name of Baboo Sree Nauth Ghose appears in the statement submitted by the late Sub-Treasurer of the Clerks, &c., who were discharged on the abolition of the Military Branch of the Government Savings Bank, but that Officer did not recommend the grant of a gratuity to the present applicant, on the ground that he had received *employment under the Railway Company*. It is now stated by the applicant that he obtained this employment *eight* months after the abolition of his Office, which fact, His Excellency in Council thinks, entitles him to a gratuity, seeing that, under the Rules, a gratuity is grantable, if a servant is out of employ for six months after his discharge.

But His Excellency in Council observes, the Sub-Treasurer's reason for excluding Sree Nauth Ghose from his recommendation for a gratuity raises a question as to whether *private* employment within the usual six months or after can be held to debar a servant from any claim to a gratuity. From the tenor of the orders passed in this Department, on the 26th February 1858, in the case of Mr. E. D'Souza, Head Clerk and Examiner in the Chief Engineer's Office, Madras, His Excellency in Council observes, that a servant of Government can be debarred from a gratuity only when he is provided with Government employment within the usual six months, so that his employment whether in a *Government* Office *after* that time or in a *private* Office *within* or *after* that time cannot bar his claim to gratuity. The present applicant was, therefore, clearly "out of employ" in the sense in which the terms are used in the Rules, at the time that Mr. Harvey applied for gratuities for the Assistants of the Savings Bank, and should have, then, received his gratuity. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to sanction the grant to him of a gratuity of four months' pay.

No. 681.—*From Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 13th September* 1862.

SIR,—The Sudder Board of Revenue having learnt from the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General that the prohibition for payment of Establishments prior to audit has been applied to the establishments of Officers employed in Settlement duties, I am directed to request that His Honor may be pleased to exempt those Establishments from the prohibition referred to.

2. The Bills in this Department are heavy and long, and they take some time to prepare and check, and this time is increased from the fact that the establishments are generally in camp and often in scattered parties. Moreover, the Bills have to pass through three Offices, namely, those of the Commissioner, Board, and Civil Pay Master, before the requisite audit can be obtained. Meanwhile the Omla are put to some straits

by their being absent from their residences, where they can obtain credit for their food and by the necessary travelling charges which they must defray from their own pockets.

3. The Board beg for an early answer, as complaints are beginning to be made.

No. 1835 A.—*From Under-Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 30th September* 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 681, dated 13th of this month, I am directed to state, for the information of the Sudder Board of Revenue, that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor considers the reasons adduced by the Board to be sufficient to justify the exemption of Settlement Establishments from the rule prohibiting advance of pay prior to audit.

2. The Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General will therefore be instructed to include such Establishments in the exemption provided in Rule III. of his Circular No. 83.

No. 1953 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 17th October* 1862.

THE following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is published for general information :—

No. 401 A.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the 22nd September* 1862.

Financial Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 280*t*, dated 19th ultimo, soliciting sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 801-13-8 for the value of certain articles supplied by the Mint Master, Calcutta, to the Superintendent of Stamps, for Stamping Machines sent to Rangoon, Moulmein, and Lahore.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant, with a remark that the like necessity may be avoided in future years, by Civil Officers being instructed to provide in their Estimates, in a separate item, for the value of stores likely to be obtained by them on cash payment, from other Departments, Civil or Military.

No. 593.—*Financial Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 1st November* 1862.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 28th October 1862, is re-published for general information :—

No. 23 G.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department. —Dated the 28th October 1862.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that the new Silver and Copper Coinage provided by Act XIII. of 1862, will come into circulation

from the 1st proximo, and that the distinctive appellation of "Company's" Rupee in the transactions of the Indian Empire will no longer be correct, and may with advantage be allowed to drop.

His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to direct that in all future public correspondence and accounts the word "Rupee" only be employed to designate the Government Coin of that denomination.

No. 2060 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 12th November* 1862.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 519 A., dated the 30th September 1862, is published for general information:—

Read again paragraph 3 of Financial Resolution, dated 15th November 1860, by which Local Governments were empowered to re-distribute among the sections of a Department the sanctioned items composing the aggregate grant allowed for that Department in the Budget, on the conditions—

1*st*. That any alterations in the distribution of the charge of a Department be at once reported with all details to the Government of India.

2*nd*. That no salary of a gazetted Officer be altered or re-distributed without the sanction of Government previously obtained.

3*rd*. That no general rates of pay or allowances shall be altered, nor any charge incurred which can pledge the Government beyond the year to which the estimate relates without the sanction of the Government of India.

Read again paragraphs 42 and 43 of letter to the Government of Madras, dated 21st June 1862, stating that the powers conferred on Local Governments, by paragraph 3 of the Resolution of 17th November 1860, cannot be conveniently enlarged at present, but that the limitations of those powers will be interpreted in a liberal spirit, and that when once the Budget Estimates have been passed, special applications to this Government for sanction of alterations made within prescribed limits, or of fresh charges on account of salaries, establishments, and contingencies which can be met from Budget grants, shall not be necessary, but shall be superseded by a Monthly Return of all such alterations and charges, to be transmitted by the Local Governments on the first of the month following that in which they may have been sanctioned, and by a similar return from the Civil Pay Masters which will be sent to this Department through the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, with two additional columns of remarks in which it will be the duty of the Civil Pay Master and Deputy Auditor and Accountant General to indicate any deviation from prescribed rules which may appear to require the notice of this Government.

Read again Extract from Proceedings in this Department, dated 27th May 1861, which in cancelment of the previous authority of Local Governments, to sanction, irrespective of Budget Grants, temporary Establishments, including settlement charges, subject to report, ruled that now that the Budget system has been introduced, no expense which is not provided for in the Budget can be passed by Local Governments without the previous sanction of the Government of India, unless it can be met by reduction of other items under the head of service to which the expenditure may appertain.

Read again Financial Resolution, No. 12262 of 18th September 1861, which declared the power of Local Governments to apply savings of salary in a Department, to the contingencies of that Department, provided the saving be casual, and the total grant for the Department be not exceeded.

Read again Extract from Proceedings in this Department, dated 8th September 1862, which, in reference to the power of Local Governments and their controlling Officers to

transfer the Budget provision for contingencies from one section to another section of the same Department, ruled "that it is a mistake to regard items of detail of grants, as grants. The details are needed for purposes of review and check, but it never was intended that the Government should be brought into action every time an alteration becomes necessary in the distribution of contingent charges which are all subject to separate rules and check. * * As every class of contingent expenditure is subject to separate audit under special rules in addition to, and independent of, the Budget sanction, the question of petty transfers may best be disposed of by instructing Civil Pay Masters, and Deputy Auditors and Accountants General, that so far as the Budget is concerned, they may, on the authority of such controlling Officers as the Local Government may indicate, admit all transfers in detail of contingent charges of the same class if the items be susceptible of audit under the General Rules in force. Thus, any contingent charge of the nature of those estimated in the Budget, for the Establishment or Department concerned, and auditable under the General Rules, may be passed, if not in excess of the total grant for contingencies (for that Department) whether in exact accordance with the detailed distribution in the Budget or not."

Read Memo: from Civil Pay Master, Bombay, No. 8, dated 28th June 1862, enquiring with reference to the orders of 27th September 1861, whether he is to understand that charges, even when specially sanctioned by the Local Government, are not to be passed unless they are included in the Budget.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council observes, that the Budget system rightly applied, should diminish the sanctions by the Supreme Government of petty details. At the same time, the knowledge of details should still remain with this Government, though its direct and immediate control of them be relaxed. This was kept in view in the Resolution of 17th November 1860, and in the principles enunciated in the letter to the Madras Government, dated 21st June 1862, which have been extended to the other Local Governments. Under those orders, Local Governments, as distinguished from Minor Administrations, are empowered to re-distribute, and Civil Pay Masters are now authorized on that re-distribution to pass charges for all fixed Establishments, provided the revision does not affect the salary of any gazetted appointment, does not cause any expense beyond the sanctioned scale, and beyond the provision in the Budget, and is confined to one Department. For example, the Local Government of the North Western Provinces may re-cast the fixed Establishments, other than gazetted appointments in a Collectorate, provided the cost be within the amount allowed in the Budget for all sanctioned establishments, other than gazetted appointments in the same Collectorate or in the Revenue Department, North Western Provinces. The Monthly Reports of the Local Government and of the Civil Pay Master, and the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General prescribed in paragraph 43 of the letter to the Madras Government, dated 21st June 1862, are all that this Government requires. The Reports from Civil Pay Masters and Deputy Auditors General will be forwarded direct to this Department, but those by the Local Governments will be submitted, in the first instance, to the Home or Foreign Department, of the Supreme Government, as the case may be.

2. For temporary establishments, a certain sum is estimated in the Budget for each Department, and within the sanctioned estimate, the authority of the Local Government for their entertainment will suffice for the Civil Pay Master. But he will continue to submit half-yearly, the classified return of expenditure on temporary establishments which was prescribed in Resolution of this Department, dated 26th October 1860.

3. On the Budget provision for temporary establishments being exhausted lapsed salary of other than a gazetted appointment, in the particular office or establishment concerned, may be appropriated, in the same way as forfeited pay, namely in entertaining extra men (but in no case in paying extra allowances) to prevent or clear off arrears.

4. The orders of 8th September 1862, will continue in force as a general rule, and in reference to Resolution, dated 18th September 1861, it is further explained that ordinary casual savings are construed to intend savings from absence on leave or otherwise

among non-gazetted Officers and Establishments, and from absolute vacancies for a period not exceeding one month.

5. Orders regarding Establishments in the Department of Public Works, and regarding the extent to which the powers herein conferred on Local Governments may be vested also in the Minor Administrations, will be issued hereafter.

6. Adverting to the inquiry of the Civil Pay Master, Bombay, the Governor General in Council observes that with the latitude now given to Local Governments for dealing with establishments and contingencies that are provided for in the Budget, it can rarely happen that a contingent charge not so provided for, but considered necessary by the Local Government will require to be disbursed without its being met by reduction by the Local Government of other items in the Budget, or without the sanction of the Supreme Government to the charge being previously obtained. In any such emergency, however, the Civil Pay Master will consider it his duty to use a proper discretion in acting on the special authority of the Local Government, bearing in mind that Budget Rules and general financial checks may be judiciously subordinated to any real and pressing exigencies of the service.

No. 2068 A.—*Dated Allahabad, the 21st November* 1862.

THE following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 704 G., dated 7th October, to the address of the Civil Pay Master, Fort William, is published for general information :—

No. 704 G.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to Civil Pay Master, Fort William.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the 7th October* 1862.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 41, of the 30th July last, enquiring whether the orders in respect to joining time, contained in the concluding paragraph of the letter No. 2713, addressed from this Department to the Madras Government, on the 26th March 1860, were intended to modify the twentieth Section of the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, and submitting, as an illustration of this enquiry, the question what joining time should be allowed to—

1*st*.—An Officer who is ordered to a Station at a distance of 310 miles, of which 100 are traversable by Rail.

2*ndly*.—An Officer deputed to a distance of 100 miles all traversable by Rail.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that Section XX. of the Civil Absentee Rules is still in force, and applicable to all cases where Railways or Steamers are not available; but where such means of locomotion exist, the Rule to be observed is that laid down in the orders of the 26th March 1860, which have been confirmed, as respects travelling time, by the Notification, No. 65, of the 30th March 1861, and as regards time for preparation, by the letter to the Civil Pay Master, Madras, No. 11369, of the 7th September 1861, a copy of which was forwarded to your Office with the endorsement noted in the margin.

No. 11,376, dated 7th September.

3. In the cases, therefore, which have been supposed by you, the Officers will be entitled to joining time, excluding Sundays, of 9* and 15 days, † respectively.

* 14 days to prepare, 1 day for the 100 miles traversed by Railway, and 14 days for the remaining 210 miles.

† 14 days to prepare, and one day to travel.

4. This Rule, I am to add, applies equally to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants; but when an Uncovenanted Officer is required in joining an appointment to perform a journey for which neither Railway nor Steamers are available, his joining time will be regulated by Section XIII. of the Absentee Rules of his own Service.

No. 2099 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 27th November* 1862.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, containing a Resolution by the Governor General in Council regarding the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, is published for general information :—

No. 874 G.

READ again the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, dated 4th January 1831.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council observes, that, under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules of 1831, the Head of an Office, when applying for a pension for any of his subordinates, was required to detail the name, age, &c., of the individual, and the various situations he had held, and the total period of his service, and that in a note, to Clause 4 of Rule VIII. it was added :—" If the Officer making the application shall " be unable, from his personal or official knowledge, to supply the whole of the specific " information above required, he shall call upon the individual in whose favor the appli- " cation may be made to furnish a written statement (to be verified by his oath or solemn " declaration, if required) on such of the points above noticed as may be necessary.

On receipt of such applications for pension in the Financial Department, it has been the practice, in accordance with the orders contained in the Hon'ble Court's Despatch, No. 4, dated 27th January 1848, to call on the Civil Pay Master (formerly Civil Auditor) concerned for a report on the applicant's services.

When the Civil Pay Master's books bear out the applicant's statement, pension is granted under the rules in proportion to the length of service. But if, as often happens, the applicant claims to have rendered long service, than the Civil Pay Master's books can prove, the practice has been to ask the applicant (through his official superior) to explain the discrepancy. Applicant is often able to give a plausible and sufficiently satisfactory explanation of the discrepancy, and in such cases his explanation is accepted and pension granted. Or frequently applicant submits certificates signed by his official superiors to prove periods of service about which there is a doubt, and these certificates, if they appear genuine, are accepted as proof of applicant's service at the periods to which they refer. But it sometimes happens that the applicant merely reiterates his former statement, or gives some unsatisfactory explanation of the discrepancy between the Civil Pay Master's books and his statement. In such cases, it has been usual to call on the applicant to file an affidavit to the correctness of his statement, and this affidavit has been taken as proof of the correctness of his statement, under the spirit of the rule quoted above.

It is very reasonable, His Excellency in Council observes, that, when the Civil Pay Master's Office records have been destroyed by fire (as in the mutiny) the applicant's affidavit, failing other more reliable testimony, should be taken as proof of his statement. If the applicant's statement be correct, it should be susceptible of proof from extant and accessible records; but if such records do not affirm the statement, there is reasonable ground for presuming the statement to be untrue or incorrect. Moreover, there are certain kinds of service (temporary) which do not qualify for pension, so that a man's honest statement of service may be accepted as proof that he is qualified for pension, and yet, had all the facts been known, the service would have been seen to have been temporary and no qualification for pension.

His Excellency in Council therefore considers that the general application of the rule for calling for affidavits is open to abuse, and that the practice relative thereto needs

to be revised. His Excellency in Council resolves accordingly that the practice in all such cases shall be as follows :—

An applicant shall be required to state clearly the situations he has filled, and the periods during which he filled them.

The Civil Pay Master shall be required to report whether his Office records bear out applicant's statement. If there be any discrepancy in the statement, the Civil Pay Master shall detail the apparent causes of that discrepancy, for instance, that the post applicant states he filled during a certain period, is shown by the Civil Pay Master's Registers to have been filled by another man. If the Civil Pay Master's records cannot afford the desired information, reference should be made to the records of the Head of the Office in which applicant states he served during the period in doubt. Or the applicant shall be required to furnish certificates, such as those given by an Officer to a subordinate on his leaving an Office, which certificates may, in default of other evidence, be accepted as proof of the service to which they refer, provided, of course, the certificates bear internal evidence of being genuine.

But if the records of the Office in which applicant states that he served during the period in doubt, do not afford the desired information, or if the applicant cannot produce certificates, such as those given by an Officer to a subordinate on his leaving the Office, every such case shall be decided on its own merits, those cases only being treated specially in which an *affidavit* would be required and accepted *quantum valeat.*

No. 2134 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 4th December* 1862.

THE following Extract paragraph 2 from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 160 of 1862, dated 24th September, is re-published for general information :—

No. 5517 / No. 129.—*Dated Fort William, the 10th of November* 1862.—*Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No.* 160 *of* 1862, *dated 24th September.*

PARA. 2.—Observing that each of these Writers have served the Government for upwards of twenty years, and have been thrown out of employment solely through the substitution of printing for copying in the Office abovenamed, I approve your having dispensed in their case with the usual medical certificate required under the Rules, as a qualification for pension; and with reference to this decision, and to others to the same effect previously passed in similar cases, I authorize you, as you request, to lay it down, as a general rule, "that Uncovenanted Servants who are thrown out of employ by the reduction or abolition of Establishment, after having served continuously for twenty years or more, may be admitted to pension, without being required to produce the usual Medical Certificate of incapacity.

No. 10 G.—*Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 15th September* 1862.

READ again the following papers, regarding the grant of gratuities to Public Servants.

Financial Despatch from the late Court of Directors, No. 38 of 1856, paragraph 31.

Resolution No. 1015, passed in this Department, on the 26th February 1858, and published in Financial Notification No. 118 of the 10th July 1862.

Ditto No. , dated the 29th March 1862.

RESOLUTION.

Under the orders above referred to, when an Uncovenanted Servant is discharged, in consequence of the abolition of his office, he is not allowed a gratuity until he has been six months out of Government employ, and then he receives it on the condition that the period of service for which the gratuity is granted is not again to be reckoned as service qualifying for pension in the event of his being re-employed. But it has been represented that the former of these rules is likely in some cases to operate with unusual hardship. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to direct that, for the future when an Uncovenanted Servant is thrown out of employ by the abolition of his appointment, his claim to gratuity shall at once be considered and decided on; but instead of receiving in one sum the whole gratuity which may be sanctioned, he shall continue after his discharge to draw his salary from month to month, until the amount of the gratuity be exhausted. If he should, in the meantime, be re-admitted to the Government service, he may be permitted either to draw the unexhausted balance of the gratuity on the understanding that his previous service will not be allowed to count towards pension, or to refund by convenient instalments the amount already paid to him, and thus to recover the privilege of reckoning his service.

No. 665 G.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated the 30th September 1862.

READ again Extract Home Department, No. 1853, dated the 10th April 1862, on the subject of pensions to School Masters who receive a part only of their pay from the Government.

RESOLUTION.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council in this Department concurs in the opinion expressed by the Home Department, and desires that it be explained to the several Local Governments and Administrations that when a grant-in-aid is made under ordinary Rules to a Society or to a School, the State is, *quoad* pensions to the Masters, merely in the position of any other subscriber, and does not undertake to provide pensionary support for the persons employed in the Schools to which it subscribes.

No. 1809 A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 26th September* 1862.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 228 A., dated the 8th instant, is re-published for general information:—

No. 228 A.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated the 8th September* 1862.

Read the following letters from the Auditor General of India:—

Letter No. 412, of 16th July 1862, forwarding an inquiry from the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay, as to whether he should distribute to Treasury Officers printed blank Budget Forms, as he did last year, and also arrange for the submission of a printed Budget for 1863-64, or whether Forms may be expected from Calcutta.

Letter No. 598, of 13th August 1862, forwarding a somewhat similar application from the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bengal, on behalf of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

RESOLUTION.

Under the orders above referred to, when an Uncovenanted Servant is discharged, in consequence of the abolition of his office, he is not allowed a gratuity until he has been six months out of Government employ, and then he receives it on the condition that the period of service for which the gratuity is granted is not again to be reckoned as service qualifying for pension in the event of his being re-employed. But it has been represented that the former of these rules is likely in some cases to operate with unusual hardship. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to direct that, for the future when an Uncovenanted Servant is thrown out of employ by the abolition of his appointment, his claim to gratuity shall at once be considered and decided on; but instead of receiving in one sum the whole gratuity which may be sanctioned, he shall continue after his discharge to draw his salary from month to month, until the amount of the gratuity be exhausted. If he should, in the meantime, be re-admitted to the Government service, he may be permitted either to draw the unexhausted balance of the gratuity on the understanding that his previous service will not be allowed to count towards pension, or to refund by convenient instalments the amount already paid to him, and thus to recover the privilege of reckoning his service.

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Letter No. 598, of 13th August 1862, forwarding a somewhat similar application from the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bengal, on behalf of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

Letter, No. 295, of 28th June 1862,
" No. 570, of 9th August 1862,

submitting a proposition by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bengal, which is supported, in a great measure, by an accompanying recommendation from the Board of Revenue, for transferring to the several Deputy Auditors and Accountants General and Civil Pay Masters, the preparation of various parts of the Annual Estimates which are now framed, in the first instance, by District Officers.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council observes, that the Board of Revenue, and in a greater degree, the Deputy Auditor General, Bengal, have misapprehended one object of the Budget, in the remark that Salaries, Establishments, and some other items, can be more correctly estimated by the Deputy Auditor General and the Civil Pay Master, than by District Officers.

2. Had the sole object been to obtain correct Estimates, it would not have been necessary to supersede the former system, by which the Estimates were wholly prepared in the Offices of the Deputy Auditors and Accountants General, and to which system the Government would in fact revert by complying with the suggestions of the Board of Revenue and the Deputy Auditor General, Bengal. But it is a main object to obtain an Estimate in full detail from the Disbursing, not from the Checking Officer, the province of the latter being to correct the Returns of the former.

3. The requirement of Budget Estimates from the District Heads of Departments ensures a consideration of all items of expenditure in detail, in the District where it is best understood, and tends to promote intelligent acquaintance with the accounts.

4. For Estimates of Salaries and fixed Establishments, the Deputy Auditor General or the Board of Revenue can obviously have no better groundwork than a statement prepared by each Disbursing Officer, from the existing scale of actual expenditure at the time the Estimate is prepared. The District Officer may not be responsible for this, and the details of distribution may vary from one year to another, but the totals will be the same, and any variations in them will be checked and explained by the Deputy Auditors.

5. To urge that the Government alone can tell the number of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, is beside the question. The Government wish to know the actual number of *employés* and the actual expense. If they propose to increase or diminish that number, they will state it in their review of the Budget Returns. If, however, the Board or the Deputy Auditor General has any doubt, there is nothing to hinder an application to Government for information.

6. The difficulty felt by the Deputy Auditor General, and the Board of Revenue regarding the distribution, by debits, of one salary to different Departments, may perhaps arise from a mistaken notion that expenditure under the several heads in the Estimate is to be rigidly restricted to the District distribution, but this was never intended, except under such heads as are absolutely local, such as fixed and temporary Establishments, contingent charges, and the like.

7. The general principle intended by the Budget and Audit Committee was that heads of Departments should submit well-considered Budgets, based upon actual and detailed data obtained from their subordinates, thus exhibiting expenditure in a form best calculated, by combining locality and detail, to facilitate its review by Government.

8. Again, to throw the preparation of Estimates upon the Civil Pay Master is to reverse the entire system. That Office is one of check, and can be used to any extent which is thought advisable by this Department; but what is required by the Budget is an Estimate, not by the checking but by the Executive Departments, of the funds required for the service of the year, within which they undertake to confine the expenditure.

9. In this view, one exception only may be made as to requiring an Estimate from the Civil Pay Master:—his Office contains the latest and complete information of the state of the Pension List, and the Estimate of pensions may accordingly be framed by him, and submitted to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

14. Similarly, with the next two Divisions in the Estimate of a Collector's District;—for the items as per margin, numbered 8 to 11 and 14 to 16, the money columns for only 1862-63 and 1863-64, and the numbers for all three years would be filled in by the District Officers, while only the aggregate of actual expenditure, under each Division of charge for 1861-62, would be entered by the Deputy Auditor General. The actuals of items 12, 13 and 17 for 1861-62 might, however, be shewn by District Officers as marginally indicated.

Collector's or Head Treasury Establishments.

8 Clerks, from Rupees 50 to Rupees 300	
9 Ditto, below " 50	
10 Treasury Guard	
11 Servants	
12 Contingencies	000
13 Printing charges	000

Talook or Mofussil Establishment.

14 Tehseeldars at Rupee	
15 Gomastahs and Clerks at Rupees to Rupees	
16 Servants	
17 Contingencies,	000

15. For the last two Divisions in the Estimate of a Collector's District, *viz.*, Temporary Establishments and Miscellaneous, the actuals for 1861-62 must needs be given in the same detail as at present.

16. The preceding illustrations will apply also to the Estimates of Judges, Magistrates, &c.

17. For each coming year, as for the year 1863-64, the Estimates, both as to numbers and amounts, must be in the same detail as hitherto.

18. A special injunction is necessary, however, with regard to Police. It is required that the Estimates for Police should show the total or gross charge to be incurred under that head, including the cost of Guards supplied to the several Departments. But as the charge for these Guards will be separately provided for in the several Departmental Estimates, it should be shown in an Appendix in detail of Offices, the aggregate charge being entered at foot of the abstract of the Police Budget, in reduction of the Departmental expenditure, thus:—

Abstract of Police Budget.

1. Presidency Police
2. Mofussil Police
3. Military Police
   a. Inspector
   b. Battalions or Regiments
4. Dacoity and Thuggee

Gross Total.

Deduct—
Guards payable by other Departments as per Appendix

Net Total,

19. The Revenue Estimates for 1862-63 did not in all cases show the total receipts for Police, which can be set off against the expenditure of the Police Department. This defect also should be remedied. The payments by Departments, for the Police supplied to them, should, however, be excluded from the receipts, as they will, under paragraph 18, be deducted from the gross amount of the Police Budget.

20. With these general instructions for the guidance of Deputy Auditors General, it suffices to add, as respects forms, that they were issued in the first instance as a guide to Departments generally, as to the degree of detail required, and to ensure uni-

formity of action. But so long as the Budget Estimates are submitted by the Heads of Departments and the Deputy Auditor General, in the standard forms issued by the Auditor General for 1862-63, those authorities are at perfect liberty to procure the details from the Local Officers in such form as they may find most convenient, without departing from the principles above laid down, or failing in the requirements above prescribed.

21. It is of essential importance, however, that delay should be obviated, by no new check being introduced, no additional form prescribed, or references permitted, which are likely to add to the period necessary for the preparation of the Budget, or to interfere with its punctual submission at the due date.

22. The Deputy Auditors will submit a memorandum of the charges in their Budget which are payable elsewhere in India or in England, to guide the preparation of the X Y Z Statements.

No. 39 G.—*Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 16*th December* 1862.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Resolutions, with the remark that they are generally applicable to all Officers, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, who are entitled to travelling allowance at Rupees 5 per diem, when travelling in their Districts on duty :—

No. 3228.—*Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 14*th August* 1855.

Read an Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 916, dated the 28th ultimo, forwarding, for consideration and orders, a letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1392, dated the 23rd idem, with an enclosure, regarding the allowance to Officers of the actual travelling charge incurred by them.

Resolution.—With a view to afford every facility and encouragement to a District Officer to present himself at once upon the spot where the public interests may require his presence, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to resolve, as a general rule, that any Covenanted Officer, entitled under the existing Rules to travelling allowance when absent from his Station on duty in the interior of his District, may draw travelling allowances at his option, either by the distance travelled at the rate of eight annas a mile, or by the number of days he is absent from the Sudder Station at the rate of Rupees 5 a day, the Bill for the charge so incurred being countersigned by the Commissioner of the Division.

No. 3521.—*From the Civil Auditor, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 13*th December* 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit for the consideration and orders of the Hon'ble the President of India in Council, a letter, in original, from Mr. H., the Officiating Magistrate of Moorshedabad, in which that Officer raises a question as to the correct rendering of the Financial Resolution, No. 3228, dated the 14th August 1855, regulating the Travelling Allowance which Officers when on duty in the interior of their Districts, are entitled to draw.

2. The above Resolution allows an Officer an option of either drawing a mileage of eight annas, or an allowance of Rupees 5 a day when absent from the Sudder Station on duty ; but it does not, it is submitted, allow an Officer the *option of charging both methods of calculation in the same Bill.* This principle of election has been hitherto observed by me in the adjustment of travelling allowance authorized under the Resolution. Mr. H., however, is of opinion that when an Officer on Circuit is suddenly summoned

from his Camp to hold an enquiry, he should have the option, just as he would have if at the Sudder Station, of surrendering his daily allowance during such absence for the more lucrative one of a mileage allowance. If it be ruled otherwise, Mr. H. contends that the object of the Resolution would be defeated, and all incentive to celerity of movement removed.

3. I am unable to concur with Mr. H., in the conclusion he draws, inasmuch as no comparison can be instituted between an Officer suddenly summoned from the Sudder Station to hold an enquiry, and one summoned, on a like errand, from an encampment in the Mofussil. In the former case the Magistrate so summoned was drawing the bare salary of his Office, and was not equipped in a way to ensure celerity of movement; and not only so, but his election, under the circumstances, would be naturally a mileage allowance. In the latter case a Magistrate was equipped, and having made his election, if summoned, as Mr. H. was, to a distance from his Camp, cannot, it is submitted, be allowed for this particular journey to forego his first election, merely because the mileage allowance would be more advantageous. Moreover, he had the benefit of Rupees 5 a day when encamped, it may be, for days, and must be content to share the advantages, and disadvantages arising from his original selection.

4. The return of the original enclosure is requested with your reply.

No. 7970.—*Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 31*st December* 1858.

THE Hon'ble the President in Council agrees with the Civil Auditor in the view taken by him in respect to the ruling contained in the Financial Resolution of the 14th August 1855, regulating the travelling allowance which Officers, when on duty in the interior of their Districts, are entitled to draw.

Copy forwarded to the Civil Auditor in reply to the above letter, and the original paper received therewith returned.

His Excellency in Council is pleased also to rule, that on the conditions laid down in the foregoing orders, Uncovenanted Officers who are now entitled to Rupees 3 per diem when travelling in their Districts on duty may have a similar option of drawing travelling allowance either at that rate or at the rate of four annas a mile.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 40 G.—*Dated the* 19*th December* 1862.

THE following Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 186 of 1862, dated the 31st October, is published for general information :—

Paragraph 13.—The modification proposed by you in Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules is approved, and the 2nd Clause may therefore be amended as follows :—

"The leave granted under this Section, if taken in India, will be computed from the date of the Absentee's quitting his post to the date of his return thereto, and, if taken to Europe or beyond Indian limits, from the date of the sailing of the Vessel on which the Absentee may embark from the port nearest his Station to the date of his arrival at the same on his return to duty. A second leave of the same description cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave. No portion of the salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the Absentee shall have returned to his duty."

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ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1862.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

No. 449 A.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Officiating Ciril Pay-Master of the North Western Provinces.—Dated Camp Nynee Tal, the 2nd June* 1862.

Police Department, North Western Provinces.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3, dated 8th May, and to state in reply that its enclosed communication, No. 725, dated 29th April 1848, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of these Provinces, completely changes the whole aspect of the case.

2. It is there laid down that an absentee must defray the entire cost *of whatever nature*, incurred by the state in consequence of his absence from his duties under Section XI of the Rules.

3. In this view of the matter it is clear, that a Police Officer, absent upon privilege leave, must pay the travelling allowance of the Divisional Assistant who may be deputed to act for him, since it is quite certain that but for his absence, the charge on account of the Assistant's travelling allowance would not have been incurred.

4. This ruling, however, only applies to travelling allowance undertaken *in consequence* of the absence of the Officer on privilege leave; and is therefore evidently inapplicable to allowances for journeys undertaken by the Divisional Assistant, *in his officiating capacity*, which journeys would have been undertaken by the permanent incumbent of the Officer himself, if he had not absented himself on privilege leave.

No. 527 A.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 4th July* 1862.

Police Department, North Western Provinces.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 136 A, dated 17th ultimo.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Police Superannuation Fund, though maintained by subscriptions of the Police for their own benefit, was established in accordance with the requirements of the 11th Section of Act V of 1861, and must be considered, to all intents and purposes, a Government Institution.

3. The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the Transfer Receipts whereby the accumulations of the Fund are remitted to your Office for investment according to Law are exempt from Stamp Duty, as a writing executed on behalf of Government by a Government Officer in his proper official capacity.

RESOLUTION.

No. 610 A of 1862.—*By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Police Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 26th July* 1862.

Read again the following Notifications regarding the re-establishment and issue of the *Police Gazette* in the North Western Provinces :—

No. 927, dated 10th April 1858.
No. 3397, dated 18th August 1859.

It appears to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor that the *Police Gazette*, as at present conducted, does not contain all the information which it should; that proclamations are but seldom issued therein for ensuring the re-apprehension of escaped Criminals, and that generally it is not made use of to the extent to which it ought; and His Honor is of opinion, that the publication, if properly conducted, may be made an useful instrument.

The Lieutenant Governor has therefore resolved that the *Police Gazette* shall, in future, be prepared under the direction of the Inspector General of Police, and then printed in the Government Press at Allahabad, and shall contain the following information :—

Notices of grave undetected crime, which call for the action of the Police, and of all others concerned in the detection thereof.

Proclamations, with Descriptive Rolls of escaped Convicts, and grave Offenders, for whose apprehension rewards have been offered.

Acts of the Legislature, Orders of Government and of the Inspector General of Police regulating Police action or procedure.

Rewards, and, in particular cases, punishments awarded to Officers of Police, *i. e.*, where the punishment and offence is such as should be known to all.

Appointments, transfers and removals of Inspectors of Police.

Notice of cases in which the Police have been markedly successful.

Notice of cases of sedition, or mischievous preaching and publications, which have been prosecuted to conviction.

The Lieutenant Governor has further resolved that the *Police Gazette* shall in future be issued bi-monthly, instead of weekly, as heretofore, and that it shall be widely circulated in all Districts, so as to be accessible to all Police Officers down to the grade of Head Constable. It should therefore be printed in as cheap a form as possible.

All Superintendents of Prisons, Magistrates, and Districts Superintendents of Police, will communicate all notices, which require publication in the *Gazette*, to the Inspector General of Police.

The sum allowed by Government for the expenses of the publication will, in future, be placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Police, and be defrayed by him.

No. 567 A.—*Police Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 15*th July* 1862.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that Inspectors of Police in the North Western Provinces, shall rank as follows :—

Inspectors of Police of the 1st and 2nd grades with Tehseeldars of the 1st grade.

Inspectors of Police of the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th grades with Tehseeldars of the 2nd grade.

Inspectors of Police of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th grades with Tehseeldars of the 3rd grade.

No. 567 A.—*Police Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 15*th July* 1862.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that Inspectors of Police in the North Western Provinces, shall rank as follows :—

Inspectors of Police of the 1st and 2nd grades with Tehseeldars of the 1st grade.

Inspectors of Police of the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th grades with Tehseeldars of the 2nd grade.

Inspectors of Police of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th grades with Tehseeldars of the 3rd grade.

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ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1862.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 124.—*Political Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 3rd June* 1862.

The following Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department No. 505, is re-published for general information:—

No. 505.—*Fort William, the 27th May* 1862.

It having been brought to the notice of the Governor General in Council, that parties of British Officers are in the habit of crossing the Nepaul Frontier and shooting in the Forests lately ceded to the Goorkha Government, in opposition to the remonstrances of the Local Authorities, it is hereby notified, for the information of all Officers, Civil as well as Military, that they are strictly prohibited from crossing the Nepaulese border and shooting in the Terai, without first obtaining through the Resident, the Durbar's permission to do so.

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Applications for leave to be submitted through the channel of the Controller and Examiner's Office,	26th July 1862.	*ib.*
Instructions connected with the erection of Churches towards which private individuals have contributed, ...	30th July 1862.	*ib.*
Rules to be observed by Commissioners, and the several Local Committees in granting Travelling Allowance to Civil Divisional Engineers, ...	5th August 1862.	291
Accounts of the Pound Collections to be closed on the 31st October and 30th April, instead of on the 31st January and 31st July, ...	20th August 1862.	292
Instructions regarding the introduction of the Contract system, ...	23rd August 1862.	*ib.*
Estimates intended for the Budget must reach the Government at latest on the 15th December of each year, ...	8th September 1862.	293
Requesting that Financial Resolution, dated 14th July and 11th August 1862, may be incorporated with that in force in the Public Works Code, Chapter XV, Section 2, paragraph 14, in respect to granting certificates to Officers transferred from one Station or appointment to another, to enable them to draw Travelling Allowance	15th September 1862.	294
Applications for leave from Uncovenanted Officers in the Public Works Department, to be submitted under flying seal through the Controller of Public Works Accounts and the Civil Pay-Master for report, ...	17th September 1862.	*ib.*

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Rules to be observed in adjusting the accounts of payments, made by Civil Officers for land taken up for Public Works, ...	24th September 1862.	295
Public Works Controllers are to be held to be on the same footing as Civil Pay-Masters in all matters relating to the audit of charges for Establishments and Travelling Allowances, ...	30th September 1862.	296
Impressing on Executive Engineers the necessity of promptly informing the superior Military Authorities whenever any Buildings become unsafe, ...	7th October 1862.	*ib.*
All Security Bonds executed by Members of the Public Works Department, on or after 1st June 1862, to bear an *ad valorem* stamp, the cost to be defrayed by the party executing the Bond, ...	10th October 1862.	297
Rules for the guidance of Road and Ferry Fund Committees in connection with Civil Divisional Engineers, ...	10th October 1862.	*ib.*
Drawing attention to the Rules in the Public Works Code (paragraph 2, Section 1, Chapter VIII, and pointing out that care should be exercised to confine such independent sanction to *bonâ fide repairs* to the exclusion of *renewals*, ...	13th October 1862.	301
Regulating the scale of allowances to be drawn by Office Clerks and menial servants when travelling on duty by Rail, ...	17th October 1862.	*ib.*
Rules to be observed in dealing with proposals for new works to be undertaken by the Public Works Department, ...	20th October 1862.	302
Sanctioning one filth cart for every corps or separate detachment, with an additional cart when recommended on sanitary considerations by the Military and Medical Authorities, ...	29th October 1862.	*ib.*
Directing that henceforth no charges for native gardeners should appear as Public Works charges. Public Works Department will merely meet charges connected with the repairs of masonry wells and the like, ...	21st November 1862.	*ib.*
Laying down as a general rule that security is to be taken from all persons temporarily appointed to the Department either as disbursers or for the custody of stores, ...	3rd December 1862.	303
Course to be followed in accounting for private contributions in aid of Public Works to be executed by Government Officers, ...	5th December 1862.	*ib.*
Rules in Circular No. 6 of 1862 regarding the entertainment of temporary establishments by Local Governments and Administrations not applicable to the case of Superior Officers of the Public Works Department, ...	17th December 1862.	*ib.*

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Drawing attention to the Rules in the Public Works Code, in regard to excesses over original estimates, ...	22nd December 1862.	303
Ruling that in the case of a Soldier on detached Staff employ who is on the Unattached List, no other sanction to his marriage is necessary than that of the Officer under whom he is serving, or, if serving under a Civil Engineer, of the next Superior Officer of the Department who may be a Military man, ...	18th December 1862.	304

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more than pay for the same amount of work executed by free labor, and if even the sums now disbursed in lieu of Convict labor were paid from the Public Treasury, without reference to the Jail Department, there would be actually no additional expense to Government.

4th.—Dr. Clark accordingly proposes to allot in future to each of the undermentioned Districts the sum placed opposite to it below, *viz:*—

	Proposed annual Allotments.		*Proposed annual Allotments.*
1 Deyrah Dhoon,	... 300 0 0	17 Futtygurh,	... 500 0 0
2 Seharunpoor,	... 500 0 0	18 Cawnpoor,	... 500 0 0
3 Moozuffernugger,	... 500 0 0	19 Futtehpoor,	... 300 0 0
4 Meerut,	... 800 0 0	20 Allahabad,	... 800 0 0
5 Boolundshuhur,	... 500 0 0	21 Bandah,	... 500 0 0
6 Allygurh,	... 500 0 0	22 Humeerpoor,	... 300 0 0
7 Bijnour,	... 300 0 0	23 Mirzapoor,	... 500 0 0
8 Moradabad,	... 500 0 0	24 Benares,	... 800 0 0
9 Bareilly,	... 800 0 0	25 Ghazeepoor,	... 500 0 0
10 Budaon,	... 300 0 0	26 Azimgurh,	... 500 0 0
11 Shahjehanpoor,	... 500 0 0	27 Goruckpoor,	... 500 0 0
12 Muthra,	... 500 0 0	28 Jounpoor,	... 300 0 0
13 Agra,	... 800 0 0	29 Almorah,	... 300 0 0
14 Etawah,	... 300 0 0	30 Jaloun,	... 300 0 0
15 Mynpoory,	... 500 0 0	31 Jhansie,	... 500 0 0
16 Etah,	... 300 0 0	32 Lullutpoor,	... 300 0 0

These sums are considered sufficient for the ordinary current repair of Station Roads and other minor works executed formerly by prisoners, and for new or more extensive works coming within the ordinary capacity of Convict labor, and it is proposed that the Magistrates shall submit a detailed estimate for the sanction of Government, through the Office of the Inspector General of Prisons.

5th.—The Lieutenant Governor has examined the scheme in concert with Dr. Clark, and His Honor is satisfied, that it is quite equitable, and that with the liberty allowed to Magistrates, of bringing to notice any special works, with a view to obtaining a specific assignment for their execution, the proposed allotments will suffice.

6th.—It is to be noted, that according to the scheme now proposed, the saving on sums actually sanctioned, would be Rs. 45,624-0-0 per year, and if the average of the present allowances were allotted to all the other Districts which do not receive compensation, but have just as good a claim to it as those which do, it would amount to the large sum of Rs. 1,04,916-0-0 and the saving would be Rs. 89,610-0-0 annually.

CIRCULAR No. 4 OF 1862.—*EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Fort William, the 16th January* 1862.

General.

READ the following papers regarding the extension of the powers of Superintending Engineers:—

Government of Bengal,	No.	1454,	dated	24th	April 1860.
,, ,,	,,	2617,	,,	30th	June ,,
P. W. D. letter to Bengal,	,,	610,	,,	28th	Feb. 1861
,, Docket to N. W. P.,	,,	611,	,,	,,	,, ,,
,, ,, to Punjab,	,,	612,	,,	,,	,, ,,
Reply from Bengal,	,,	5257,	,,	13th	Dec. ,,
,, ,, N. W. P.,	,,	979 A,	,,	29th	April ,,
,, ,, Punjab,	,,	6454,	,,	23rd	March ,,

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India had had for some time under consideration a proposal made by the Government of Bengal, that in consequence of the union of the duties of Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, which took place in January 1860, an extension of their existing powers should be given to the Superintending Engineers, so as to distribute more equally the business of the Department between them and the Chief Engineer, and thus afford the latter more leisure than he now has for general administrative business.

2. The opinions of the Governments of the North Western Provinces and Punjab having been obtained on the matter, and a reply having now been received to a reference made on the subject to the Government of Bengal, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Code Rules shall be modified to the following extent, by which a considerable amount of duty, now fulfilled by Chief Engineers, will be performed in future by Superintending Engineers:—

I. *Chapter III, Section* 1, *paragraph* 10.—Superintending Engineers are empowered to transfer and post Subordinates within their respective Circles of Superintendence. It will also be their duty to recommend such removals, transfers, and postings of Executive and Assistant Engineers as may appear requisite.

Transfers made by Superintending Engineers of members of the Upper Subordinate Establishment should be reported for notification in the Local *Government Gazette.*

II. *Chapter III, Section* 1, *paragraph* 11.—Superintending Engineers may discharge any Sub-Overseer of the 3rd Class in their Circle, or any other Government servant whose appointment has not been notified in the *Gazette.* This rule does not apply to the Offices of Account.

III. *Chapter III, Section* 1, *paragraph* 13.—Superintending Engineers may grant privilege leave, not exceeding one month in the year, to the Officers of all classes in their Circles, they being held responsible for the propriety of the grant.

IV. *Chapter III, Section* 1, *paragraph* 14.—Superintending Engineers will submit the Annual Report on the conduct and qualifications of the Officers of the Subordinate Establishment under them.

V. *Chapter III, Section* 1, *paragraph* 18.—Superintending Engineers are vested with power to pass the detailed Estimates for current and special repairs within the limits assigned for their Circles by the Budget. Great care should be used in the execution of this important duty, and every effort made to prevent unnecessary increase of expenditure on this head of service.

VI. *Chapter III, Section* 1, *paragraph* 20.—Superintending Engineers are authorized to accept tenders for contracts, under the conditions prescribed in this paragraph, up to Rs. 10,000.

VII. *Chapter III, Section* 3, *paragraph* 7.—Superintending Engineers may fix the Head Quarters of Executive Engineers and the residence of Assistant Engineers at the places which they think best.

VIII. *Chapter III, Section* 2, *paragraph* 13.—Superintending Engineers are vested with powers to sanction new works not exceeding Rs. 500, under the same conditions as the Military and Civil Officers, specified in Chapter IV, Section 1, paragraph 7, and Section 2, paragraph 2. A monthly list of all such sanctions, as well as of those given by Executive Engineers, and by the Civil and Military Authorities within their Circles, should be submitted to the Chief Engineer.

IX. *Chapter X, paragraph* 15.—Superintending Engineers are empowered to sanction the purchase of machinery, either from a Government Yard or a private Manufactory in India, provided the cost be included in the amount of a sanctioned Estimate.

X. *Chapter X, paragraph* 21.—Superintending Engineers may order the sale of Stores under the conditions prescribed in this paragraph, such matters being clearly noted in their weekly diaries.

XI. *Chapter XV, Section* 1, *paragraph* 2.—Reports of progress to join by persons transferred *within* a Province, should go to Superintending Engineers. Those from persons transferred from one Province to another should still be made to the Chief Engineer.

XII. *Chapter XV, Section* 1, *paragraph* 8.—The power to fine Subordinates given in this paragraph is extended to Superintending Engineers.

XIII. *Chapter XV, Section* 1, *paragraph* 25.—Superintending Engineers are empowered to grant one month's advance of pay to Subordinates. This has already been allowed by Circular No. 3998 of 15th June 1859.

XIV. *Chapter XV, Section* 2, *paragraph* 14, *Rule I.*—Regarding the certificate that proper despatch has been used by Officers transferred, in proceeding to join their new appointments.—In this rule the words "Superintending Engineer" should be substituted "for Chief Engineer."

XV. *Chapter XV, Section* 3, *paragraph* 2, *Rules III and IV.*—Superintending Engineers are authorized to grant double and treble horse allowance to Subordinates, when necessary, under the rules prescribed. But the Government of India desires that this power may be used with due discretion, and Chief Engineers will be expected to review carefully, by means of the weekly diaries, all cases of the bestowal of these grants.

XVI. *Chapter XIX, Section* 5, *paragraph* 6.—Indents on Executive Engineers may be complied with on the sanction of the Superintending Engineer.

It has already been ordered by letter No. 611 of 28th February 1861, that Superintending Engineers shall submit weekly diaries of proceedings of the same form as those kept by Chief Engineers, and it is to be understood that while these enlarged powers have been granted to the former, the power of reviewing their proceedings is retained by the latter, and that these diaries should always be carefully scrutinized.

Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North Western Provinces, for information and guidance.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 146 A.—*Dated* 18*th January* 1862.

THE following is published for general information :—

No. 4438.—From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Fort William, the 19th December 1861.

General.

SIR,—I am directed to state that travelling allowance is admissible to a Probationary Assistant Engineer for a journey to pass the examination required by the rules of the Department, provided no facilities exist for examining the Officer at the Station to which he is attached.

2nd.—The Controller will bring to notice if any unnecessary expense is incurred under plea of this authority.

Nos. 155-6-7 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to the Superintending Engineers, 1st and 2nd Circles, North Western Provinces, and Executive Engineer, Jhansie Division.—Dated Camp Mondha, the 20th January* 1862.

Public Works Department, N. W. P.

No. 4297, dated 22nd August 1860.
From the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, and Enclosure.
Reply thereto.
No. 2720A., dated 18th September 1861.

SIR,—I am desired to annex for your information and for communication to Executive Engineers, copy of the correspondence marginally noted, showing the funds which will be placed at their disposal in the yearly Budgets for the repair of Roads and Drains in Cantonments.

No. 4297.—*From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 22nd August* 1860.

Military Cantonments.

SIR,—In continuation of the Resolution of the Government of India, in this Department, No. 2895, dated 5th May 1859, I am directed to forward the accompanying extract from a letter from the Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government, in the Military Department, No. 3832, dated 13th instant, together with an Abstract Statement of the monthly grants considered by Committees, assembled for the purpose, to be sufficient for keeping in repair roads and drains in Cantonments in different stations, and to state that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council authorizes the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to sanction the grants to the extent considered reasonable out of the repair allotments in the Annual Public Works Budget.

2. These amounts in general ought merely to replace a similar sum expended in repairs by Estimate, and it is not intended that the change should lead to any increase of expenditure.

EXTRACT from a letter from Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, to Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, (No. 3832.)—*Dated the 13th June* 1860.

No. 1058, dated 21st May 1859, to the Offg. Quarter Master General of the Army.

"In May 1859, the Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, communicated, in letter marginally noted, the Resolution of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with reference to the repairs of roads and drains in Cantonments, 'that the Punjab system should be extended to all Military Stations throughout the Presidency, and desired that steps should be taken to fix the amount of monthly charges for each station.'"

In accordance with these instructions, Committees were assembled at the different Stations of the Army, and I have now the honor, by desire of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to forward their reports and recommendations for submission to Government. In so doing, I beg to attach an Abstract Statement of the sums considered sufficient by each Committee for the repairs of all roads and the clearance of ditches, or earthen drains within Cantonments, and am directed by His Excellency to recommend that the sums be sanctioned as an experiment for a period of two years, in order to test the system as well as to ascertain the probability of its being attended with the success it has obtained in the Military Stations of the Punjab.

I am also desired to bring to the notice of Government, that the amount recommended by these Committees as sufficient for monthly repairs of roads and drains includes repairs only, and that before it could be expected that the sums required would answer the purpose, it would be absolutely necessary to place all roads in Cantonments in a proper state of repair.

I am therefore to recommend that the several Local Governments be applied to, to cause this to be done, and to order the metalling of all roads properly known as Military roads in each Cantonment, to be effected as soon as practicable.

Vide Code, Department Public Works, Page 66.

With reference also to the expenditure on these accounts, His Excellency has requested me to convey his recommendation that at all Stations, such as Meerut, Agra, &c., where large sums are generally available from the Grazing Funds which have hitherto contributed towards maintaining Station Roads, and conservancy in a proper state, the proportion heretofore paid by these Local Funds should still be continued and form a portion of the sum recommended by the Committees, but that where the Grazing Funds are small, the Station Authorities should not be called on to devote any part to road-making, but that it should be carried to the equally, if not more important purposes of general conservancy and other improvements, as watering, planting of trees, conservancy Police, and such matters, which tend so greatly to the comfort and health of the residents."

* * * * * *

Statement of sums required monthly for keeping in repair Roads and Drains proposed in different Stations by Committees ordered in G. O. C. C., 11th June 1859.

Divisions.	Stations.	Amount.	Remarks.
Presidency.	Barrackpoor, ...	300	7½ miles of road.
	Dum Dum, ...	150	8 miles pucca, 8 miles kutcha, small grants given from Grazing Funds.
	Dacca, ...	100	3000 feet of road; includes conservancy.
	Akyab, ...	60	45 for repairs, 15 for drains; 1,934 yards of road.
	Gowhatty, ...	50	61 proposed by Committee, 50 by Executive Engineer; 2¼ miles includes sweeping of lines and periodical jungle cutting.
	Berhampoor, ...	100	And assistance from Grazing Fund.
	Chinsurah, ...	66	1¾ miles pucca, ¾ miles kutcha, 2,700 expended by Civil Officers up to November.
	Raneegunge, ...	60	And Rs. 100 to be given at once; 4 miles pucca, ½ kutcha.
Dinapoor.	Dinapoor, ...	300	5½ pucca, 1 mile kutcha roads.
	Hazaree Bagh, ...	150	10 miles.
	Benares, ...	200	8 miles pucca, 506 yards kutcha.
	Jounpoor, ...	80	After being put in order 1⅛ pucca, ½ pucca foot-path, 1⅛ kutcha road. This is not to be a Station for European Troops, and may be reduced.
	Goruckpoor, ...	Not stated.	Deferred till limits of Cantonments and positions of lines are finally settled.
	Darjeeling, ...	50	A separate proposal to this effect has been made to Government, *vide* letter.
	Ghazeepoor, ...	80	Rs. 100 given, from Grazing Fund 50, Department Public Works.
	Chunar, ...	75	4,333 metalled, 1,367 yards unmetalled. No assistance.
	Banda, ...	Nil	A grant of Rs. 1,700 to repair 2¼ miles. No European Troops here and might be left to Civil Authorities.
Saugor.	Saugor, ...	150	12 miles pucca.
	Jubbulpoor, ...	100	5½ miles pucca.
	Nowgong, ...	50	12 miles, Rs. 100 for first 6 months.
	Nagode, ...	as at Nowgong.	
Gwalior.	Gwalior, ...	150	13 miles, Rs. 10 or 12 per mile.
	Jhansie, ...	150	11¾ pucca, 3⅞ kutcha.

Divisions.	Stations.	Amount.	Remarks.
	Allahabad, ...	300	Nearly 5 miles pucca.
	Cawnpoor, ...	350	7 miles.
Oudh.	Lucknow, ...	...	Roads under construction — These to be undecided until roads are first metalled.
	Fyzabad, ...	150	17 miles kutcha.
	Gondah, ...	150	7½ miles kutcha. A main drain 6'×16" and 4,000 long.
	Seetapoor, ...	300 & 200	300 for 2 years, 200 afterwards; 5 pucka out of 11 miles.
	Sooltanpoor, ...	100 & 50	7,380 yards kutcha, reduced.
	Roy Bareilly, ...	...	2,00,057 yards kutcha, 9,004 recommended to be metalled; cost Rs. 1,185,727,500 allowed a month. Chief Engineer stopped all roads for Barracks.
Rohilcund.	Bareilly, ...	150	9 miles.
	Moradabad, ...	100	2 miles pucca, 8 kutcha, 6 miles ditching required, and 1,200 Rs. down.
	Shahjehanpoor, ...	150	
	Almorah, ...	100 & 50	100 recommended by Committee, 50 considered ample by Brigadier Commanding.
	Nynee Tal, ...	50	6,407 yards, path-ways 1,450 feet.
Meerut.	Meerut, ...	500	29 miles pucca, 3 miles kutcha, in Cantonments, 6 Do. 8 Do. in Civil Lines. 2,500 as an allowance to be divided in 2 years, for completion of roads. Monthly allowance of Rs. 500 to be given, half yearly amount of Grazing Fund, Rs. 13,142-11-6, balance, 1,545-5-6.
	Agra, ...	260	Chief Engineer on Committee; pucka 6½ Cantonment. " 5 Executive Engineer. " 2½ round Fort. Kutcha 2 Grazing Fund.
	Muttra, ...	100	Pucca 10·76, kutcha 12·75, = 23·51 miles.
	Landour, ...	50	6 miles.
	Deyrah Doon, ...	55	With 2,215 to make a surface drain 2¾ miles.
	Delhie, ...	200	Within the City. This may be much reduced under the present reduction and concentration of its garrison.
	Roorkee, ...	100	5 miles pucca, at Rs. 5, 100 cubic feet.
	Mynpoory, ...	100	Excludes periodical metalling; 2½ miles pucca. No European Troops, and this may be left to Civil Authorities.
	Futtehgurh, ...	120	5 miles pucca, 3 kutcha.

Division.	Stations.	Amount.	Remarks.
Sirhind.	Umballa, ...	200	Punjab Government.
	Jullunder, ...	150	
	Kussowlie, ...	160	80 by Civil Authorities, 5 miles of road; this appears exorbitant.
	Dugshaie, ...	70	
	Subathoo, ...	60	6 miles.
	Phillour, ...	26	4 miles.
Lahore.	Mean Meer, ...	200	13½ pucca, 21¾ kutcha.

No. 2720 A.—*From the Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Fort William.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 18*th September* 1861.

Public Works Department, N. W. P.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4297, dated 22nd August 1860, forwarding an Abstract Statement of monthly grants considered sufficient for keeping in repair roads and drains in Cantonments in different Stations.

2*nd*.—In the printed Statement received with your letter under reply the number of miles of existing road is given together with the amount of monthly grant which each Station Committee considered necessary to keep the Station Roads (not under the Executive Engineer) in repair.

3*rd*.—In fixing the amount of grant which the Government may fairly be expected to make for the purpose of keeping up the Cantonment Roads, it seems necessary, first, to determine generally how many miles of road should be kept up in each Cantonment, and what rate per mile should be allowed for maintenance including the clearance of drains and ditches.

4*th*.—In the printed return no one system appears to have been followed in stating the number of miles of existing roads in each Cantonment. Thus in Muttra the number of miles is stated to be 10¾ pucca, and 12¾ kutcha, which is certainly incorrect unless the roads in the Civil Station have been included. This is most probably the case. But that this was not the Commander-in-Chief's intention may be seen from the remark made against the Cantonments of Mynpoory and Banda. "No European troops may be left to the Civil Authorities." A somewhat similar remark is placed against the Cantonments of Jounpoor.

Division.	Stations.	Amount.	Remarks.
Sirhind.	Umballa, ...	200	Punjab Government.
	Jullunder, ...	150	
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5th.—In the Meerut Cantonment there are stated, to be 29 miles of pucca road, and 8 miles of kutcha road, but the return is silent as to the number of these miles of pucca road, that must be under the charge of the Executive Engineer of the 6th Division, Grand Trunk Road, and which are already cared for by Government. It is believed that not less than 7 miles of the roads to Allygurh, Delhie and Roorkee, running through the Cantonments of Meerut must be under the Executive Engineer's charge. This will reduce the number of miles to 22, from which again must be deducted about the same number of miles of road in the deserted part of the Cantonment formerly occupied by three Regiments of Native Infantry. The Lieutenant Governor would therefore fix the number of miles in the Meerut Cantonment, to the maintenance of which the Government might be fairly expected to contribute at not more than 15 miles, and perhaps 12 miles would be amply sufficient for all purposes. The troops at Meerut consist of 1 Cavalry Regiment, 1 Infantry Regiment, and the Head Quarters of the Artillery which may be considered equal in strength to a third Regiment. The above estimate would therefore give four miles of pucca road per Regiment.

6th.—For the Muttra Cantonment which is occupied by a Cavalry Regiment and a Troop of Artillery, 4 miles of pucca road should be sufficient instead of the 10¾ miles as set down in the report.

7th.—In the Agra Cantonment, the number of miles under the charge of the Executive Engineer is separately stated, but this is the only Cantonment for which the necessary information is given. The Grand Trunk Road, which is entirely under the charge of the Public Works Department runs through the Cantonments of Benares, Allahabad and Cawnpore, but no allusion is made in the printed return to the number of miles, that must be cared for by the different Executive Engineers. As the mileage in Allahabad and Cawnpore is set down very low, it is probable that the Grand Trunk Road has not been included.

8th.—In the Cantonments of Agra, there are permanently stationed, 1 European Regiment, 1 Native Regiment, and a Battery of Artillery, but since the mutiny there have usually been large numbers of other troops, both Cavalry and Infantry stationed there, and as there are Barracks sufficient for about 1½ European Regiments, the Cantonments including the Fort may be considered as of about the same size as that of Meerut. This would allow 12 miles of pucca road for which a Government grant should be required.

9th.—In the Saugor Cantonment the number of miles of road is set down at 12 or rather more than double the number of miles in the Cantonment of Jubbulpoor. But as the number of troops is the same at both Stations, Saugor may be allowed the same number of miles as Jubbulpoor.

10th.—Nowgong and Nagode are each set down at 12 miles of road, or more than double the mileage of Jubbulpoor. A fair allowance of pucca road for each of these Stations would be 4 miles.

11th.—The mileage of the Gwalior Cantonment which is set down at 13 miles, may be reduced to 8, and that of Jhansie which is set down at 11¾ should not be more than 6 at the outside.

12th.—No particular remarks seem to be required as to the stated mileage of the other Cantonments.

13th.—With regard to the amount of monthly allowance the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that Rs. 25 per mile as a maximum would be ample. This would be 300 per mile per annum. In several stations where metal is cheap, a smaller allowance will be sufficient, and indeed for some of the stations a smaller allowance has been asked for by the Committees.

14th.—The total sum asked for by the various Committees for the Cantonments of the North Western Provinces, amounts to Rs. 36,240 per annum. After making the necessary reductions in the mileage of several of the Cantonments as proposed in the preceding remarks, it appears that a yearly grant of Rs. 30,000 would be sufficient to assist in keeping all the Cantonment Roads in order. This would allow a sum of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, which the Lieutenant Governor would distribute as follows :—

Division.	Cantonment.	Miles.	Monthly Grants.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Dinapoor.	Benares, ...	8	200	No Cantonment Funds.
	Chunar, ...	1	50	
Saugor.	Saugor, ...	6	150	
	Jubbulpoor, ...	6	150	
	Nowgong, ...	4	100	
	Nagode, ...	4	100	
Gwalior.	Gwalior, ...	8	150	
	Jhansie, ...	6	120	
Oude.	Allahabad, ...	5	150	
	Cawnpore, ...	7	180	
Rohilcund.	Barreilly, ...	9	150	
	Mooradabad, ...	2	50	
	Shahjehanpoor,	4	100	
	Nynee Tal, ...	0	50	
Meerut.	Meerut, ...	12	300	
	Agra, ...	6	150	
	Muttra, ...	4	100	
	Landour, ...	0	50	
	Roorkee, ...	4	100	
	Futtehpoor, ...	4	100	
	Total, Rs., ...		2,500	

This distribution would appear to meet the wishes of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

CIRCULAR No. 6. of 1862.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 23rd January 1862.

Read the following papers regarding the entertainment of temporary Establishments by the Local Governments :—

Financial Department, Resolution No. 4790, dated 1st June 1860.
" " " 6169, " 11th July "
" " " 4795, " 8th June "
" " " 7417, " 14th August "
P. W. D., " " 1690, " 18th May 1861.
Financial Department, " " 6670, " 6th June "

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department.

The Government of India has lately had under consideration the existing rules regarding Public Works Establishments, and the modifications in them which have become necessary in consequence of the introduction of the new Budget system, and of the transfer of the patronage of the Department in the larger Provinces under the Government of India to their respective Governments.

2. Heretofore the sanction to an increase in any branch of the Establishment has been given on a consideration of the merits of the proposal, grounded on the evidence adduced for the necessity for such increase, and without reference to the scale of the other branches of the Establishment, or to any fixed limit of expenditure.

3. It was prescribed that these proposals should be first considered and sanctioned in this Department, and finally sanctioned in the Financial Department; and since the peculiar nature of the Public Works organization demanded that Establishments should frequently be organized for sudden emergencies, and it was always necessary that they should be capable of contraction as well as of expansion as the expenditure on works diminished or increased, it was therefore provided, in framing the Code, that in addition to the regular sanctioned Establishments of the Department, temporary Establishments might be entertained under certain rules.

4. These rules secured the elasticity in the system, which it is still necessary to maintain, but they are open to the objection that under them large Establishments have come into existence, in some Divisions considerably larger than the permanent ones, which are often in practice permanently kept up, but which never come under the review of either the Local or Supreme Government. It thus becomes impossible to compare accurately the relative cost of Establishments and works in different Provinces, or even in different Divisions of the same Province.

5. The Code Rules are perhaps also open to objection in that they permit the charge of parts of the Establishments upon the same work in more than one way at the same time.

And the new Budget Rules appear to require that some alteration should be made in this respect. Under those rules not only is the sanction to expenditure on each description of service strictly limited, but the expenditure on each sub-division of that service is also limited; it is compared annually with the amount sanctioned for it, and it appears very desirable that the charges to be compared with the amount sanctioned for Establishments, should include every description of Establishment, whether permanent or temporary.

6. The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to lay down the following rules upon the subject, by which Establishments of all kinds will in future be exhibited in the monthly Establishment Bills, and by which, while ample means are provided for varying their strength according to the requirements of the service, and while considerably greater latitude than now obtains is given to the Heads of Local Administrations, and the Officers of the Department in entertaining persons temporarily, the means will be afforded for effecting a strict appropriation audit on this head of expenditure.

7. These rules will undoubtedly lead at first to an apparent increase of Establishment charges, but it is absolutely necessary that both the Local and Supreme Governments should have a clearer and truer view than they have at present of the proportionate cost of Establishments, much of which it is believed, in many if not in all the Provinces, now escapes scrutiny. By thus bringing the true state of the case under review, a juster comparison can be made of the proportion borne by such charges under different Governments and different Divisions, and inquiry with a view to reduction will be more justly directed.

RULES REGARDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

I. All Establishments, whether permanent or temporary, will in future be kept entirely separate from the accounts of works, and will be charged for in the monthly Establishment Bills; temporary Establishments being distinguished by entry in red ink.

The charges for the pay of all temporary Establishments will be subject to pre-audit in the same manner as that for permanent Establishments.

II.—Establishments are divided into—

Engineer.
Upper Subordinate.
Lower Subordinate.
Work.
Office.

The three first of these Divisions require no particular remark.

Work Establishments will include mistrees who are regular servants of Government, but are not included in the grades of the Lower Subordinate Establishment; guards, chuprassees not attached to Offices, classees, chowkeedars, and other inferior servants.

Office Establishments will henceforward be held to include all writers, draftsmen, mohurrirs, and duftrees, engaged in clerical duties, (whether in an Executive Office, or detached) Office peons and servants, Office-rent and contingencies.

III.—A fixed sum will be allotted in the Budget of each Province for Establishments, and a fixed maximum scale will be laid down from time to time for each class of Establishment, up to which the Local Government may sanction, (under the conditions of Notification No. 117 of the 13th May 1861, paragraph 8,) provided that the total Budget assignment for Establishments be not exceeded.

IV.—The maximum scales mentioned in Rule III. will, as regards the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Departments, be determined after consideration of the replies now awaited to Circular Resolution No. 83 of this Department, dated 12th September 1861, and Circular No. 95 of 25th October 1861.

The maximum scale of Lower Subordinate Establishment has already been laid down in Circular No. 76 of 1861, for the Administrations noted in the margin, and it will shortly be fixed for the North Western Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Bengal. | Pegu.
Punjab. | T. and M. Provinces.
Oudh. | Nagpore.
Straits Settlements.

For permanent Office and Work Establishments the scales now sanctioned and drawn for in pre-audited Establishment Bills will continue in force. Contingencies may be passed to the extent allowed by existing rules.

V.—Establishments required in addition to these sanctioned scales may be temporarily entertained under the conditions laid down in Rules VI. to XI., to such extent as may be necessary, provided the total Budget grant for Establishments be not exceeded.

VI.—It is to be distinctly understood that no person employed on the temporary Establishment is entitled to pension, or to any portion of salary when absent from duty for more than one month at a time, and that a person transferred from the temporary to the permanent Establishment, will not be allowed to count the time passed on the former towards pension or increase of pay.

VII.—Executive Engineers may entertain permanent Office and Work Establishments to the extent of the scale authorized, and temporary *Work* Establishment to the extent of the amount allotted for their respective Divisions by the Local Governments out of the Budget grant on that head of service, the charges for such temporary Establishment being subject to the usual final audit in their monthly accounts, besides the pre-audit for payment provided in Rule 1.

VIII.—Temporary increases to Office Establishments require the sanction of the Local Government.

IX.—Superintending Engineers may entertain Sub-Overseers of the 3rd Class to the extent authorized by the Local Government for their Circles, and temporary Sub-Overseers within the limits of the Budget grant for their Circles.

X.—Temporary appointments to the Upper Subordinate Establishment may be made by the Heads of all Local Governments and Administrations within the Budget limits.

XI.—Temporary appointments to the Engineer Establishment that is, appointments of persons properly qualified under the Rules laid down in pages 17—20 of the Code in excess of the sanctioned scale, but within the Budget limits, may be made by the Governments of Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab, but such appointments under the other Local Administrations can only be made by the Government of India.

XII.—The appointment of persons to the temporary Establishment, as 'Inspectors of Works,' or under other titles not recognized in the Department, is prohibited. All persons temporarily appointed will be held to belong to the grade the pay of which they receive.

XIII.—In making reductions, all temporary Establishments are to be first reduced, before any permanent servants of the same grade are transferred to other Provinces or dismissed.

XIV.—All proposals for the increase of the permanent maximum scale of any branch of Establishments should be submitted whenever necessary, and will be considered on a review of the whole of that branch of the Establishment of a Province, the proposal being accompanied by the usual Tabular Statement. But any sanction to an increase will not come into operation until the following year, unless Budget limits admit of it.

XV.—No increase upon the total expenditure of Establishments in any year beyond the Budget grant for that purpose, is permitted, except upon a re-consideration of the Budget by the Government of India.

XVI.—Savings in Establishments upon the total Budget grant may be applied to the Reserve of that year, to be expended at the discretion of the Local Government.

XVII.—Local Governments are empowered to authorize the entertainment of temporary Establishments of classees and other inferior servants for the purpose of executing Surveys within their powers of sanction, each Survey being considered as a minor work, and duly estimated and accounted for accordingly; the pay of such Survey Establishments is not however to be disbursed without the usual pre-audit of the Pay Bill.

XVIII.—The Local Governments in preparing their Budget of Establishment charges must be in possession of full details of such charges in each Division, prepared in forms similar to the accompanying. But the submission of these detailed forms to the Government of India is not required, unless in any particular case there should be ground to call for it specially.

XIX.—The term Local Government here used is intended, where not otherwise specified, to include all the minor Administrations under the immediate orders of the Government of India.

XX.—These Rules will come into operation on the 1st May 1862, and will be applicable to persons who may be in temporary employ at that date, as well as to those who may be entertained afterwards.

8. The date at which these orders are issued does not admit of the Budgets for 1862-63, being prepared in accordance with them; but as there is good reason to suppose that the total charges for Establishments are nearly every where susceptible of reduction, and as the total charges in each Province for extra Establishments heretofore borne on works do not in all probability bear any considerable ratio on the whole to the charges for regular Establishments, it does not appear that there is any call to re-adjust the Budget on account of these rules. But should it appear likely that the Budget of any Province will be exceeded in the item Establishments from these causes, a revised Estimate for that part of the Budget should be submitted.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, *For* 186*-6*.

Detail of the Charges in Part III. of the Budget.

		No. of each Grade.	Salary per Month.	Salary per Year.	Total of each Grade.	Total of each Division.	Grand Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,24,000
	DINAPOOR DIVISION.						
Engineer, ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Class, ..	1	750	9,000			
	Assistant Engineer, „ ...	1	200	2,400			
	Do. Military Allowances, ...	1	141	1,692			
					13,092		
Upr. Subdte., ...	Supervisor, ...	1	200	2,400			
	Assistant Overseers, ...	2	80	1,920			
					4,320		
Lr. Subdte., ...	Sub-Overseers, 1st Class, ...	1	40	480			
	„ „	1	60	720			
	„ 2nd Class, ...	1	30	360			
	„ 3rd „ ...	3	15	540			
					2,592		
	Store-keeper at Dinapoor, ...	1	25	300			
	„ at Buxar, ...	1	16	192			
Work, ...	Carpenter mistrees for six months,	2	15	180			
	Store Chowkeedar, ...	1	5	60			
	„ at Buxar, ...	1	5	60			
	Peons (2 for Executive Engineer, 1 for Asst., 1 for Supervisor.)	4	5	240			
	Extra ditto, ...	...	...	120			
					660		
						24,586	
							24,586
Office, ...	Rent, ...	...	25	300			
	Head Clerk, ...	1	80	960			
	Clerk, ...	1	40	480			
	„	1	30	360			
	Extra, ...	...	...	500			
	Draughtsmen, ...	1	25	300			
	Mohurrirs, ...	4	12	576			
	Duftrees, ...	1	8	96			
	Contingencies, ...	...	...	350			
					3,922		
	PATNA DIVISION.						
Engineer, ...	Executive Engr, 4th Class, ...	1	500	6,000			
	Probationary Assistant Engineer (for six months).	1	120	720			
	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class (for six months).	1	200	1,800			
					8,520		
Lr. Subdte., ...	Sub-Overseer, 2nd Class, ...	6	30	2,160			
	Carried forward, ...	...	...	...	2,160	8,520	3,48,586

Enter Stations of the Assistants and Subordinates.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL P. W. D.

Abstract of Charges in Part III. of the Budget for 186*—6*.

	Engineer.	Upper Subordinate.	Lower Subordinate.	Work.	Office.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chief Engineer,						
* * *						
1st Circle.	*	*	*	*	*	*
2nd Circle.	*	*	*	*	*	*
(and so on)						
5th Circle.						
Superintending Engineer,...	16,000	.....	.....	.....	3,800	19,800
Dinapoor Division, ...	13,092	4,320	2,592	660	3,922	24,586
Ramgurh, Division, (and so on)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total, 5th Circle, ...	45,000	10,450	7,180	5,010	18,200	85,840
Total, 1st Circle, ...	61,500	11,210	9,450	4,180	21,310	1,07,650
" 2nd Circle, (and so on)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total, 5th Circle,...	45,000	10,450	7,180	5,010	18,200	85,840
Total, ...	5,40,000	1,18,[illegible]0	66,800	54,310	2,44,610	10,24,120
Sanctioned maximum Permanent Establishment,...	5,81,000	1,20,600	64,000	21,650	2,41,000	10,28,250
Excess, due to proposed Temporary Establishment,	.....	.....	2,800	32,660	3,610	

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

CIRCULAR No. 7 OF 1862.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 24th January* 1862.

General.

As it appears that some discrepancies have arisen in the different Public Works Accounts Offices in regard to the authorities required for vouchers in auditing the salaries and travelling allowances of Members of the different grades of the Department, attention is directed to Circular No. 4 of 16th January 1862, conferring additional powers on Superintending Engineers in transfers and appointments; and to the new Establishment Rules published in Circular No. 6 of 23rd idem, which determine the authority for audit in several other cases. The only cases not thus provided for are the following :—

I.—Transfer within a province of Members of the Engineer Department. This requires the authority of the Local Government in Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and Punjab, and of the Government of India, in the smaller administrations. In the latter case, however, when a transfer is made in anticipation of sanction, it is competent to the Local Government to authorise the advance of a *specific sum* to the Officer transferred, but the salary cannot be audited until the authority of the Supreme Government to the transfer is communicated.

II.—Appointments of Sub-Overseers, first and second class, are made by Local Governments every where; appointments of Upper Subordinates in the smaller administrations are made by the Government of India.

CIRCULAR No. 11 OF 1862.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 8th February* 1862.

General Establishments.

It is directed by the Governor General in Council, that Military Subordinates employed in this Department, who may obtain their discharge from the Army by purchase or otherwise, will not be allowed, as a matter of course, to remain in the Department.

2nd.—All applications for discharge from such Subordinates must be submitted through the Secretary to the Government of India, in this Department, and permission to continue in the Department after discharge will only be given to men in whose favor positive and unexceptionable testimony to character is given.

3rd.—In the event of applications coming up without such testimony, the application will be forwarded to Army Head Quarters, but the Soldier will be removed from the Department on obtaining his discharge.

4th.—In all cases where a Military Subordinate is permitted to remain in the Department after discharge from the Army, his grade in the Department will have to be re-considered. It does not appear to be generally perceived that as the rates of salary assigned to Civil Subordinates are fixed with reference to the presumed *average* allowances of Military Subordinates in the same Departmental grade, where a Soldier or Non-Commissioned Officer has risen to a Departmental grade, in which the average has been calculated from assumed *warrant rank*, the transfer to the Civil List in the same grade would give him by the mere act of obtaining his discharge, higher allowances than before, a result which ought not to be admissible without the express recognition of Government

CIRCULAR No. 14 OF 1862.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 13th February* 1862.

WITH reference to the passages in Public Works Code, on the subject of estimates, noted in the margin, it is to be understood that a rate for roofing complete, is *invariably* to be given in each estimate, as shown in Form No. 107, and in sending in, at one time, a series of estimates, in which the scantling of roof timbers, their distance apart, and their covering are the same, though the spans may vary slightly, after giving the detailed calculations for one building as a specimen, it is permissible in estimating for the others to omit the details marginally noted, and merely to estimate on the aggregate rate.

Chapter XIX., Section 4, Paragraph 20, Page 220.

VII.—Covering in roofs must never be included in the same item with the timbering; each separate kind of covering will form a distinct item.

XI.—For iron-work, the weight must be calculated from the dimensions in the "detail of measurements," and the cost estimated by the maund.

CIRCULAR No. 101 OF 1861.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 13th November 1861.

General Establishments.

READ a letter from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 658 C., dated 19th July 1861, suggesting the recognition of a grade of "Unpassed Assistant Overseers" on an intermediate scale of pay between untried and passed men.

Read also a letter No. 2854, dated 9th August 1861, inquiring what salary is proposed to be given to the class of men referred to in the above.

Read also a letter from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 919 C., dated 20th August 1861, suggesting a scale of salaries for "Unpassed Assistant Overseers."

RESOLUTION.—It is represented by the Punjab Government, that there are some men employed in the upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department, who have not passed the prescribed tests, and are not likely to do so for some time, if at all; some of these are useful in their way, and could ill be spared, but it is not fair to those who have passed, to put the others on the same footing with them, nor is it thought advisable that the test should be reduced, but it is proposed that a fixed rate of pay with a recognized position should be assigned to the unpassed men.

2nd.—A practice has lately obtained in Bengal and elsewhere of appointing as "Temporary Assistant Overseers," men not able to pass the test, and giving them at once the full pay of that grade. Thus a man so appointed who succeeds in passing the examination at the expiration of one year gets confirmed in his grade, without having gone through a probation on the lower rate of pay, and so has had a decided advantage over the man who was properly qualified, and entered the Department in the regular way. This practice was adopted at a time when the pressure on the Department for Subordinates was very great, but now that the difficulty has passed away or at any rate is very much lessened, it is desirable that this practice should cease.

3rd.—Under these circumstances, the Governor General in Council sanctions the proposals to form a new grade of "Unpassed Assistant Overseers," whose salary at entrance as Military men shall be Rs. 40, and as Civilians Rs. 50 per mensem, and further resolves, that in special cases, after three years' service, an increase of pay may be given by the Government of India.

4th.—It is to be understood that these men shall form a part of, and not be additional to the sanctioned Establishment of Assistant Overseers.

No. 3725 A.—*From the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Camp Jhansie, the 9th December* 1861.

Public Works Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 101 of 1861, containing a Resolution by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, dated 13th November 1861, in which the formation of a new grade of "Unpassed Assistant Overseers" is sanctioned, with saalries at entrance, as Military men of Rs. 40 and as Civilians of Rs. 50 per mensem.

2nd.—In reply, I am to bring to the notice of the Government of India, that from the wording of the 2nd paragraph of the Resolution it is presumed, that the rule in the Public Works Code, Supplement, page 2, paragraph 2, has been overlooked.

3rd.—As the "practice," alluded to is actually sanctioned by the above rule, the Lieutenant Governor ventures to submit, that the Resolution is incomplete, in as much as it does not cancel the portion of the Code Rule "which directs that" such persons will receive the allowance of the grade to which they may be temporarily attached.

No. 628.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, to Secretary, to the Government North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 15th February* 1862.

General.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 3725 A., dated 9th December 1861, regarding the new sanctioned grade of "Unpassed Assistant Overseers," I am directed to say, that paragraph 2, page 2 of the Public Works Code Supplement was intended to be cancelled by Public Works Department Circular No. 101 of 13th November 1861, so far as temporary Assistant Overseers are concerned.

CIRCULAR No. 9 OF 1862.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 27th January 1862.

General.

READ the following papers relative to a proposed change in the rules in force as regards the annual expenditure on repairs :—

Govt. of Bengal, No. 3810, dated 3rd November 1859.
P. W. D., Circular Nos. 8076—8083, dated 22nd November 1859.

Bengal,	No. 2851,	dated	18th July	1860.
Do.,	„ 4126,	„	5th October	„
N. W. P.,	„ 529 A.,	„	27th March	„
Punjab,	Nos. 23—126,	„	19th January	„
Straits,	No. 9,	„	11th „	„
Oudh,	„ 261,	„	31st March	„
Pegu,	„ 206,	„	23rd April	„
Nagpoor,	„ 29,	„	6th „	„
Mysore,	„ 41,	„	15th February	„
Hydrabad,	" 109,	„	28th December	1859.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has lately had under consideration proposals received from some of the Local Governments, and administrations to alter the

existing rules for preparing Estimates of Repairs, as well as those which relate to the preparation and scrutiny of Estimates for new works. The following reasons have been advanced in favor of the changes proposed.

2. First, as regards the Repair Estimates. The present system of preparing and dealing with them came into operation before the Budget system was thoroughly established, and the requirements of the latter render some modification of the former necessary.

3. Annual Repair Estimates are prepared for each financial year, but* they are allowed to continue in force till the 15th September of the following year; and as, in fact, they are seldom prepared before the month of September, the Estimate year is practically from September to September, while the financial year is from April to April. This difference is productive of confusion. If for example the Annual Estimates amount to 10 lakhs for any province, and the Chief Engineer adjusts his Budget, so as to allow of that amount being expended, then if, say, only six lakhs of repairs are executed up to the 30th April, leaving four lakhs to be expended, the financial arrangements of the following year are to that extent deranged. This, at least, appears to be the case at first sight; in reality the inconvenience is not so great, because the General Budget Estimate for repairs cannot be based on the detailed Estimates. The Budget Estimates for 1861-62 were prepared in the latter end of 1860, and were passed in the beginning of 1861; but the major part of the Estimates had to be framed after the damages done by the rains of 1861 had been measured. In the present year, therefore, the actual detailed Estimates will, in those parts of the country which were visited by unusually heavy rains, be largely in excess of the Budget Estimates; the latter being probably based on the average expenditure of a term of former years, whilst the former will be exceptionally high. In other years, again, the Budget allotment may prove too large, but it will seldom or never be the exact sum required. So far, therefore, the existing arrangement is not the cause of confusion, since by no other arrangement could the Budget Repair Estimates be made to coincide in amount with the detailed Estimates. But there is this great inconvenience in the present system, that the *adjustment* of the Budget Estimate is not practicable, when the reliable data are received. As the detailed Repairs Estimates come in, it is the duty of the Local Government to compare the demands made with the Budget allotments, and to re-adjust the different sub-heads of the Budget accordingly, obtaining the sanction of the Supreme Government when necessary. But it is not possible, as matters now stand, to do this, since the different detailed Estimates remain four and half months longer in force than the Budget, and there is nothing in them to show how far they will be carried out before the financial year closes, nor can this be told at the time when the Estimates are submitted for sanction.

* Code, paragraph 25, page 87.

4. It may appear at first sight, that Annual Repair Estimates might be treated like Estimates for original works. In the latter case, there is no necessary connection between the Budget allowance for the work and the total of the Estimate; the work may be estimated to cost two lakhs, and one lakh may be allowed for it during the year. This is in fact the way in which Annual Repair Estimates come to be treated; the Auditor audits the accounts of each work by the Estimate of that particular work, while he audits the *total* expenditure on repairs generally by the allotment for repairs to the Province or Division. But there is this difference in the two cases, that the expenditure to be allowed for any original work is considered and provided for at the time of making the Budget Estimate, and the difference between that allotment and the amount of the Estimate is *intentionally* made, whereas the non-completion of annual repairs during the official year is accidental, and it is always presumed, when the Estimates are framed, that the works will be completed in the year to which they belong. Further, it may be noticed, that it is very inconvenient to be dealing in the Accounts Offices with accounts of the Annual Repairs Estimates of two years at the same time.

5. Another point noticeable in connection with the case is the delay which apparently now obtains in the submission of Annual Repairs Estimates. This in some parts of India, at any rate in Bengal, is very great, and improvement is much called for; but the Chief Engineers are the persons to enforce it; special repairs must sometimes be executed as soon as they are necessary, without waiting for an Estimate, as, for instance, repairs for injuries done to a great line of communication; but the ordinary repairs, which consist of prescribed renewals to buildings and works can be foreseen perfectly, and there is no excuse for not having the Estimates for them prepared betimes. Even in the case of special repairs, the speedy preparation of the Estimate is highly important, for until the Executive Engineer has measured up the quantities, he cannot possibly have proper control over the expenditure, and the audit can be of little value. But at present it not unfrequently happens, that the Estimates for ordinary renewals are received in the Central Office of Account after the work is finished.

6. A third point requiring attention is the present procedure in regard to the *way* of submitting Estimates, both for repairs and new works.

7. Estimates for original works are prepared by Executive Engineers, reported on by Superintending Engineers, and sent to the Chief Engineer to be dealt with. If they are for small works already sanctioned by Local Authorities, the Chief Engineer records them and transfers them to the Central Office. If they still require sanction, they are sent on to Government, whence they come to the Central Office.

8. Annual Repair Estimates are differently dealt with. The Code, page 87, paragraph 22, enjoins that the measurement and Abstract Books of Executive Engineers are to be sent to the Central Office, where, after examination and correction, rates are to be filled in, and Estimates framed, a copy of which, after they are sanctioned by the Chief Engineer is to be sent to the Executive Engineer. The notes to the book of Code Forms slightly modify this procedure; they specify that only the *abstract* of the measurement is to be submitted to the Central Office.

9. On review of the subject, the Governor General in Council considers that this difference of Procedure in dealing with the two kinds of Estimate is not desirable. It is plain that an Office of Account does not offer the best machinery for checking the measurements for Estimates of new works, and even in Repair Estimates the mere arithmetical check is of little value: the real check lies in comparing the quantities given in the Estimates with the dimensions of the buildings to be repaired, and even this arithmetical check cannot now be given, as only the abstracts of measurements are sent to the Office of Account. And further, the existing method of working up Repair Estimates by the Central Office is calculated to weaken the sense of responsibility of the Executive Engineer. The subordinate makes the measurements, and the Central Office the Estimates, so that there is nothing left to the Executive Engineer to do. And as he has had great relief afforded him in accounts of late years, the Governor General in Council considers that it will be best to leave with him the entire preparation of Estimates.

10. The preparation of and responsibility for Estimates being placed on the Executive Engineers, subject to the immediate review of Superintending Engineers, all that would be required in addition would be, a professional computer to check errors of calculation, both in mensuration and arithmetic. Looking to the general tendency of late regulations to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Superintending Engineer, this computer should be placed in the Office of the Superintending Engineer; but this would be an expensive arrangement, and one computer attached to the Chief Engineer's Office would be quite sufficient, and such a person, where there is none now, should be appointed accordingly. It is believed that there is in every Chief Engineer's Office a sum available to find a computer, under the head of an allowance for draughtsmen.

11. The Estimates would then come to the Central Office for the first time after sanction; the rates would be filled in by the Executive Engineer on data to be supplied

by the Office of Account; the Superintending Engineer would be responsible for proper revision of these rates, while the arithmetical check would be performed in the Chief Engineer's Office.

The following Rules are accordingly now published, in supercession of those now in force:—

1. The allotment in the Budget of a Local Government for repairs will be made upon approximate Estimate, based upon an average of former years for the whole Province, and an allotment will be made by the Local Government to each Division of the maximum limit of expenditure.

2. No particular date will be laid down by the Government of India, for the preparation and submission of the detailed Repair Estimates, but each Local Government will fix its own time for receiving the different estimates, according to the nature of the work, (*i. e.*, whether periodical repairs to buildings, or renewal of road metal, &c.)

3. Each Estimate will include the work to be done during the official year, and ordinarily, all Annual Repairs must be completed by the 30th April of that year; but in special cases, Superintending Engineers may authorise an Estimate to be held in force until the 15th June of the following year.

4. As the detailed annual Estimates are received, the Local Government must re-consider the Budget allotment for repairs, and, where necessary, obtain the sanction of Supreme Government to re-adjustment of Budget sub-heads. But Local Administrations should use every means in their power to avoid a demand for an increase to the Budget allotment for this head of expenditure, and any tendency to an increase in Repair Estimates should be very carefully scrutinized.

5. Controllers will audit the total expenditure on repairs of each Division against the Local Government's Divisional allotment, and the repairs of each work against the detailed Estimates of that work.

6. The particular attention of the Heads of Local Administrations, and of the Officers of the Department is directed to the necessity for requiring Estimates for repairs to be punctually submitted. It is considered that *periodical* repairs need never, as a rule, be commenced before the Estimates are sanctioned and in cases of special repairs, no delay should be permitted in the submission of the Estimate. Controllers are required to report all cases of repairs, undertaken without Estimates, in their monthly Reports.*

* Ordered in Circular No. 102 of 15th November 1861.

7. Estimates are to be prepared in future for repairs (as well as for original works) entirely by Executive Engineers.

8. The Office of Account will furnish Executive Engineers with priced lists of stock materials for their guidance, on or about the 1st May of each year; these lists are to hold good for the year, or are to be amended half-yearly, as may be found convenient, but no change should be made in the prices to be estimated or charged for stock materials at any intermediate period, except in special cases.

9. The scrutiny and criticism of all Estimates, both as to rates and design, will rest with Superintending Engineers. They will be responsible that no rise of rates is permitted without satisfactory explanation being forthcoming from the Officer submitting the Estimate.

10. Whenever the rates shown in an Estimate is in excess of that previously obtaining in a Division, the Estimate must be accompanied by a detailed Statement giving an analysis which it is estimated will make up the rate in question, and this analysis should be carefully scrutinized by the Superintending Engineer.

11. Estimates for repairs will be finally dealt with by Superintending Engineers, as has been prescribed in Circular No. 4 of 16th January 1862, paragraph 2, Section V., but they will be passed on to the Chief Engineer's Office, to be checked in the arith-

metical calculations. After this check and correction, if necessary, the Estimate will be transferred to the Controller's Office, where the abstract of it will be recorded; it will then be returned to the Executive Engineer.

12. Estimates for new works not exceeding Rs. 5,000 will be finally dealt with by Superintending Engineers, so far as the engineering merits of the design and the rates are concerned, (subject of course to such review as the Head of the Department may give,) but they will be sent to the Chief Engineer's Office for check in the measurements and calculations. After being passed by Government, they will be transferred to the Controller's Office.

13. With Estimates for new works exceeding Rs. 5,000, the final responsibility for the design and cost will rest, as heretofore, with the Chief Engineer.

14. One or more Estimators will be attached to the Office of the Chief Engineer for the purpose of checking the calculations and measurements in Estimates. The expense of these must be met, where they do not already exist, by a re-distribution of duties in the Chief Engineer's Office.

15. Although the nominal duty of checking Estimates has by these rules been removed from Controllers, it will still be their duty to scrutinize carefully all rates in Estimates against which they have to audit charges, and to bring to notice all variations between the different Stations, or increase in the amounts of repairs, which seem to call for it, and in this, as in all other ways, as the Financial Officers of the Department, to aid the Chief Engineer and Local Administration in preventing unnecessary increase of expenditure.

16. Estimates to be accompanied by a Statement showing how the estimated rate is obtained for each of the principal items of work.

17. These Rules to come into effect in the present year, as regards the period for which Annual Repair Estimates are to have force, and as soon as effect can be given to the orders on all other points.

Nos. 723 to 726 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to the Superintending Engineers, 1st and 2nd Circles, Rohilcund Imperial Roads and Cawnpore and Malthone Road.—Dated Allahabad, the 28th February* 1862.

Public Works Department, North Western Provinces.

Sir,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a Circular No. 9, dated 27th January 1862, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department Public Works, regarding a change in the period for executing Annual Repairs.

2nd.—I am to call your attention to Rule III., and to intimate, that in any case in which it may be necessary to prolong the currency of a Repairs Estimate beyond the 30th April, special permission must be obtained.

3rd.—In regard to Estimates for repairs in 1862-63, you are requested to report what date for submitting such Estimates would be in your opinion most convenent.

4th.—The date of completing repairs of buildings occupied by Troops should continue to be the 15th February for all other works it will be the 30th April.

5th.—The final dealing with Estimates by you, must be understood to refer to those cases only, in which the Budget allotments for repairs are not to be interfered with, when alterations are required, it will be necessary for you to report to Government before finally disposing of the Estimates.

CIRCULAR No. 19 OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 4th March* 1862.

Military.

WITH reference to a Notification which is about to be issued in the Military Department, the following rules are laid down for guidance in executing repairs or making new furniture for the Barrack Department.

2. By that Notification the responsibility for all charges incurred on this account will be transferred from the Public Works to the Commissariat and Quarter Master General's Department, and the duty of the former will be confined to the execution of the work sent to its workshops on indent, at fixed rates, which are to continue in force unaltered throughout each official year.

3. The schedule of these rates for each Station for the year 1862-63, should be prepared as quickly as possible, in order that the Commissariat and Quarter Master General's Departments may have early intimation of the probable cost of the works to be provided for in their Estimates. Every assistance practicable should be afforded by the Public Work Officers to the Officers of those Departments in framing their Estimates. These schedules are to be printed, and copies furnished both to the Inspector General of Accounts in this Department, and to the Military Finance Department direct.

4. As regards new furniture, there should be no difficulty in estimating beforehand the cost of each article pretty nearly, but it may not be so easy to estimate the charges for repairs. The most simple mode will probably be to divide the repairs of each article of furniture into three or four classes, as slight, medium, and thorough repairs, and to refer each article that comes for repair to one of these classes of which the charge would be noted in the schedule. But whatever arrangement may be considered best by the local heads of Departments, the schedules should be simple, and prepared without loss of time.

5. The prices of the work at the schedule rates will be recovered in cash from the Commissariat, as will be laid down in the Notification. As regards the accounts, each Controller will, from the beginning of the year 1862-63, open an account in his books termed 'Barrack Department,' he will credit this head of account with the cash receipts debited by Executive Engineers in the amount of their monthly bills on the Commissariat, and he will debit it with the actual cost of the work done as shown in the Executive Engineer's detailed accounts. A balance will be struck yearly, and the profit or loss on the account written off in the Debit or Credit side of the Annual Account Current of the Public Works Department.

6. By the arrangement described above, the responsibility of the Public Works Officers to the Military Finance Department for the expenditure on this account ceases, and any loss which may occur during the year, from the actual cost of the work done exceeding the charges made, will be borne by the Public Works Department. The disbursing Officers will be responsible to their departmental superiors that their Estimates are not exceeded in this, any more than in any other branch of their work, and although it may be difficult to prepare very accurate Estimates of Barrack expenditure at first, reliable data should soon be forthcoming, and any excesses on this head should be carefully

enquired into by the local heads of Administrations. Controlling Officers also should be careful to compare the rates of executing this description of work at different Stations, and no exceptionally high rates should be allowed anywhere without due cause being shown.

7. In order that a credit may at once be obtained from the Military Finance Department for the expenditure on Barrack supplies during the current year an Estimate, of the amount for the year, based upon the actual expenditure for the past months, is to be submitted by each Local Examiner to this Office with the greatest possible promptitude. And in anticipation of the close of the year particular attention is to be given to expediting the bill for the year ordered in the Inspector General's Circular No. 23 of 19th November 1861. This bill must be in detail regarding the number and description of articles made up, and the number of articles repaired, so that it may be a useful aid to the Military Finance Department in the check of future expenditure.

8. In conclusion, I am to request that the Government will see that there is no delay in the preparation by the Officers under them of the information now called for, *viz.*:—

1*st.*—The schedules of rates to be applied to supplies furnished by the workshops to this Department in 1862-63.

2*nd.*—The Estimate of expenditure on Barrack supplies during 1861-62.

3*rd.*—The detailed bill for the latter expenditure.

No. 834 A.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, under date the 6th March 1862.

THE present Budget system, and the necessity which it entails of every item of expenditure on the construction and maintenance in repair of Public Works being accounted for and adjusted in the Public Works Department, renders it desirable that the Public Works system of preliminary audit, which has been established for its own Officers proper, should be extended to all Officers called upon to make disbursements of this nature; and with the view of carrying this out, with, it is hoped, a saving of labor to Civil and other Officers who will be affected by the change, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has, in communication with the Accountant General to the Government and the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces, determined that, from and after the 1st May 1862, the following rules shall be introduced and be the guide for all such Disbursing Officers in accounting for the amounts they receive.

2.—All previous orders which are not reiterated in these rules should be considered as cancelled.

I.—The rules which have been promulgated for the submission of statements of works, repairs, &c., which it is contemplated to undertake in each year, so that due provision for the same may be made in the Budget, remain in force.

II.—The instructions for obtaining funds to meet the disbursements authorized by the Budget by Letters of Credit being issued by the Chief Engineer also remain in force, except that the applications for Funds should be for three months instead of two as heretofore.

III.—The Letters of Credit granted under Rule II. are issued on the applications of
The Sudder Court.
Commissioners of Divisions.

Commissioner of Customs.
Inspector General of Prisons.
Ditto of Police.
Director of Public Instruction.

who distribute the funds thus obtained amongst the Disbursing Officers of their several Departments. The period during which these Letters of Credit can be drawn upon is always noted on them, and whatever sums are issued from the Treasury in payment of them should be at once charged off in the Treasury Accounts, under the head of "Public Works Remittances," against the receivers. For all such charges the Accountant General will admit the direct credit; and, instead of the Collector's Inefficient Balance being burdened with long outstandings on account of expenditure on, or advances for Public Works, each Recipient or Disburser will become directly responsible to the Public Works Department, wherein all adjustments will be effected. As the amounts of the Letters of Credit are paid or their currency expires, the cancelled Letters of Credit are to be forwarded to the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces.

IV.—Each Recipient of Funds under the last Rule, and they will respectively be—

Judges,

Collectors and Deputy Commissioners of Districts, (or Collectors and Magistrates, when the two functions are combined in one Office).

Collectors of Customs.
Superintendents of Prisons.
Superintendents of Police.
Principals or others in the Educational Department.

A few Officers not in the above category will be bound to keep up a separate Account Current in the Form A., appended, on the Debtor side of which will be placed all sums they receive, and on the Creditor side a brief but readily distinguished Account of their application. In this, it will be observed, that the Lieutenant Governor does not prescribe any alteration as to the mode in which the details of expenditure are to be kept. He believes that Collectors and others are best left to themselves in this respect with reference to the means they have at command, and he is satisfied that it is only necessary to impress upon them the necessity of keeping in view the end which these Rules will shew it is desirable to accomplish to ensure their co-operation.

V.—Quarterly, *i. e.*, as soon as possible after the 31st July, 31st October, 31st January, and 30th April of each year, every Officer who has been a Recipient of Funds for Public Works expenditure will prepare and send to the Controller and Examiner an Account in the Form B, appended. It will be transmitted to the Controller and Examiner through the respective heads of their several Departments, whose countersignature and remarks (if any are necessary) will be the Controller's guide as to whether charges, not detailed, though provided for in the Budget lump sums, meet his approval and sanction. This Account has been framed in as simple a form as could be conceived, so that it may be easily understood; whilst, at the same time, the Controller and Examiner may have the power of checking expenditure with Budget allotments without exacting details, which, the Lieutenant Governor is aware, could not be easily supplied whilst works are in an unfinished state. The sums credited by each Disburser as received from Treasuries will be compared with, and checked by the amounts shown to have been issued by the Treasury Officers, as recorded on the cancelled Letters of Credit referred to in Rule III. As regards expenditure, the Controller is authorized to pass all sums that are shown to be within the amount of the Budget allotments, and to disallow all amounts that are in excess, or which have been expended without allotments having been made to cover them. This illustration in the form will show how he will derive his information in this respect, and that a clear exhibition of all he requires can be given with very little trouble.

VI.—From the Account provided for in the last Rule, the Controller and Examiner will prepare a condensed Abstract Account Current in the Form C. appended, which, with the letter of intimation to the Accountant General, will be forwarded to the Disburser concerned, to show what amount has been passed to his credit and the exact condition of his Public Works Account. Such intimations, it will be understood, clear Accounts at once to the extent of all that has been passed, leaving only the balance, for which a Disburser is still responsible; and the only further demand on Disbursers will be, the submission of Bills, in the Form D. appended, (which is intended to render unnecessary the preparation of the several Completion Reports previously directed to be furnished), for all works shown by the Account B. to have been completed within the Quarter. These Bill should, as a rule, accompany the Quarterly Account, or explanation be given, why they could not do so. In no case should the Quarterly Account be delayed any undue time that Bills may accompany it, but whatever Bills are due for completed works should follow as early as practicable.

VII.—The Half-yearly Circular, No. 2839 A., dated 25th September 1861, Public Works Department, and Annual Progress Reports previously ordered, will, under these Rules, be no longer required, but in their stead the Account B., for the last Quarter of the year, should clearly exhibit the state that works still in progress are in, by brief notes as given in the illustration.

3. The Lieutenant Governor anticipates that, in carrying out these Rules, it will be found that work involved by Public Works expenditure has been reduced to a minimum; and that those concerned will hail this systematic plan of proceeding, which is essential under the Budget laws, as a great relief from much that has heretofore been considered troublesome, because the precise course to be followed was uncertain. It should be here noted that, in keeping up these separate Public Works Accounts, there will be no necessity for any returns being submitted to the Accountant General. That functionary will afford Treasury Officers relief for their charges under the head of "Public Works Remittances" and adjust the Public Works Account of each Disburser by arrangements in his and the Controller and Examiner's Office.

4. A few general remarks, which may probably prevent the necessity of references, suggest themselves to His Honor.

Commissioners of Divisions and all Heads of Departments hold, under these Rules, exactly the same powers as heretofore, and it will be just as necessary after the 1st May 1862 for them to send up to the Government the Monthly Statements of their sanctions which have been in force in the current year. It cannot be too prominently pointed out that the currency of Budget Grants and Allotments ceases with the close of the year for which the Budget is framed. After the 30th April, therefore, there is absolutely none of the money granted on the Budget of the year, closing with that date available for expenditure, and no work can be carried on in May and subsequent months, except on the Grants and Allotments of the new Budget, which then comes into operation. This does not deprive Officers of the power of paying in May for work charged for in the Account for the last Quarter; but they should be careful that their last Quarter's Accounts include all charges for which such payments have to be made, and if they have been disappointed in completing works by the 30th April, as they anticipated when submitting Budget Statements for the ensuing year, in which, as a consequence, no provision has been made for the further carrying on of the work, the fact should at once be brought to notice, so that, if it is important to complete the works so situated, a modification of the Budget Allotment may be made early in the year.

It is of the utmost importance that the Quarterly Account should reach the Controller and Examiner by the 15th of the month following, the close of the Quarter, as that Officer, under these Rules, will have to incorporate all Civil Authorities' receipt and expenditure in his periodical returns.

The Bills which are to be submitted for completed works should, if be of any real value, contain the details of work as exhibited in the Form D. If this is sometimes

found impracticable, they may be made out without the detail of averages covering the expenditure; but all details in the Quarterly Account having been relinquished, Officers are expected to make their Bills, as far as may be, with the clearest possible indications of the quantity and nature of the work done, and the rates at which it has been executed. For repairs and petty expenditure, one Bill annually for each Department, "Judicial," "Revenue," &c., will be sufficient.

The orders already issued in respect to the exhibition of Funds received from other sources than the Budget Grant remain in force, as the Controller and Examiner will require to separate them from the data on which he makes his comparisons.

5. In conclusion, the Lieutenant Governor would suggest, that all references on any doubtful points in connection with the system now ordered to be introduced, should be made direct to the Controller and Examiner, who will gladly give all requisite information and assist in any way he can. He will also be prepared, on application, to furnish a supply of blank forms to meet the requirements of these rules.

A.

This Account Current is to be kept in English, and will of course, be a continuous record balanced every Quarter. Sums received are to be entered on the Debtor side on the day of receipt, and expenditure is to be entered upon the Creditor side at the close of each Quarter, when the Collector or other Disburser will collect together and abstract the Accounts of expenditure which the agency he employs has made.

From this will be entered in Account B., the Receipts, and the column "Expenditure during the Quarter" filled up. Advances for any one particular works which are within the Budget allotment, can be charged off as expenditure on the work: but advances of a miscellaneous character, intended to supply articles, &c., for several works should be retained in balance until they can be charged off in proper proportions to the works on which they have been employed.

If, from a miscalculation, more material had been charged off to a work, which was completed without requiring the whole of it, and other works in the neighbourhood could absorb it, one work might be reduced in cost and the other increased by the value of the material transferred, (*vide* illustration for the Agra Thannah,) or it might be sold, and the work which had been overcharged reduced by a similar process.

Dr. *THE COLLECTOR OF* _____ *in Account*

1862.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
May	20	To cash received from the Treasury on Chief Engineer's Letter of Credit, No. 1, dated 3rd May 1862,...	500	0	0			
May	31	To ditto, ditto, ...	200	0	0			
June	30	To ditto, ditto, ...	300	0	0			
July	15	To ditto, ditto, ...	500	0	0	1,500	0	0
		NOTE.—Account closed for the Quarter ending 31st July 1862, and submitted to Controller and Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces, on the—August 1862. A. B.						
		Total, ...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
1862.								
August	1	To Balance brought down, ...	98	0	0			
September	3	To Cash received from the Treasury on Chief Engineer's Letter of Credit, No. 4, dated 11th August 1862,	1,000	0	0			

Current with the Public Works Department, North Western Provinces. *Or.*

1862.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
July	31	By Shewdial, Contractor for the erection of a Thannah at Meerpoor, ...	450	0	0			
"	"	By Tehseeldar of ———, for petty repairs to Tehseelee at that place, ...	9	8	0			
"	"	By Thannahdar of ———, for petty repairs to Public Thannah, ...	4	8	0			
"	"	By labor employed on the erection of a Tehseel Kutcherry at Agra, ...	326	0	0			
"	"	By Materials used in ditto, ...	432	0	0			
"	"	By part cost of a Privy and shed erected for the Magistrate's Kutcherry at ———	50	0	0			
"	"	By Gopal Singh, Mistree, for completing Police Thannah at Agra, ... 175-0-0 Deduct surplus material charged to this work, but now transferred to and included in materials for the Tehseel Kutcherry, 45-0-0	130	0	0	1,402	0	0
		By Balance,						
		Cash, ...	14	0	0			
		Advanced for different objects, which will be hereafter absorbed in the works they are intended for, ...	84	0	0	98	0	0
		Total, ...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
1862.								
October	31	By Shewdial, Contractor for the erection of a Thannah at Meerpoor, ...	600	0	0			

B.

This being the first Quarter of the year, Column 9, "Expenditure in previous Quar-
1861-62 on certain buildings, it has nothing to do with the Budget Allotments of 1862
whole of the amounts, except those for works completed, will of course appear under
Should the Commissioner or Head of the Department desire to record any remarks

Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Collector

I. Receipts. Balance in hand on the 30th April 1862, ...
Cash drawn from the _____ Treasury in Chief

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
	Station.	Department.	Nature of Work.	State of Progress on 31st July 1861.	Total amount sanctioned for the work.		
					Rs.	A.	P
II. Expenditure.	Meerpoor.	Judicial.	Police Thannah.	Two-thirds completed; Doors and Fittings alone remaining to be executed.	2,500	0	0
	"	Revenue.	Current repairs to Revenue Buildings of the District.	Annual.	0	0	0
	"	Judicial.	Current repairs to Judicial Buildings of the District.	Annual.	0	0	0
	Agra.	Revenue.	Tehseel Kutcherry.	Foundations completed.	15,000	0	0
	"	Judicial.	Privy and shed to Magistrate's Kutcherry.	Half completed.	0	0	0
	Agra.	Judicial.	Police Thannah.	Completed and Bill for work accompanies.	3,000	0	0

Expenditure for the Quarter ending 31st July 1861, for which credit is required,

To the Controller and Examiner,
Public Works Accounts, N. W. P.

ters," is necessarily blank, because, although expenditure had previously been made in 1863, which are solely the Controller and Examiner's guide. In the second Quarter, the column 9.
on the expenditure, this face of the return would be available for his doing so.

of ———————— *during the Quarter ending* 31*st July* 1862.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
... ...	0	0	0			
Engineer's Letter of Credit, No. 1, dated 3rd May 1862,	1,500	0	0			
Total Receipts, Rs., ...				1,500	0	0

6.			7.	8.			9.			10.			11.					
			Budget of 1862-1863.				Expenditure of 1862-63.											
Expended to the 30th April 1862.			Number of work and part in Budget.	Amount.			In previous Quarters.			During Current Quarter.			Total.					
Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P			
900	0	0	No. 10, Part I.	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	450	0	0	450	0	0			
0	0	0	No. 5, Part II.	500	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	0	9	8	0			
0	0	0	No. 6, Part II.	300	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	4	8	0			
0	0	0	No. 25, Part I.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	758	0	0	758	0	0			
0	0	0	Reserve Commissioner's sanction, Part IV.	100	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0			
2,650	0	0	No. 30, Part I.	300	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	130	0	0			
				12,800	0	0	0	0	0	1402	0	0	1402	0	0			
vide Column 10.																1,402	0	0
Balance in hand, as per Public Works Account, ...																98	0	0

(Countersigned) C. D.
Commissioner.

(Signed) A. B.

C.

No.——*From Controller and Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces, to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North Western Provinces, Public Works Audit Office, North Western Provinces.—Dated Agra, the* 18*th August* 1862.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you that I have passed to the Credit of the——————and to the Debit of the Public Works Suspense Account, the sum of Rs. (1,402) one thousand four hundred and two, *vide* the within Abstract Account Current for the Quarter ending 31st July 1862.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dr. *The Collector of* ——— *in Account Current with the Public Works Department, for the Quarter, ending 31st July* 1862. *Cr.*

Nature of Receipts.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Department in which expenditure has been made.	Extraordinary. Being new Works. Rs.	A.	P.	Ordinary. Being Repairs. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
To Balance of last account, ...	0	0	0	By Department Public Works expenditure passed for the Quarter.									
To Public Works Remittances.													
				Revenue, ...	758	0	0	9	8	0	767	8	0
Cash received from the ——Treasury,	1,500	0	0	Judicial, ...	630	0	0	4	8	0	634	8	0
				Total, ...	1,388	0	0	14	0	0	1,402	0	0
				By Balances.									
				Cash and Recoverable advances in hand on 31st July 1862, ...	...*	...	...	...	...	...	98	0	0
Total Rupees, ...	1,500	0	0					Total Rupees, ...			1,500	0	0

(Sd)

PUBLIC WORKS AUDIT OFFICE, N. W. P.
The 16*th August* 1862.

Examined and proved by
A. B. Accountant,
Controller and Examiner's Office.

HARRY MARTEN,
Controller and Examiner P. W. Accounts,
North Western Provinces.

D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(CIVIL.)

II.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

G. JUDICIAL.—I. POLICE.

BILL No. 1 OF 1862-63.

The Government of the North Western Provinces, ... *Dr.*

For constructing a Police Thannah at the Station of Agra.

AUTHORITY.

Government, North Western Provinces, No. ———, dated ———
and Budget allotments of 1861-62 and 1862-63.

Work commenced in October 1861,—*Completed in May* 1862.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Expended in 1861-62, as per passed Abstracts, ...	2,650	0	0
Ditto 1862-63, Ditto Ditto, ...	130	0	0
Total of Bill, Rupees, ...	2,780	0	0
Sanctioned amount, ...	3,000	0	0
Saving, Rupees, ...	220	0	0

Averages covering the above Expenditure.

	Rs.	As.	P.
15,000 Cubic feet of masonry plastered, partly cemented with lime, and partly with mud, at 7 Rs. per 100 cubic feet, ...	1,050	0	0
3,000 Superficial feet of flat roofing on beams and burgahs, at 30 Rs. per 100 feet, ...	900	0	0
2,000 Superficial feet of flat roofing on burgahs only, at Rs. 20 per 100 feet, ...	400	0	0
12 Doors half glazed, at 20 Rs. each, ...	240	0	0
10 Doors panelled, at 16 Rs. each, ...	160	0	0
Gateway of iron and wood, ...	30	0	0
Total, ...	2,780	0	0

Certified, that this building has been constructed in accordance with the proposals made to and sanctioned by Government.

(Signed) A. B.

NOTE.—When the "averages covering the above expenditure" cannot be given with any certainty of their accuracy, they may be omitted altogether, and the expenditure and comparison be followed by the certificate, which should be amplified by a general description of the building, its outside length and breadth, number and size of rooms, with the number and description of doors, windows, fittings, &c., the nature of the roof, and whether flooring and of what description has been given.

CIRCULAR No. 1549 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces Public Works Department, to the Superintending Engineers, 1st and 2nd Circles, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 28th April* 1862.

P. W Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—With the view of reducing labor in the preparation and check of Annual Repair Estimates, and of defining the description of work which should be included in such Estimates, I am desired to lay down the following rules for future guidance:—

I.—In preparing Annual Repairs Estimates, for 1862-63, the measurements for each building should be carefully checked by a member of the Engineer Establishment and tested in the Chief Engineer's Office, with the plan if possible. These measurements will hereafter remain fixed, until cause for alteration such as an addition to the building, &c., shall be shown, and the total quantity so fixed is what should be used in future Estimates without any detail.

II.—That the present so called "Annual Estimates" be named, agreeable to the Code, "Current Repairs" Estimates, and include merely the description of work enumerated in the Public Works Code [Chapter VIII., Section 2, paragraph 19,] or similar items, measurements in unvarying items being entered only once.

III.—The second division of repairs, *viz.*, "Special Repairs," should be understood to mean, repairs arising from unforeseen casualties, casued by fires, floods, &c., for estimating the cost of which in advance, no precise data can exist, as laid down in the Code, (*Vide* Appendix, Page 26, Paragraph 79.)

IV.—All other minor and petty works, the cost of which will be met from the reserve, should be brought forward under the rules in Chapter IV. of the Public Works Code. None of these works should be considered as forming part of the "Current Repairs," or special repairs above-mentioned.

NOTIFICATION No. 1599 A.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 2nd May* 1862.

WITH reference to Notification No. 1783, dated 29th September 1859, that Sir Proby Cautley had placed an Annual Cadetship at the disposal of the Thomason College at Roorkee, it is notified that information has been received from the Secretary of State for India in Council, that the prize of a Commission without purchase cannot be given for the future.

CIRCULAR Nos. 1152 A. TO 1169½ A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Heads of Departments.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 7th April* 1860.

P. W. Department, N. W. P.

SIRS,—The Lieutenant Governor has noticed that assignments for works entered in the Budget of this Department, frequently remain partially unexpended at the close of the official year, and in some cases even lapse altogether. These assignments it is to be observed, are invariably made on the special, often urgent representations of the Officers themselves to whom the execution of Public Works is intrusted.

2nd.—Contingencies unforeseen at the time when Budget Statements are submitted may no doubt occasionally prevent the execution of works for which provisions has been made in the Budget. But on all such occasions it is the duty of the Officers concerned to give timely intimation to Government of their inability to utilize the full amount placed at their disposal in order that the assignments or portions of assignments so relinquished by them may be devoted to other works.

3rd.—Every Officer is aware that the full amount demanded in the several Budget Statements submitted to this Government in any one year is never granted; that the sum of the grants is necessarily limited by the allotments for the year made by the Government of India, and that in consequence, many works of undoubted utility have to be yearly postponed. It is intolerable therefore, I am to add, that funds which might be most beneficially expended elsewhere should be permitted to lapse through the carelessness of Executive or Controlling Officers.

4th.—It is incumbent on every Officer, to whom funds for Public Works have been assigned, to ascertain the probable period within which each such work can be completed or the assignment for this year can be usefully expended. If through unavoidable circumstances delay in commencing a work takes place, and time sufficient to make use of the whole assignment within the year is not left, there can be no difficulty in ascertaining what balance will remain unavailed of, and that balance should be at once re-placed at the disposal of Government.

5th.—I am to observe, however, that the Lieutenant Governor will not accept from any Officer a simple Statement that such and such funds allotted to him could not be expended. This Government is responsible to the Government of India for the proper distribution of the Budget grants, and will look to disbursing Officers for full and satisfactory reasons when assignments made to them on their own representations of the necessity of undertaking certain works, are afterwards declared to be not required.

CIRCULAR No. A.

Nos. 1779 A. to 1781 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Heads of Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 12*th May* 1862.

P. W. Department, N. W. P.

Sirs,—In continuation of my Circular letters of the 7th ultimo, regarding the necessity of insuring a full application of the funds allotted in the Budget of each year, and with the view of bringing the progress of works monthly in a more complete form under the notice of controlling authorities, I am desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to request that the following rules may be observed :—

I.—Progress Reports from the 1st May current will show *all* works costing above Rs. 500, and each work will be brought forward month by month in those Reports until they are completed or countermanded, when any work has not been commenced the fact will be so stated in the appropriate column.

II.—A column showing the number of each work belonging to Part I. of the Budget, will be added to the Progress Report adjoining the column headed "Names of Works."

III.—Works provided for in Part I. of the Budget will (with their numbers) be written in the Progress Report in black ink ; those in Part II. or the reserve, in red ink. These last will of course have no numbers, but opposite to them in the number column will be entered the word Part II. or Reserve, as the case may be.

2nd. I am to observe that these Reports are due on the 15th of the month, succeeding that to which they refer, and that they may be really useful, it is necessary that there should be no delay or irregularity in their submission.

Circular No. 39 of 1862.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 14*th May* 1862.

General.

Cases having occurred in which Local Governments have received authority from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to undertake the construction of Public Works in India, to be paid for from the public funds, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that it must be understood as an invariable rule, that

a Government so situated, must provide the necessary money from its imperial assignment for the year, or from its Local funds; and any expenditure of public money in excess of the Budget grant of any year, caused by the execution of any work so undertaken, will be made good by a corresponding deduction from the next year's assignment.

2. Also all public works of whatever description, the cost of which is defrayed from the public funds, must be dealt with, so far as their entry in the Budget is concerned, under the ordinary rules, whatever be the nature of the authority under which they are undertaken.

3. These rules are rendered necessary to preserve to the Government of India, that complete control over the Imperial Finances which has been accorded to it by Her Majesty's Government, and which it is essential it should possess.

CIRCULAR No. 40 OF 1862.—*To the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 15*th May* 1862.

THE attention of Local Governments is requested to the recent establishment of Iron Works in several parts of India, with a view to their bearing in mind the possible advantage that may be derived by ordering any Iron Work, that may be required by any of the Public Departments, from Indian Manufactories, whenever the quality of the Indian Iron is found to be as good, and the cost, including carriage, as small as corresponding Iron, obtained from Europe.

CIRCULAR No. 42 OF 1862.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 22*nd May* 1862.

General Establishment.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the following Scale of allowances for Officers of the Engineer branch holding officiating appointments in the Public Works Department.

An Assistant, Officiating as an Executive Engineer, will draw Rs. 100 additional. An Executive Engineer, Officiating as Superintending Engineer, ... 150	Provided the total pay will not exceed that of the lowest class of the grade in which he is officiating or a portion of the additional salary may be drawn subject to the above limitation.

An Executive Engineer who in addition to his own duties, takes charge of another Executive Engineer's Office, ... 100 An Executive Engineer, who in addition to his own duties, takes charge of a Superintending Engineer's Office, ... 150 A Superintending Engineer, who in addition to his own duties, takes charge of another Superintending Engineer's Office, ... 150	This however is only to be allowed under special circumstances, and as a temporary arrangement; and must be reported for confirmation.

2. These allowances will hold during the whole period in which an Officer is Officiating.

CIRCULAR No. 45 OF 1862.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 26th May* 1862.

General Establishments.

THE Government of India has recently had under consideration the system, which not uncommonly has obtained, of charging to estimates for works the salaries of subordinate Engineers and other persons not directly employed as workmen.

2. The Governor General in Council is altogether averse to the continuance of such a system, the necessary result of which is, that both the Local Governments and the Government of India are misled as to the real cost of Establishments and involuntarily sanction indirectly, what would not be permitted if brought up openly as an addition to regular Establishments.

3. The sum allowed in the year's Budget for Establishments should be strictly held as the limit for all these charges. It obviously becomes impossible for the Government to regulate the public expenditure, if the heads of the Budget do not really indicate the charges for the several services. There being a special head for Establishment, and Part III. of the Budget being arranged so as to show in detail all classes of Establishments it is of course supposed by the Government of India, when dealing with the Budget that all proposed charges of this description without any exception are exhibited in this part of the estimates, and if after all, large sums for Establishments are disbursed from the assignments for works, the real check of the Local Government itself over its estimates, and the Control of the Government of India over the finances is grievously impaired.

4. The tendency to permit needless expenditure under this head requires the greatest watchfulness, and as an instance of the manner in which it may grow up without being observed, the Governor General in Council would mention, that the Inspector General of Accounts has recently reported, that a reduction of nearly one-fourth of the sum allotted for the purpose can be effected in the Public Works Establishment of one of the Local Governments without impairing the efficiency of the Department. There is much reason to think that strict scrutiny would everywhere bring to light much outlay of this description that might beneficially be retrenched, and the subject is one which is well deserving the very serious attention of the heads of all Governments and Administrations.

CIRCULAR No. 46 OF 1862.—*To the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 27th March* 1862.

General Establishments.

IN explanation of Circular No. 82, dated 6th September 1861, attention is directed to G. G. O. No. 551 of the 20th May 1862 which declares that Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Public Works Department, while on Furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate, may be allowed to draw half-staff salary, in general accordance with the rules for Commissioned Officers, *viz.*, for a period of *six months*, after which their pay will be strictly confined to that issued to Regimental Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers on Furlough to Europe, *viz.*, the British rate of pay of the rank and arm of the service to which they belong.

"Calcutta, Gazette" Page 1979.

CIRCULAR No. 47 OF 1862.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 27th May* 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council directs, that the attention of al Governments and Administrations entrusted with power of sanctioning expenditure for PublicWorks should be especially called to the necessity of exercising strict care applying the funds of the State exclusively to public objects. Nothing should under any colour be allowed to be carried out by means of the public funds for the advantage of any *individual* or *body of private persons*, unless in accordance with some declared or established Rule or Principle recognized by the Government of India, or after a special reference to that authority. The heads of the classification of Public Works expenditure, as fixed by the Government of India, will afford a fair general test by which to Judge of the character of any undertaking, whether it be a public work or not, and in case of doubt, the proper course to adopt will be, to refer to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for instructions.

2. It is further most distinctly to be understood, that it is a general condition precedent to the delegation of all authority to disburse public money, that it shall be *bonâ fide* for a public object; and the Budget Rules, by which the Reserve is made available, at the discretion of the Local Governments, to meet all expenditure otherwise unprovided for, are by no means to be interpreted to allow of any relaxation whatever of this essential condition.

3. His Excellency the Governor General in Council would especially desire to guard the Local Governments and Administrations against any disposition to extend, without direct authority, the rules under which the provision of dwelling houses at the expense of the State is now permitted, as there is perhaps greater risk in this than in most things of allowing private convenience to be provided for at the public expense. Excepting the lower ranks of the European Army, the number of persons in the public service entitled to receive houses at the public expense is small, and it is scarcely possible that such a privilege can ever be rightly extended to any one not in the direct service of the Government.

CIRCULAR No. $\frac{\text{C.}}{\text{2071 A.}}$ *From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Commissioners of Divisions.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 27th May* 1862.

P. W. Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—In continuation of the orders contained in the Resolution by the Lieutenant Governor, in the Public Works Department, No. 1216 A. of 20th May 1861, I am directed to communicate the following instructions for the guidance of yourself and of the several Road and Ferry Fund Committees within your Division, in drawing up future Reports on expenditure from Local Funds and Local Funds Budget respectively.

2. Each Committee is required to submit with its Annual Local Funds Budget, a Sketch Map of the district, shewing the several lines of Roads, constructed and proposed. Imperial lines are to be colored *red;* those which are metalled and in charge of the Committee, *black ;* main kutcha roads, *purple ;* and all other lines, *yellow.* Lines of roads completed, or which have been already sanctioned and are in course of construction, are to be marked by *continuous lines ;* those proposed for construction, by *dotted lines.*

3. Skeleton District Maps should be lithographed and kept in the possession of each Committee, to save the labor of making manuscript copies every year. On these Map such chages as may occur from time to time can be readily shewn.

4. Every committee will keep up a Classified Register of the several District Roads under its charge. The number of classes may be three or more, according to circumstances, *viz.* :—

Class I.—Metalled Roads.
Class II.—Main Roads, not metalled.
Class III.—Minor unmetalled Roads.

The last class will be divided into two or more, in such districts as have minor roads of more than one uniform width.

The Register should show the mileage of each line and total mileage of each class and the last will be employed in estimating in a lump sum, at so much per mile, for the repairs of each class of Road.

The Vice President of every Committee will take measures for having a comparison made quarterly between the Accounts of his Committee and those of the District Treasury.

6. *Repairs* will in future be excluded from Statement II., which is required to accompany the report on expenditure, from Local Funds, and for which a form was circulated with Resolution No. 1216 A., dated 20th May 1861. Statement II., is intended to exhibit the progress made in the *construction* only of metalled and unmetalled roads; under this alteration, the latter Clause of paragraph 15 of the above Resolution will need amendment, and will therefore run as follows:—"It will be observed that the aggregate of the figures in Column 4 D., and Column 7 K, should correspond with the aggregate of the figures which will appear in columns 12, 14 and 15, of the Statement "No. 1."

7. Commissioners shall require from the several Committees within their Divisions quarterly returns, showing how far the projects put forth in the Local Funds Budget of the year have been taken in hand, and how they are progressing. For want of supervision on this point, improvements which are called for, and even wants which are pressing, lie over, although ample funds for their execution are available.

8. All plans and estimates of works requiring the sanction of Government are to be submitted for the approval of the Chief Engineer, and until approval has been notified, the works must be held over

9. Statement No. 6, which accompanies the Local Funds Budget and which contains an approximate estimate of the receipts and expenditure from the Local Funds of each Division, is required to be embodied in the Appendix to the Department Public Works Budget of the year. It is necessary therefore that information should be supplied in regard to the more important works entered in this statement, from whatever Local Fund the cost, is to be provided for, with the view of placing clearly before the Government the object for which each such work is to be undertaken.

No. 1985.—*From Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, the 27th May* 1862.

SIR,—I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council approves of the following amended draft of Rules for the management and disposal of Tolls in the North Western Provinces.

Draft of proposed Rules for the management and disposal of Tolls received from Bridges and Ferries in the North Western Provinces.

1*st*.—Act VIII. of 1851 declares Toll Receipts to be Public Revenue, to be applied first to the construction, repair, and maintenance of the Bridges on which they are levied; and secondly, if after that is accomplished, any surplus receipts remain unexpended, to the construction, repair and maintenance of Roads and Bridges within the Presidency to which the Tolls appertain.

2*nd*.—To ensure the fulfilment of these requirements, and to enable the Lieutenant Governor to be aware of the condition of the Toll Fund Account, the following rules are to be observed:—

I. Every Executive Engineer who has such Bridges under his charge, will credit the receipts from them in his accounts, and retain the money to meet in so far as it may suffice, the outlay required on the Bridges.

II. If the receipts exceed in amount, the expenditure, the difference which will be the net proceeds of the Bridges, and available for the second purpose contemplated by the Act will be held in deposit by the Executive Engineer until the orders of the Government for its disposal are issued.

III. If the expenditure exceed the receipts, the difference will be provided for by an allotment of the requisite Funds in the Budget of the year.

IV. Both the conditions referred to in Rules II. and III., will be brought under the Lieutenant Governor's review in the statements of proposed expenditure for the ensuing Budget. Executive Engineers will in them exhibit their probable gross requirements and receipts, and the excess or deficiency of the latter over the former, in the following manner:—

Maintenance and repair of the Bridge, ...	Rs. 75,000	
Deduct probable Receipts, ...	Rs. 1,00,000	
Required provision in Budget, ...		Rs. 0 0 0
Or maintenance and repair of the Bridge,	Rs. 1,00,000	
Deduct probable Receipts, ...	Rs. 75,000	
Required provision in Budget, ...		Rs. 25,000 0 0

or if, as in the 3rd. Division Grand Trunk Road, there are two such Bridges, representing both the conditions as is usually the case, the probable expenditure for and the probable receipts from both will be compared in total.

V. These statements will be considered by the Lieutenant Governor in conjunction with a separate Report which he will have previously received from the Controller and Examiner, showing the condition at the close of the previous year of the account which will be kept by him and denominated "The amalgamated Bridge Toll Fund Account." Should these documents prove that the gross probable receipts are greater than the gross probable requirements for the first object of the act, the Lieutenant Governor will dispose of the surplus on the second object, or if they fall short, the Budget will be arranged to provide for the difference; Executive Engineers drawing, in the letters of credit, only that portion which the Budget sanctions.

VI. Minor details required to carry these Rules out will be settled in communication with the Controller and Examiner; but the principle now established will commence on the 1st May 1862.

No. 2141 A. —*Public Works Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 29th May* 1862.

THE following has been circulated for general information.—

RULES to prevent damages to Bridges of Boats by Boats navigating the River Ganges.

I.—Every Boat descending the Ganges shall be furnished with two mooring cables of a size suited to the tonnage of the Boat.

II.—Every Boat on approaching within two days' run of any Bridge of Boats is to be brought up at night by cables secured from the stern and fixed to some secure object on the permanent bank of the River.

III.—On arriving at Cawnpore, the Manjhee in charge is to report himself to the Officer stationed at Permitghat by whom the sufficiency of the mooring cables in the Boat will be tested, and in the event of their being found sufficient, a certificate to that effect will be granted to the Manjhee by whom it will be delivered up on passing through the Bridge of Boats.

IV.—The Mohurrir will at the same time enter the following particulars in his Register to be kept for that purpose:—

Name and residence of owner or persons by whom the Boat has been hired for the trip.

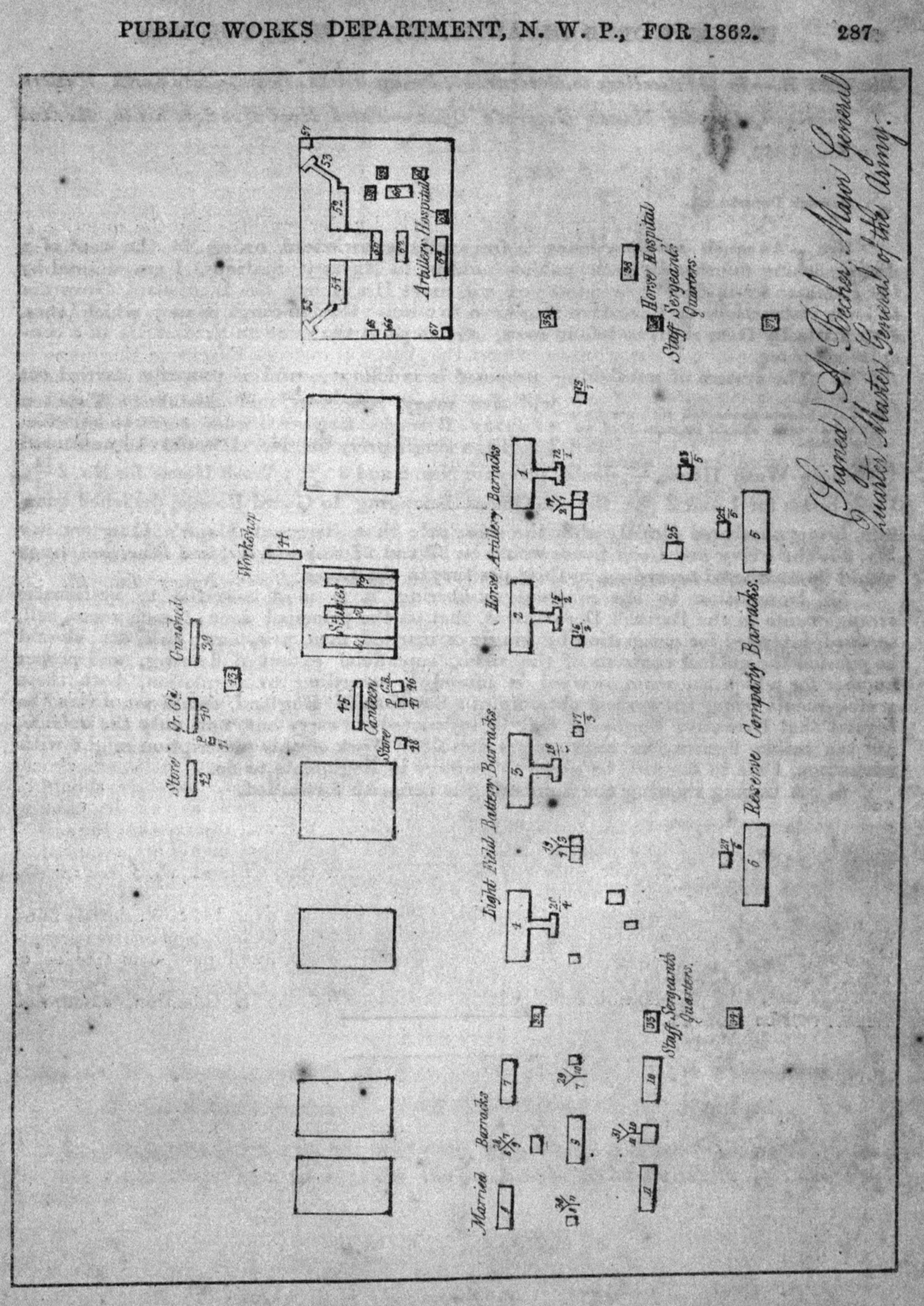
Name of Manjhee, tonnage and nature of cargo.

V.—Permanent mooring rings are provided at Permitghat, and on the left bank of the River immediately above the opening in the Bridge. All boats are to moor to these rings and to no other place.

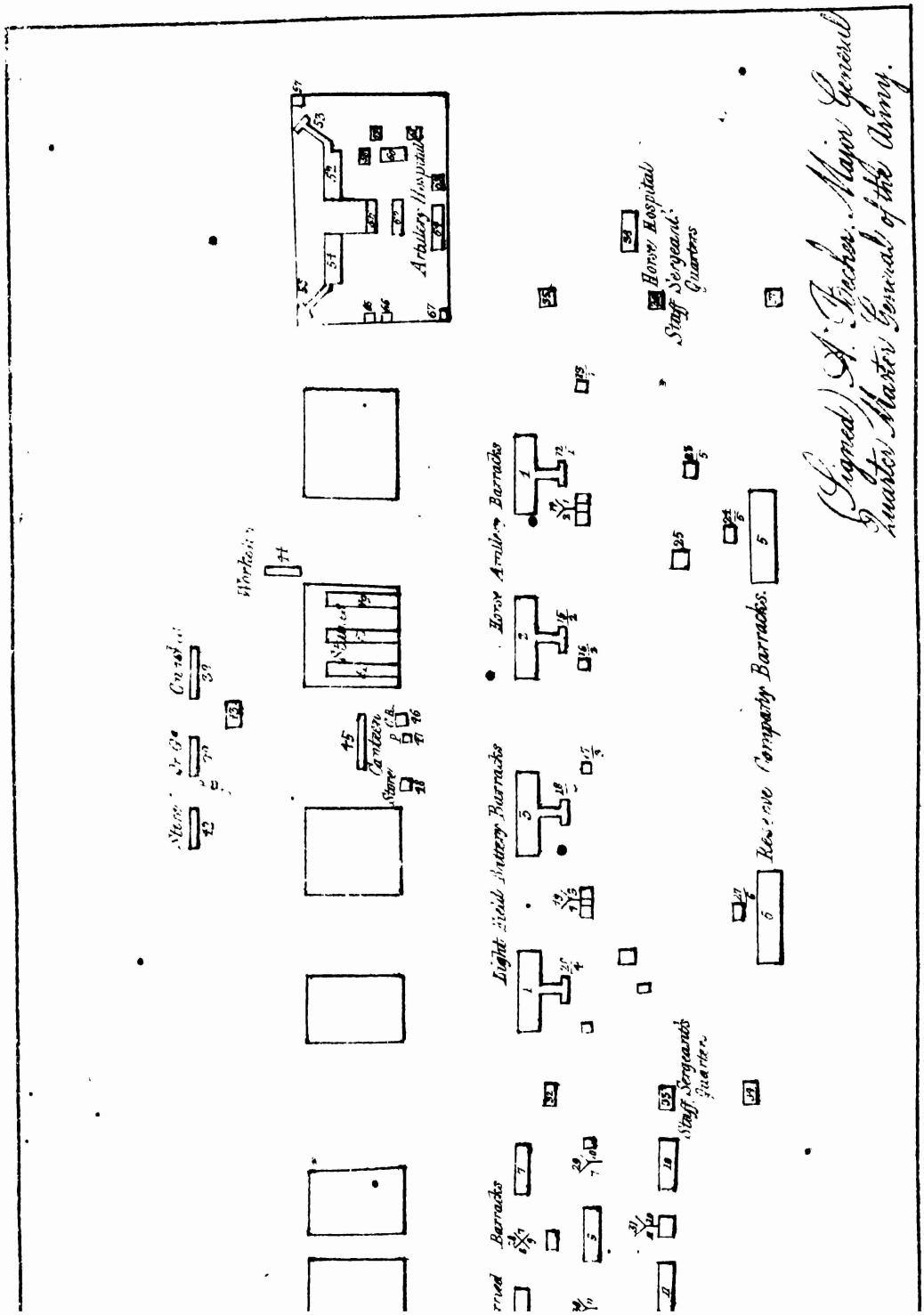
VI.—The Manjhee of every Boat who shall infringe any of these above Rules will render himself liable to the penalty of Rs. 200 under Section 283 of the Penal Code, and the owner or hirer of the Boat for the time being, will be liable to an action for any damage which the Government may sustain by the negligence of his servant.

CIRCULAR No. 51 OF 1862.—*To the Secretary to Government North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 31st May* 1862.

In explanation of Circular No. 4 of 1862, Rule VIII., it is ruled that Superintending Engineers are empowered to sanction the purchase of Office Furniture by Executive Engineers.



Signed) A. Becher, Major General
Quarter Master General of the Army.


Artillery Hospital
Horse Hospital
Staff Sergeants' Quarters
Horse Artillery Barracks
Workshops
Cantonment
Light Field Battery Barracks
Reserve Company Barracks
Staff Sergeants' Quarters
Barracks
(Signed) A. Fraser, Major General
Quarter Master General of the Army.

Nos. 1471 A. to 1474.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Heads of Departments.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 22nd April* 1862.

P. W. Department, N. W. P.

Sir,—The Lieutenant Governor has lately had under consideration the question of granting exemption tickets to Officers and subordinates of various Public Departments, for the purpose of enabling them to pass free of tolls over temporary Bridges maintained on Imperial Roads.

2. His Honor is of opinion, that the practice is open to much abuse, which there appear to be no special reason in favor of its continuance.

3. I am directed therefore to request that you will instruct Executive Engineers in charge of Boat or Pontoon Bridges within your circle to grant no exemption tickets after the 1st May next. Such Officers as may apply for their tickets will be informed, that in future no person is to be exempted from payment of Bridge Tolls, the amount of which when paid by Officials travelling on the public service should be recovered by Contingent Bills submitted to Heads of Departments.

No. 2280 A. to 2282 A.—*From Secretary to Government North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Heads of Departments.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 5th June* 1862.

P. W. Department, N. W. P.

Sir,—The exemptions from payment of Tolls, published in Notification of this Government No. 3440 dated 16th November 1859, under authority conveyed in G. O. G. G. in C. No. 145, dated 21st August 1857, will continue to hold good.

2. A copy of the above Notification with the list of exemptions attached, should be kept at the Toll House of every Bridge at which Tolls are levied, and care should be taken that no exemption from payment are permitted, except such as can be claimed strictly in conformity with the terms of the Notification You will observe that the subordinates of the Stud, Commissariat, Educational and other Departments are required to produce certificates from their own superior Officers, and that without their certificates payment of Tolls cannot be evaded.

3. Under the orders contained in this Office Circular No. 1471 A. dated 22nd April 1862, no exemption tickets are to be granted in future. Officers and others exempted from payment of Tolls by the Notification already quoted, will pass over free as of right and will not require exemption tickets to be supplied to them by the Executive Engineer. To all who do not come within the scope of the Notification, exemption tickets will be referred.

CIRCULAR No. 55 OF 1862.

PROCEEDINGS of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, in Council, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 14th June 1862.

General Accounts.

DEBIT of the allowances of an Officer in the Pubic Works Department on transfer from one Province to another.

READ the following papers:—

Docket from Punjab Government, No. 5126, dated 25th February, and enclosure.

Public Works Department Docket No. 942, dated 8th March, to Controller, Military Finance.

Reply from Controller, Military Finance, No. 8027, dated 30th April, forwarding proceedings of the Board of Audit, No. 366, dated 11th April 1862.

OBSERVATIONS.—It is stated by the Board of Audit, that in Civil appointments, the allowances of an Officer, transferred from one Presidency or Province to another, are debited against the Presidency or Province to which he is transferred, from the date of making over charge, and the Board recommend the adoption of a similar rule in the Department of Public Works. In the case of an Officer transferred while on leave, the Board suggest, that his allowances should be charged against the Presidency or Province to which he is transferred, from the date of such transfer.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council approves of the rules suggested and directs their adoption.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 2396 A.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 14th June* 1862.

THE following alterations are made in the charges of the Executive Engineer, 5th and 6th Divisions of the Grand Trunk Road, and the Agra and Bombay Road.

The Road from Allygurh to Koorja, length 28 miles, is transferred from the 5th to the 6th Division Grand Trunk Road.

The portion of the Agra and Bombay Road (42 miles) from Agra to the Chumbul River, under the charge of the Executive Engineer, 5th Division Grand Trunk Road, is added to the charge of the Executive Engineer, Agra and Bombay Road.

The Roads from Etawah *viz* Mynpoory to Kuroulee on the Grand Trunk Road, a length of 43 miles, and from Agra to Muttra 36 miles, at present under charge of the Civil Authorities, are added to the 5th Division Grand Trunk Road.

CIRCULAR No. 56 OF 1862.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 16th June* 1862.

General Establishments.

DOUBTS having arisen as to the application of the rules which regulate the grant of travelling allowance to Sub-Overseers of the Public Works Department, contained in paragraph 3, page 180 of the Public Works Code, it is explained, that the following construction has been already given, and should generally attach to the rule in question.

2nd.—The allowance is to be passed as follows :—

I. When employed on duties at fixed Head Quarters, with no occasion to travel 10 miles in a day—*Nil.*

II. On duties at fixed Head Quarters, with occasion to travel at times more than 10 miles in a day.—Rs. 7½ per month.

III. On field duties, that is in the active inspection of a Sub-Division, of Roads, Canals, or Embankments.—Rs. 15.

IV. When marching on duty, and being provided with shelter.—Rs. 7½.

V. When marching as above more than 20 miles per diem.—1 anna per mile.

VI. When marching on duty less than 20 miles per diem, and being unprovided with shelter.—Rs. 15.

CIRCULAR No. 71 OF 1862.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 24th July* 1862.

General Establishments.

THE scale of allowances for Officers of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department holding officiating appointments as laid down in Public Works Department. Circular No. 42 of 1862, dated 22nd May, is to be held to apply also to Officers of the Accounts Branch of the Department, in accordance with their relative grades in the classified Lists.

CIRCULAR No. G.—*From Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Heads of Departments.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 26th July* 1862.

Public Works Department.

SIR,—I am directed to request that all applicants for leave may be desired to send their applications through the channel of the Controller and Examiner's Office, in order that that Officer may report upon them before submission to Government for orders.

2nd.—You are requested to communicate the above to the Officers under your charge.

CIRCULAR No. 73.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 30th July* 1862.

Forwards the following for information :—

No. 2892.—From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 30th July 1862.

SIR,—Having reference to the proceedings in the Home Department dated the 3rd ultimo, relative to the erection of Churches at certain Civil Stations in Bengal, I am directed to inform you that the Governor General in Council authorizes the allotment of

the amount named from the Reserve of the Public Works assignment of Bengal for 1862-63, or whatever portion of it the Lieutenant Governor may be disposed to grant; but on the understanding that the work must be carried out strictly in the manner directed in the orders issued in the Home Department, the necessity for which is quite established by past experience.

2. His Excellency in Council, however, observes that the Government, by accepting private contributions towards the execution of a work of this nature, and then selecting the design, and undertaking the actual execution of it, undoubtedly becomes morally bound to complete it in the absence of any distinct stipulation to the contrary. It will consequently be very necessary, if the Lieutenant Governor undertakes these Churches, that the most complete responsibility should be put on the Officers of the Public Works Department for the preparation of Estimates, that shall really be correct and within the aggregate sum available; and for carrying out the designs to completion, so that the sanctioned amounts are not exceeded. As between the Government and the Public, the Government will not object to accept the risk of constructing the Churches; but as between the Government and the Officers of the Public Works Department, the Government will insist on enforcing, in the most stringent way, the personal responsibility of all Officers concerned in the construction of these buildings, should the Estimates be exceeded, and any additional charge thrown on the Government in consequence.

3. His Excellency in Council having before him the experience bought by the history of former transactions of this sort, and the repeated difficulties that have arisen in connexion with them, which have been viewed with grave displeasure by the Home Government, has considered it necessary to lay special emphasis on these instructions, and to desire that they shall be generally circulated for the guidance of this Department.

CIRCULAR No. H.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to the Commissioners of Divisions.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 5th August* 1862.

P. W. Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—There being reason to suppose that some misapprehension exists in regard to the provisions of Rule V. of the Rules in Section 3, Chapter XV. of the Public Works Code, under which Civil Divisional Engineers, as Officers of the Public Works Department, draw travelling allowance, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to communicate the following instructions for the guidance of yourself and of the several Local Committees within your Division.

2nd.—It should be distinctly understood that no Officer can draw both the daily and mileage allowance, granted by Rules II. and IV. respectively, unless he maintains camp equipage during the period occupied by a Dâk journey. For instance, if an Officer proceeds from his Head Quarters by Dâk to an out-station, and is not obliged to keep up carriage for tents during his absence, he will draw mileage allowance only for his journey, and will have no claim to any daily allowance. But if an Officer who is in camp, and is drawing daily marching allowance, proceeds on a Dâk journey, he will be entitled, in addition to mileage allowance under Rule IV. to draw daily allowance under Rule II. for the number of days during which he may be required, *bonâ fide* by his duties to maintain his camp equipage.

MEMORANDUM.

CIRCULAR No. I.—*From the Secretary to Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to the Commissioners of Divisions.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 20th August* 1862.

THE undersigned is directed to request, that the accounts of the Pound Collections may be closed at the end of each official half year, *i. e.*, on the 30th October, and 30th April instead of on the 31st January and 30th July as directed in paragraph 2 of this Department Circular Letter No. 3657 A., dated the 30th November 1861.

CIRCULAR No. J.—*From Secretary to Government North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to Superintending Engineers and Superintendent General of Irrigation of the North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 23rd August* 1862.

P. W. Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—The Lieutenant Governor has lately had under consideration a proposal made by the Inspector General of Accounts, Department Public Works, that Contracts should be authoritatively introduced into the Department for all work executed, and in furtherance of this proposal, which has His Honor's entire approval, I am directed to communicate the following instructions :—

2nd.—The simplest form in which work by contract can be executed, is the supply of the materials, chiefly in use in the Department, as bricks, lime and soorkhee and road metal. It is to be considered a rule, to which no exception will be admitted, unless in cases specially reported to Government, and in which deviation may be sanctioned, that the materials above-named shall be procured through Contractors, and not manufactured or supplied by the Officers of the Department.

3rd.—Earthwork of all kinds is to be also executed on Contracts and not by daily labor paid by the Department.

4th.—The above rules will come into operation on the 1st of October next, and you are required to report on the 1st of May following, how far they have been observed in each Division of your Circle, and what success has been attained in each case. Of course where the system prescribed is already in force, or where Officers desire to introduce it in anticipation of the date above-named, no interference will be requisite. The sole object of fixing a date is, to enable Officers who have not hitherto employed Contractors to make the necessary arrangements.

5th.—So far as a preliminary, the introduction of contracts is to be regarded as compulsory. But the Lieutenant Governor is most desirous to extend the system as rapidly as possible, and you are requested to encourage to the utmost, attempts on the part of Officers under your control, to work with Contractors on all occasions, either at Schedule rates, including both labor and materials, or on contracts for lump sums. The former will probably be the more practicable at first.

6th.—I am to request, that in the Report called for on the 1st of May, and in subsequent Reports on the same subject, you will bring to the notice of Government all Officers who have shewn a ready desire to carry out the views now expressed. Success in substituting throughout his Division a system of contracts for the present inconvenient system of daily labor, will in future be regarded as one of the surest tests of an Officer's efficiency on which claim for advancement can be established.

7th.—In connection with this subject, I am to append for the guidance of yourself and the Executive and other Officers in your Circle, the accompanying Extracts from a Note, drawn up by the Inspector General of Accounts, Public Works Department.

EXTRACT Paragraphs 13 *and* 14 *of a "Note on Contracts." By Major G. Chesney Inspector General of Accounts, Department Public Works.*

13*th.*—To carry out all this, a persistent effort will doubtless be necessary. It will not be sufficient to advertise for Tenders in the Newspapers, and to assume, because none are forthcoming, that the matter is settled. The best workman and the most business-like Native Contractor, will often be of a class on whom, notices of this kind would be quite lost, and probably, in most places the success of a Contractor will depend as much on the tact and good management of the Executive Engineer as on the man's own qualities; and doubtless there will be trouble and disappointment in getting the system to work; but it will be well worth them; and certainly no other system can give more worry, vexation, and disappointment than the present Departmental system does.

14*th.*—Another opening for the employment of contracts may be made, by the abolition of the Government Store-yards at Stations, and the substitution of dealings with some shop-keeper, for all the articles required to be supplied, as wanted, at fixed prices. It is probable that a store of lime, bricks and timber, must often be kept up, but it would be a great gain to get rid of the other miscellaneous articles of which a stock must now be kept in every Barrack Division, the accounts of which are very troublesome, and which involve store-keepers and guards for their custody, and frequently Bills to "Profit and Loss" for deterioration and loss from accidents. It seems plain that private dealers should be able to undertake the custody and supply of such stores on terms which should be profitable to themselves, and yet advantageous to Government.

CIRCULAR No. M.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to Heads of Departments.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 8th of September* 1862.

P. W. Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—The Government of India, having laid down the rule that, in future, no project within the competency of Local Governments to sanction, shall be admitted into the Budget, unless it be accompanied by Design and Estimate, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, in supersession of my Circular No. E. dated 10th July 1862, to warn you, that in sending up your Budget Statements for 1863-64, you should submit Designs and Estimates for all Projects under Rs. 50,000, either with those Statements, or by such a date that they may reach this Office at latest on the 15th December.

2*nd.*—In dealing with Projects, for which Designs and Estimates have not been received by the date above-mentioned, this Government will have no option; all such Projects must necessarily be excluded from the Budget.

3*rd.*—As regards Projects which, costing more than Rs. 50,000 each, require the sanction of the Government of India, further orders will be issued hereafter; meanwhile the instructions laid down in No. XVII of the new Budget Rules must be considered to be in force.

CIRCULAR No. 87 OF 1862.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government of the North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 15th September* 1862.

General Establishments.

SIR,—I am directed to request that the rule laid down in Financial Department, Resolutions of the 14th July and 11th August 1862,* may be incorporated with that in force in this Department, Code, Chapter XV, Section 2, paragraph 14, which makes it a condition of obtaining travelling allowance that the Officer shall not have been transferred for any misconduct of his own.

* To the effect that an Officer transferred from one Station or appointment to another must produce a certificate from the authority making the transfer, that the transfer was for the benefit of the public service, in order to entitle him to travelling allowance.

CIRCULAR No. 89 OF 1862.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 17th September* 1862.

General Establishments.

Instances having occurred of applications for leave being submitted to the Government by Uncovenanted Officers in the Public Works Department not entitled, under the regulations, to the indulgence, the Governor General in Council, after consideration of the subject also in the Financial Department, is pleased to direct that all applications for leave from such Officers shall, in future, be submitted under flying seal through the Controller of Public Works Accounts and the Civil Pay Master, for report, after which they may be acted on by Local Governments.

2. The procedure to be observed will be clearly understood from the accompanying form of Memorandum, which will be sent by the Controller to the Civil Pay Master with the original application.

3. Controllers will be careful to pass on these applications without any delay. A few hours' time should be sufficient to deal with it in both the Controller's and Civil Pay Master's Offices.

MEMORANDUM.

PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS OFFICE, ———— 186 .

Statement of Leave granted to Mr.———— previous to the present application.

[Here follows a statement of the leave in detail.]

WITH reference to the above, [Privilege Leave] [Leave of Absence on Private Affairs] [or on Medical Certificate, &c.,] for ———— months may be granted to ———— ———— under Clause ——— Section ——— of the ———— Absentee Rules.

This leave will not [will] involve loss of appointment.

A. B.

Controller and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

The above report is correct, with reference to the Statement of Leave attached.

C. D.

Civil Pay Master.

CIRCULAR No. 93 OF 1862.—*Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governer General of India, in Council, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 24th September* 1862.

READ the following papers :—

EXTRACT From No. 2892.—From Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, to Officiating Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.—Dated 24th June 1862.

No. 15 of 1862.

With advertence to paragraph 3 of the Circular of the Inspector General of Public Works Accounts, cited on the margin, I am instructed by the Lieutenant Governor to draw attention to my letter No. 99 of the 8th January last, to the address of the Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of Bengal, a copy of which was furnished to your Office by endorsement No. 100 of the same date, and to observe, that unless some change is made in the audit of expenditure incurred for land purchased on account of Government for public works, which is disbursed by Civil Officers, and subjected, as at present, to the audit of the Civil Pay-Master, the whole of the charges debitable to the Public Works Budget will not fall, as is presumed, into the Public Works.

* * * * * *

No. 99.—*From Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of Bengal.—Dated the 8th January* 1862.

* Letter from Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, No. 3247, dated 8th October last.
Ditto No. 167, dated 9th ultimo, from Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of Bengal.

With reference to the correspondence* that has passed between the Officiating Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, and yourself on the subject of expenditure incurred for land purchased on account of Government for Public Works, I am directed to observe, that it will be sufficient for all purposes if the Controller of Public Works Accounts be regularly supplied with information as to the disbursements made of Imperial Funds debitable to the Public Works Budget, the audit of the same remaining as at present with the Civil Pay-Master.

2. I am therefore directed to request, that you will have the goodness to furnish the Controller of Accounts in the Public Works Department, with a monthly Statement of all disbursements made by the Civil Officers on account of lands purchased for Imperial Public Works purposes, the cost of which is debitable to the Public Works Budget.

3. You will be good enough in the first instance to supply the Controller with a statement of all such disbursements made since the 1st May last up to date.

No. 3722.—*From Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal.—Dated the 24th September* 1862.

In reply to your letter No. 8893 of the 24th June 1862, I am directed to say that His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers that the best way of getting over the difficulty described in your letter, of adjusting the accounts of payments made by Civil Officers for land taken up for public works, will be to cause the Collector or

other Officer, who pays for the land to submit a bill for audit to the Controller of Public Works Accounts. The bill after audit will be sent for payment to the Officer in charge of the work for which the land is required, or, if that Officer has no account open with the Public Works Office of Account, or if no work is projected, the bill will be made payable by the Executive Engineer nearest to the Civil Officer who has to pay for the land, so that the charges may thus fall into the Public Works Accounts Office for final adjustment, and may usually be found in connection with the accounts of the work for which the land was taken.

CIRCULAR No. 97 OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Goverment of India, to Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 30th September* 1862.

General.

SIR,—Some references having lately been made to the Government of India as to the rules which should guide Public Works Controllers in their audit of Accounts, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to state, with reference to paragraph 6, Chapter XII. of the Code, that in all matters relating to the audit of charges for Establishments and travelling allowances, and generally in cases on which fixed rules have been laid down by the Government of India, Public Works Controllers are to be held to be on the same footing as Civil Pay-Masters. They are bound rigorously to act on those rules without admitting of any exception; and in cases of doubt, references as to the construction of the rules should be made to the Government of India, to be disposed of in this Department, or to be further referred for final orders in the Financia Department as may be necessay.

2. In the audit of charges not coming within the above limits, and generally in cases in which the expenditure is at the discretion of the Local Government, the Controllers will be guided by the order of the Local Governments, but this should not be understood to prohibit a Controller from submitting his opinion to the Local Government, whenever he thinks it his duty to do so, as to whether the orders he may receive for passing a charge are in conformity with the Audit Rules or otherwise.

CIRCULAR No. 2.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Superintending Engineers.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 7th October* 1862.

SIR,—The Quarter Master General of the Army having informed this Government that frequent reports have been received from Officers Commanding Stations of the unsafe condition of Barracks occupied by Soldiers, I am directed to request that you will point out to Executive Engineers the necessity of promptly informing the Superior Military Authorities whenever, in their opinion, any buildings are unsafe, in order that arrangements may be made without delay, for locating the occupants elsewhere, and thus preventing all chance of accident.

VII. The Civil Divisional Engineer will be provided with the following Establishment, *viz.*:—

1 English Clerk,	... ...	Rs. 40
1 Draftsman,	... ...	„ 25
1 Mohurrir,	... ...	„ 10
2 Chupprasees, @ 5 each,	... ...	„ 10
	Total,	Rs. 85

The cost to be paid, as before directed in respect of salaries and travelling allowances, from the Funds of the Committees belonging to the Division in ratable proportions. This Establishment may be increased or decreased by the Commissioner from time to time, as may appear proper.

VIII. The Civil Division Engineer will be *ex-officio* a member of each of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees of the Division to which he is posted, and he will be required to attend the Annual Meeting in August of one or more of the Committees, besides all special Meetings to which he may be summoned.

IX. He will have a vote in Committee like any other member.

X. His principal duties will consist:—

1st.—In Surveying and Aligning, as well as in furnishing Drawings and Estimates for such newly projected lines of road, as may involve Engineering difficulties not capable of being surmounted by the ordinary means at disposal of Committees.

2nd.—In fixing the position, the waterway, and the form of all bridges not being small culverts or mere drains, whether on new or old lines of road, and furnishing plans and estimates for the same.

3rd.—In furnishing designs and estimates, with specifications, for all buildings which any of the Committees may desire to construct.

4. In supervising the construction of any important and expensive work which the Commissioner of the Division for special reasons may see fit to entrust to him personally.

In such cases the direct disbursement of any Funds belonging to the Committee will not devolve on the Divisional Engineer. All such disbursements will be made by the Committee through their own Officers. Nor will the Divisional Engineer be authorized to nominate or appoint any Superintendents or other salaried officials to the charge of such works, without the previous sanction of the Committee. All such officials will be regarded as holding their appointments immediately from and during the pleasure of the Committee.

5. In giving his professional advice to the Committees as to the most effective and economical mode of executing the works which they may resolve to carry out.

6. In examining and reporting on the condition of such of the more important roads of each District, as may, in the opinion of the several Committees, require his inspection. In such cases, if called on, he will furnish estimates of the cost of repairs.

XI. The Road and Ferry Fund Committees will send their requisitions under the above heads, as well as more general calls for advice and assistance, to the Commissioner, who will forward them in original, under docket to the Civil Divisional Engineer.

XII. It will be the duty of the Civil Divisional Engineer to give prompt attention to all such requisitions, and on complete compliance therewith, to return the original requisition to the Commissioner, with an endorsement showing how he has fulfilled it.

XIII. In order further to promote the object of the two foregoing rules, namely to prevent and restrict correspondence as much as possible, it is directed that the Civil Divisional Engineers shall keep a Register* in the annexed form, of all requisitions from the Road and Ferry Fund Committees of his Division. Column 7 will

* A few exemplars have been entered.

not be filled up until the requisition has been complied with. No Copies of requisitions need be kept; the plans and estimates may be sent under a docket, as brief as possible, *e. g.* "Plan and Estimate of Bridge over Sote Nuddee furnished to Budaon Road and Ferry Fund Committee, in pursuance of requisition No. 5, dated 10th January 1862."

(Signed.)

Dated 1*st March* 1862.

No copies of plans and estimates need be retained by the Civil Divisional Engineer, who will always be able to refer to both if necessary, and will always have a memorandum of the amount of estimate in the 7th column of his Register.

XIV. The Register will be submitted after the close of each month to the Commissioner for inspection, and it will be in the option of the Commissioner to send for the Register intermediately, if for any purpose he should desire to examine it. After inspection in each case, the Commissioner will pass such orders as he may think proper, advising the District Committee concerned of the same.

XV. It will be in the option of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees to require from the Civil Divisional Engineer, for reasons to be assigned, a re-consideration of any plan or estimate which he may furnish on their requisition. In the event of continued difference of opinion on any professional point, the Superintending Engineer of the Circle will be referee, and his decision will be final.

XVI. It will be the duty of the Commissioner to discourage all needless correspondence, and to put a stop at once to any tendency to controversial discussion between the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, and the Civil Divisional Engineer.

XVII. If, as may happen, the Civil Divisional Engineer should be called upon at or about the same time by the District Committees to visit distant works, it will be the duty of the Commissioner to determine, with due regard to the relative importance of the works, to which the attention of the Civil Divisional Engineer shall be first and mainly devoted, and the Commissioner's decision on this point shall not be open to question.

XVIII. The Civil Divisional Engineer shall be bound to reside in each District of the Division to which he is attached during a portion of the temperate season, extending from October to April of every year. The several periods of residence shall be annually determined by the Commissioner, after consideration of the requisitions made by Committees. If the fulfilment of these requisitions involve a longer period than one season can afford, the duration of the Divisional Engineer's visit to each District shall be in proportion to the salaries paid by the respective Committees.

XIX. These Rules are liable to such additions, alterations, and amendments as experience may show to be advisable.

———

REGISTER of Requisitions from Road and Ferry Fund Committees in the ——— Division ———

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Serial Number.	Number and Date of Requisition.	Nature of Requisition.	From what Committee.	Date of Receipt.	Steps taken in pursuance of requisition by Civil Divisional Engineer.	Return of Requisition with Date.	REMARKS.
1	No. 5, 10th Jany. 1862.	Plan and Estimate of a Bridge over Sote Nuddee at———	Budaon,	16th Jan. 1862,	Arranged to visit site on 25th January.	Plan and Estimate (Rs. 8,273) furnished to Committee, 1st March. Original Requisition returned to Commissioner with certificate of execution, 1st March 1862.	
2	No. 10, 2nd Feb. 1862.	To examine and report on road to Sumbhul, and to furnish Estimate for surface repairs.	Moradabad,	10th Feb. 1862,	Examined the road on 21st, 22nd and 23rd February.	Report sent to Committee direct, with Estimate (Rs. 26,601) 10th March. Requisition returned to Commissioner with endorsement of execution on same date.	Rain has done great damage, and Estimate is heavy, Rs. 5,638.
3	No. 6, 20th Feb. 1862.	To undertake construction of a Bridge of 3 arches, 30 feet span across the ——— Nuddee at ——— according to plan furnished by Civil Divisional Engineer on 15th January 1862.	Moradabad,	25th Feb. 1862,	Orders given for purchasing and placing materials, and advances to the amount of Rs.——ask from Committee, 28th February 1862.	Work completed on 28th December 1862. Accounts submitted 10th January 1863. Requisition returned to Commissioner with endorsement of completion the same day.	Estimate exceeded by Rs.——for reasons reported to Commissioner in endorsement.
4	No. 20, 15th May 1862.	For opinion and advice as to the drainage of ——— in Bareilly District.	Bareilly,	20th May 1862,	Visited ———on the 25th May, surveyed and levelled on 26th and 27th; returned to Head Quarters 28th May 1861.		Report will be furnished shortly.

CIRCULAR No. 105 OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 13th October* 1862.

General.

SIR,—A case having lately occurred in which a Local Administration sanctioned an Estimate for re-placing some wooden bridges on a line of road by masonry ones, under the head of 'repairs,' the amount of the Estimate being in excess of the powers of sanction of that Administration for an original work, I am instructed to draw attention to the definition of repairs given in paragraph 2, Section I,, Chapter VIII, of the Code, and to observe that as the power of sanctioning Estimates for repairs without limits of expense has been vested in the Officers serving under Local Governments and Administrations, care should be exercised to confine such independent sanction to *bonâ fide repairs* to the exclusion of *renewals*. In the case above referred to the work was not even a renewal, but was the entire substitution of one class of work for another.

2. It will be the duty of the Controllers to bring to the special notice of the Local Governments any apparent irregularities of this or any other description that may come to their notice.

CIRCULAR No. 110 OF 1862.—*Public Works Department—.Dated Fort William, the 17th October* 1862.

MEMORANDUM.

General Establishments.

THE following rates of travelling allowance to be drawn by Members of the Upper and Lower Subordinate Establishments of the Public Works Department, (as approved by Government of India, Public Works Department. Order No. 509, dated 7th February 1862,) and by Office Clerks and menial servants when travelling on duty by Rail, (as approved by Government of India, Financial Department, Order No. 3835, dated 31st May 1862,) are published for general adoption in the Public Works Department :—

For Public Works Establishments Proper.

One and half anna per mile, or double the Railway mileage fare for Second Class, to all grades of the Upper Subordinate Establishments,

and

Half an anna per mile, or double the Third Class fare, to the Members of the Lower Subordinate Establishment.

For Office Clerks and Menial Servants.

Clerks drawing Rs. 50 a month and upwards, will be entitled to Second Class accommodation, and when the batta allowed under the Rules exceeds the Railway fare, the difference only to be drawn in addition to the Railway fare.

Clerks drawing less than Rs. 50 a month, and menial servants, will be furnished with Third Class accommodation, and they will be permitted to draw in addition any daily travelling batta to which they may be entitled under the Rules.

CIRCULAR No. 111 OF 1862.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 20th October* 1862.

General Establishments.

THE following G. G. O. No. 934, dated 10th October 1862, issued in the Military Department, is re-published in the Public Works Department for information and guidance of Local Governments and Administrations who are requested to instruct Executive Officers that they will be responsible that no work is commenced in contravention to that order :—

No 934 *of* 1862.—The following Rule is to be observed in dealing with proposals for new works to be undertaken by the Public Works Department :—

1. Excepting in cases of real emergency, or in dealing with works that are obviously required and sanctioned by the Standing Orders of the Army, or the Public Works Department, or that may be sanctioned by Commanding Officers under Clauses 7 to 14, Chapter IV, Section 1, Public Works Code, all proposals for undertaking Military Original Works (but not Repairs) after having been approved by the proper Local Authority, shall be submitted, for the opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the Quarter-Master General of the Army previously to being laid before Government for the final sanction of the expenditure; and no such work shall be commenced until the approval of the Commander-in-Chief has been given.

2. This Rule will apply in all cases, whether the work is suggested by the Public Works Officers or by a Station Committee, or by any other Authority.

CIRCULAR No. 116 OF 1862.—*Proceedings of the Right Ho'ble the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 29th October* 1862.

Read the following letter from Major B. E. Bacon, Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to Quarter Master General.—No. 491, dated 21st October 1862.

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, pending the issue of final orders respecting Conservancy Establishments, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption of the scale* of filth carts for regiments and detachments recommended by the Military Finance Department, in their letter No. 805 B., dated 11th August last, as proposed in your No. 2132 B. of the 22nd ultimo.

* One filth cart to be allowed for every Corps or separate detachment, an additional cart being provided when recommended on sanitary considerations by the Military and Medical Authority.

CIRCULAR No. 119 OF 1862.—*From Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—DatedFort William, the 21st November* 1862.

Military.

SIR,—It having been decided by the Government of India in the Military Department, that the Barrack Department should be authorized to incur such charges for Native Gardeners as may be declared in Station Orders, to be absolutely necessary to keep in good order Soldiers' Gardens when left untended, owing to the movement of Troops, I am directed to state that henceforth no charges for such purposes will appear as Public Works charges, and that the only outlay for maintenance that can be so admitted will be repairs of masonry wells and the like.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM No. 126 OF 1862.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, 3rd December* 1862.

General Establishments.

With reference to Chapter XVII, paragraph 1 of the Public Works Code, and to paragraph 71, page 18 of the Supplement, on the subject of security to be taken from Non-Military Members of the Public Works Department, whether on the Engineer or Upper Subordinate Establishment, it is now laid down as a general rule that security is to be taken from all persons *temporarily* appointed to the Department either as disbursers or for the custody of stores.

No. 4754.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated the 5th December* 1862.

General, P. W. Dept.

SIR,—I am directed to state that it has been determined in communication with the Financial Department, to prevent difficulties in account, that all private contributions in aid of Public Works to be executed by Government Officers should when received, be credited in the Public Works Accounts under the head of "Deposits," and the amounts drawn from time to time for actual expenditure should be transferred to the Head of "Public Works Income."

CIRCULAR No. 129 OF 1862.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 17th December* 1862.

SIR,—Enquiry having been made whether the powers given to Local Governments and Administrations, under the rules contained in Circular No. 6 of 1862, to entertain temporary Establishments extended to the engagement of temporary Estabilshments for the Offices of the Chief and Superintending Engineers, or of the Controller of Accounts, the fixed scales for which have been sanctioned by the Government of India, I am directed to inform you that the Governor General in Council, after consideration of the matter in this Department, and in the Financial Department, is of opinion that the rules of Circular No. 6 were intended to provide for the temporary expansion of Establishments to meet the requirements of the actual Engineering operations of the Public Works Department, and therefore, are not applicable to the case of the superior Offices of the Public Works Department which conduct the general business, having no direct concern with work. That is, the Offices of Local Public Work Secretaries, Chief and Superintending Engineers, and Controllers and Examiners of Accounts will be dealt with in matters of this description under the same general rules, that apply to all Civil Establishments as laid down in Financial Department, Resolution No. 519 A., dated 30th September 1862.

CIRCULAR No. S.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Heads of Departments.—Dated Allahabad, the 22nd December* 1862.

P. W. Department, N. W. P.

SIR,—A case has lately been laid before the Lieutenant Governor in which an Executive Engineer largely exceeded the amount of his Estimates for two separate buildings, by executing on each work not contemplated when those Estimates were sanctioned, but carried out on his own authority, without even a report of the circumstances which, in his opinion, rendered the execution of it compulsory.

2. Similar instances of utter disregard of Code Rules in regard to strict adherance to Designs and Estimates once sanctioned are not of infrequent occurrence, and I am directed to request you to call the careful attention of all Officers under your control to the Extracts from the Department Public Works Code given below, and to warn them that the Government will not in future overlook any breach of the explicit instructions therein given. Executive Officers will therefore understand that any changes made to sanction works, without their necessity being first reported and proper authority being obtained, will be made on their own responsibility and any increased outlay that may be due to such changes will be placed at their personal debit.

EXTRACT from Department Public Works Code, Chapter VIII, Section 1, *Paragraph* 6.

Paragraph 6.—No Executive Engineer is at liberty to make any change in the Design of a sanctioned work, without reporting it to the Superintending Engineer. If the proposed change is important, he should at once submit a revised Estimate, but should not proceed with the work without authority from his Official superiors except in cases of emergency when the circumstance must be immediately reported to the Superintending Engineer.

He must also report immediately, when any of the rates of the Estimate are found insufficient or generally when he ascertains that the Estimate is likely to be exceeded from any cause whatever.

Supplement to the Public Works Code, Page 6., *Paragraph* 20.

Paragraph 20.—After paragraph 6 add—A revised Estimate, however, is not to be sent in when it is too late for it to be sanctioned before the work is finished. Should the excess over the original Estimate not be discovered till then, a report must be made explaining the cause of the excess not having been noticed before; and the preparation of the Bill in the Central Office of Account must be hastened.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

CIRCULAR No. 135 OF 1862.—*From Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, (No.* 696,*)—Dated* 18*th December* 1862.

In returning the letter from the Chief Engineer of Oudh, received from the Public Works Department with Docket No. 4723, dated 3rd instant, the undersigned is directed to acquaint the Secretary to the Government of India, in that Department that, in the case of a Soldier on detached Staff employ, who is on the unattached list, no other sanction to his marriage is necessary to entitle him to the advantages granted by the Regulations to married Soldiers in his position, than that of the Officer under whom he is serving or, should he be serving under a Civil Engineer, of the next superior Officer of the Department who may be a Military man.

2. If the Soldier is not on the unattached list, the sanction of the Officer Commanding his Regiment (or Brigade of Artillery) should be applied for, in order that he may be duly recorded on the list of married men of the Corps.

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SECRETA